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THE TIMES

When the Pope comes to Britain, page 12

Ambassador in talks today on TUC delegation to Poland

The controversial TUC visit to Poland will go ahead, Mr David Basnett, leader of the delegation, made clear last night despite reports that the authorities in Warsaw had cancelled it. The firmness of the TUC over the visit has prompted the Polish Ambassador in London to talk over the matter with union chiefs today.

Trip goes ahead, union chief says

From Paul Routledge
Labour Editor
Brighton

The determination of TUC leaders to go ahead with their controversial visit to Poland evidently took the Polish Government aback and prompted a dramatic political intervention late last night.

The Polish Ambassador in London, Mr Jan Visztyga, is travelling to Brighton today to talk over the situation with TUC leaders.

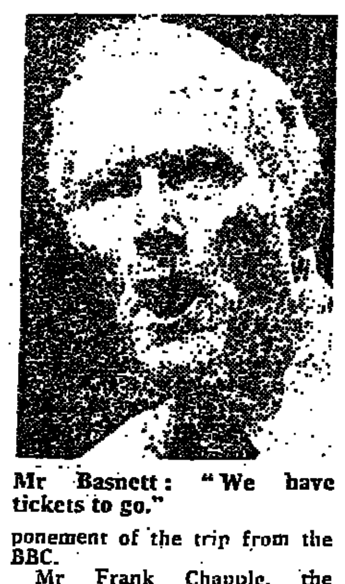
He is expected to tell Mr David Basnett chairman of the TUC Economic Committee and leader of the delegation and other senior figures on the TUC General Council, that a visit to Poland next week would be untimely, but that a final decision will be left to the union delegation itself.

This argument was reportedly put to the Foreign Office by Polish embassy officials several days ago, but when it was communicated to the TUC by Whitehall, the unions refused to entertain any postponement of the trip.

Mr Basnett said last night: "As far as I am concerned we have tickets to go to Poland next Monday and Congress has decided we should go."

The delegation is booked on a British Airways flight for the projected five-day visit to Sopot on the Baltic coast and the Polish capital. Originally, the visit was intended to improve trade between Britain and Poland, but since the wave of unofficial strikes in the shipbuilding, docks and mining industries this purpose has been broadened to include talks on the setting up of independent trade unions.

There was confusion among TUC officials in Brighton, who first heard of the likely post-



Mr Basnett: "We have tickets to go."

ponement of the trip from the BBC.

Mr Frank Chapple, the electricians' leader, who has opposed the visit as showing support for the Communist regime, said: "The Polish Government is treating the general council with the contempt they feel they deserve.

"This slap in the face makes clear that there was never any intention on the part of the Polish authorities of allowing meetings with genuine representatives of the workers. The TUC have been treated as dupes and should cancel this shameful trip."

A subsidiary dispute about the visit broke out yesterday when journalists vainly seeking visas to cover the trip were told by Polish Embassy officials in London that the TUC had asked that the visa process should be facilitated for only two journalists, Mr Geoffrey Goodman, industrial editor of the *Daily Mirror*, and Mr Christian Tyler, labour editor of the *Financial Times*.

Mr Brendan Barber, the TUC's head of information, denied the existence of any "preferred list" of journalists.

It seemed likely last night that the Polish authorities would officially confirm the cancellation, and offer a substitute, one-day trip to Warsaw, probably on September 24.

Unless the strike leaders were brought to the capital, this alternative would not meet the TUC's stated desire to meet leaders of the strikes who want independent trade unions.

Mrs Kate Losinska, president of the Civil and Public Services Association, whose union withdrew a motion to Congress calling on the general council not to go to Poland, last night claimed that the Polish Government was simply "buying time".

Warsaw confusion: The Polish official unions appear to have been thrown into confusion last night with conflicting reports about whether the TUC visit would be made (Reuter reports from Warsaw).

Mr Wiesław Scholtz, head of the Polish unions' foreign department, said the TUC had been asked to postpone the visit until mid-September: "With so many problems on our hands, we have no time for foreign delegations," he said.

Telephones cut off: The Post Office in London said last night that no telephone calls had got through to Poland from Britain all day (a Staff Reporter writes).

There did not appear to be anything technically wrong. "It appears that people at the other end are not operating the system, a spokesman said. Some calls from Poland were received.

Warsaw report, page 6

BL replaces all Mini Metro drive shafts

By Clifford Webb
Midlands Industrial Correspondent

BL is to replace the drive shafts on all its completed Mini Metros after the discovery of faults in some of the shafts.

Guest Keen and Nettlefolds, the manufacturer of drive shafts for the new model which is to be launched on October 8, said: "This problem was spotted very quickly by our engineers working jointly with BL engineers on test rigs.

"It only applied to one or two cars but because of the importance of Metro we readily agreed to withdraw all the drive shafts up to that time and replace them with a carefully checked new batch." These numbered several hundred.

The company has warned its components suppliers that it will not tolerate any falling off in the very high standards it has set for the Metro.

The discovery of a fault which could have led to serious problems even before the Metro reaches the public is a vindication of the stringent new quality checks introduced at Longbridge to avoid similar problems which have blighted the early life of some new BL models.

The most notable example was the Austin Princess which was launched five years ago, but it is only in the past two years that it has overcome its early reputation as an unreliable car.

BL's insistence that component companies should meet higher quality specification than they have worked to in the past has brought protests from some suppliers. But BL stands firm. Almost all recalls for rectification work on cars have been caused by component failures.

Production pressures after rapid changes in BL order schedules have been blamed by suppliers in the past for quality problems. With redundancies and extensive short-time working now operating in most component companies this excuse is no longer acceptable.

Metro's success is of crucial importance to BL's survival. Despite pressure from its dealers to put the car in their showrooms in time for the big spring selling season, it was delayed for six months for the most intensive test programme ever undertaken by BL or its predecessors.

A further move was the construction at Longbridge of a £4.5m customer validation building at the end of the Metro assembly line. In the past cars have gone straight from the line to dispatch. Now they receive a thorough check on two additional assembly tracks.

Mr Mark Snowdon, director of product planning for Austin Morris, said recently "We cannot afford to launch a car which is not absolutely right from the start. BL's postion is just too sensitive for that".

Last night a BL spokesman said: "The quality standards we are applying on Metro are, we believe, the toughest it is possible to devise. Every component is checked, double checked, and treble checked.

"When customers take delivery next month they can be confident that this car has been subjected to the most rigorous and comprehensive programme of testing ever undertaken.

Business Diary, page 17

Shire horses harvesting corn on a farm at Holme upon Spalding Moor, Humberside, yesterday.

£1,500m investment from abroad behind pressure on sterling

By David Blake
Economics Editor

More than £1,000m of "hot" foreign money flooded into sterling accounts in Britain's banks in the second quarter of the year and another £500m was invested in gilts, providing severe upward pressure on the pound. At the same time British companies flexed their muscles overseas, spending £1,100m on direct investment abroad, about half of it in the United States.

Figures from the Central Statistical Office show the movement of funds across the foreign exchanges which lay behind the rise in sterling earlier this year. The figures provide further proof of the improvement in our current account.

The total deficit in the second quarter is now estimated to have been only £70m, largely due to a substantial upward revision in the estimated surplus on invisibles. This is now put at £230m, £80m more than previously thought.

For the first half of the year the total surplus on invisibles is thought to have been £700m. This largely counteracted a deficit on trade.

The figures also show the sharp turnround in Britain's performance from 1979 but differ greatly from forecasts made at the time of the Budget. It was then thought there would be a deficit of £1,500m in the first half of the year compared to the £230m deficit which actually occurred.

A deficit of £1,250m was forecast for the second half of the year but that also seems much too pessimistic.

The latest statistics do not change the picture of our visible trade which emerged from the regular monthly figures, but they confirm that exports have held up well in spite of the strong pound, and that imports have fallen because of the recession.

The picture on the invisibles is more substantially revised by the new data. The second quarter's figures were depressed by the special problem of repayments to the United States parents of companies operating in Britain. But it is clear that private sector and public corporations operating on the invisibles account performed particularly well, earning a surplus of £1,230m.

Perhaps the most surprising figures, however, are those which chart the pattern of capital flows into and out of the United Kingdom as foreign money chased the high interest rate available in London.

Just over £1,000m of private overseas sterling deposits flowed into United Kingdom banks, roughly four times the amount in the first quarter of the year. There was also £500m invested in gilts.

All of this is fairly short-term money, liable to move quickly if interest rates in London come down compared with the rest of the world. The £500m of lending by banks to overseas customers could also return fairly easily.

But the £1,100m out-flow by companies investing abroad, mostly in the United States, is a long term outflow. The net effect of all the capital flows was to produce a surplus of £540m on the capital account alone in the second quarter.

This surplus was more than enough to finance the deficit on the current account and it led to £74[illegible]m being absorbed by official transactions, such as the repayment of debt.

Rail fares to rise by another 20pc

By Michael Baily

British Rail fares will rise by about 20 per cent at the end of November. They last went up by 20 per cent in January.

The decision was taken reluctantly at a meeting of the British Railways Board yesterday and it will be formally announced on September 17 after consultations with Mr Norman Fowler, the Minister of Transport, and the rail unions, which are both strongly opposed to the rise.

British Rail's financial situation has continued to deteriorate, with a possible loss of £30m this year unless substantial remedial measures are taken. The Government has refused to help by loosening its tight cash limits on BR, and the unions have not so far agreed to speed up implementation of the productivity deals that accompanied their 20 per cent wage rise in the spring.

Among the measures to reduce its losses BR is considering the doubling of last year's level of property sales to about £30m.

ITN threat to dismiss journalists

More than 100 journalists at Independent Television News, including the newsreaders Anna Ford and Trevor Macdonald, have been told they will be dismissed in 18 days if they continue to refuse to work with the new electronic news gathering equipment.

If this happens it is likely that ITN would go off the air from September 22. Agreement on pay and conditions for using the equipment was agreed in July between ITN and its engineers, but similar talks with the National Union of Journalists broke down two weeks ago.

A spokesman for the NUJ chapel (office branch) said the management had breached a national agreement by giving only 18 days' notice rather than 28 days.

"But far more important, management are locking us out without testing their case by allowing the dispute to go to arbitration as is allowed for in the national agreement."

Mr David Nicholas, editor of ITN, denied that the management had broken the agreement.

"The 28-day provision in the agreement states that the management must give 28 days' notice of a lock-out and the union must give 28 days' notice of a strike. But there is no question of a lock-out here.

"We have advised the NUJ tonight that with effect from September 22 they must operate the new equipment. If they were not to agree to use it we would then reckon that the union's members had refused a legitimate instruction from the management." This would mean that the journalists were liable to be dismissed.

"It is very complicated, but obviously, from the date of operating the new equipment, the journalists would be getting extra money."

The agreement specified that both sides had to agree to go to arbitration. Arbitrators tended to split the difference, "and we cannot afford it. Besides this, ENG is a new thing and no arbitrator has had experience of it."

The three technical unions had reached agreement with the management on operating the new equipment.

"Because we are not operating the new equipment we are facing increasing difficulty in operating overseas when foreign organizations have it."

Consett steelmen end battle to save works

By Ronald Kershaw,
Northern Industrial Correspondent

Consett steelworkers have given up their fight to keep the works open. A meeting yesterday attended by most of the 3,700 labour force at the British Steel Corporation's plant agreed to open talks with management on severance pay. The first redundancies will take effect from 6 am on Sunday and be completed by September 13.

The steelmen took only 20 minutes to make up their minds to halt the "save Consett campaign" and put the seal on what appears to be the end of almost 100 years of steelmaking at the works in county Durham.

Ironically, workers representatives were lobbying delegates at the annual Trades Union Congress at Brighton yesterday to gather support for the campaign.

The resolution passed at the meeting said: "We the Consett steelworkers, bitterly resent the wrong and unjustifiable closure of our works. We recognize, however, we have exhausted all orthodox means of opposing the closure decision. We now wish to open negotiations with the corporation."

Mr Aiden Pollard, chairman of the steelworkers' side of the campaign committee, said: "Many groups of workers are asked to cooperate, improve productivity and fight for survival of their jobs. You can cooperate, trim the labour force, increase productivity and become profitable but none of it will have any bearing on your future".

Mr John Lee, secretary of the campaign, said the workforce had cooperated and behaved in a responsible manner. The works had become profitable and the BSC and the Government had turned their backs on the workers.

The closure of the works will push up unemployment among men in Consett and the small neighbouring township of Stanley from the present 16.2 per cent to more than 40 per cent.

A British Steel spokesman last night said: "We are pleased with the outcome of today's meeting and we hope to start immediate discussions on the closure programme and severance pay."

The names of the members of the Northern Industrial Group, which is planning to form a consortium to take over the Consett works, were conveyed to the Department of Industry yesterday by letter. A spokesman declined to reveal their identities.

Old Vic 'Macbeth' proves a box office draw despite the critics' derision

By Martin Huckerby
Theatre Reporter

The Old Vic theatre company was yesterday trying to salvage something from the critical wreck of its opening production, Peter O'Toole's *Macbeth*. The reviews in yesterday's newspapers were universally damning about both the production and Mr O'Toole's acting.

On Tuesday night the reconstituted Old Vic company launched its first season with the O'Toole *Macbeth* as its flagship. Before the opening there were signs of an impending disaster, and the company's new artistic director, Timothy West, did his best to secure changes, but to no avail.

Mr O'Toole selected the director, Bryan Forbes, whose previous experience has been confined to the cinema, and also selected most of the cast. He was determined to play the role in his own way.

The result was, as Michael Billington put it in *The Guardian*, a flying leap back in time to the days of the old actor-managers—a leap of about a century, he suggested. Irving Wardle in *The Times* thought the production "gruesomely evokes the kind of thing one used to get from Wolfit on a bad night".

Most critics were dismayed to find a tragedy raising laughter at a variety of inopportune moments. Jack Tinker in the *Daily Mail* found himself afflicted with involuntary giggles throughout.

Mr O'Toole's performance was variously described as "heroically ludicrous", "as subtle as a battering ram" and "Hollywood at its most hilarious self-parody".

The only semblance to a favourable point was made by John Barber, in the *Daily Telegraph*, who, after savaging the production and the performances, noted that this *Macbeth* would give the audience "a knock-'em-down display of fireworks from a famous star".

Peter O'Toole: Not yet happy with his performance.

The public appear to share that view. There were cheers from the audience on Tuesday night, and all day yesterday queues stretched from the box office into the street.

For the Old Vic it was a day of desperate embarrassment as its attempts to provide a bright new image for the company foundered in the sea of criticism of its *Macbeth*. Mr West made a series of statements early in the day about his lack of control.

He was, however, unable to budge Mr O'Toole, and yesterday evening the Old Vic said that no changes in the production were planned. Mr O'Toole admitted, on arriving at the theatre last night: "I am not yet happy with my performance. The show will get better."

Simonstown win endorses Botha policies

The National Party victory in Simonstown is seen in South Africa as an endorsement of the reform policies of Mr Pieter Botha, the Prime Minister. The seat was held by a majority of 1,182 in an 82 per cent poll. It was expected to be taken by the Progressive Federal Party. The result increased speculation that the Prime Minister may call an early general election while conditions are favourable Page 6

Duke attacks drug ban

The Duke of Edinburgh attacked proposals by the International Equestrian Federation to ban the use of pain-killing drugs in show jumping horses. He said that provided they were administered under strict controls the use of such drugs should be permitted. The Duke also defended the treatment with stimulants of exhausted horses in three-day events Page 3

Nuclear waste by-law

Ipswich Town Council is preparing a by-law to prevent the transportation of nuclear waste from Sizewell power station through the town centre by British Rail on the way to Windscale, Cumbria, for reprocessing. The move is strongly opposed by the Central Electricity Board, which is worried about similar actions being taken by other local authorities if the by-law is passed Page 4

End of a housing dream

There are 657 empty houses in Craigavon, a costly development of public housing about 20 miles from Belfast, where a local authority dream has crumbled. Because of the "troubles" the projected population was not realized; Roman Catholics were uneasy about living in an area traditionally regarded as a Protestant stronghold and the firms did not come Page 3

'Jewish vote' denial

A claim by an academic that there has been an "orchestrated" move by Jewish voters from Labour to Conservative in recent years is denied in a report. It says wealth and social position are stronger factors in Jewish voting patterns than ethnic or religious influences Page 2

TUC council defeated in dissidents vote

The TUC defeated its general council by committing union leaders to campaign for the Charter 77 dissident detained in Czechoslovakia. Although defeats for the general council, while relatively rare, are not unknown, the decision is bound to throw fresh doubts in some quarters on the policy of TUC leadership towards Eastern Europe (Donald Macintyre writes) Page 2

Euro-MP loses job

Mme Simone Veil, President of the European Parliament, is inquiring into the dismissal of an Italian woman professor from the controversial Paris VIII University, apparently because she is a member of the European Parliament. Professor Maria Antonietta Macciocchi, a political scientist, ascribes her dismissal to political reasons. The decision to dismiss her was taken without reference to the university which she joined in 1972 Page 5

Call for oil talks

Asian and Pacific Commonwealth governments are likely to seek a meeting with oil producing countries in the hope of agreeing a fairer, and perhaps cheaper, system of oil distribution to developing countries. The suggestion was made by Mrs Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, at the opening of the Commonwealth heads of government regional conference in Delhi and debated in closed session Page 6

Student changes

There has been a steady increase in the percentage of university students from professional backgrounds in the past five years and a decline in those from manual worker or working-class homes. Between 1975 and 1979 students whose parents were mainly in professional and managerial jobs rose from 51 per cent of those accepted to 54 per cent Page 3

No first class: British Airways is to drop first-class travel on five more European routes in line with its aim to phase out all first-class European flights 4

Construction in the Arab World: An eight-page Special Report on the main development areas and opportunities for British involvement

Classified advertisements: Personal, pages 23, 24; Appointments, 10; Car buyers' guide, 22

Aborigines threaten to disrupt mining projects

Australia's Aborigines are threatening to disrupt most mining projects in the country because of the West Australian Government's decision to go ahead with drilling for oil at Noonkanbah. Aborigines claim the drilling site in the north-west is on sacred land. The Roman Catholic Church has pledged support for Aboriginal struggles against mineral exploitation of their land Page 7

TUC General Council defeated in move to commit unions to support Czechoslovak dissidents

From Donald Macintyre
Labour Reporter, Brighton

The TUC yesterday overturned the general council by committing trade union leaders to campaign for the Charter 77 dissidents detained in Czechoslovakia.

By a majority of 5,920,000 to 3,373,000 the congress in Brighton endorsed an Electrical, Electronic Telecommunication and Plumbing Trade Union resolution calling on the general council to campaign for the dissidents' release and denounce their convictions as "an affront to human dignity".

Although defeats for the general council, while relatively rare, are by no means unknown, the decision is bound to throw fresh doubts in some quarters on the policy of the TUC leadership towards Eastern Europe.

The card vote came after a series of speeches which brought the international debate to life after a confrontation on nuclear disarmament had been prevented by a deft backstage compromise between the engineers and the transport workers. The resolution, however, also prompted some blood letting between the electricians and their critics within the TUC.

The Transport and General Workers' Union (TGWU), commanding a block vote of two million, was among a number of unions that abstained on the Charter 77 resolution, but even had they opposed, the electricians would have carried the support of a majority of congress, including some unions which are not their natural allies.

The general council had sought withdrawal of the resolution, mainly on the ground that public campaigns on international issues should be mainly confined to employment and trade union questions.

Mr Michale Caffoor, of the National Society of Operative Printers, Graphical and Media Personnel, in one of the debate's most impassioned speeches, said: "I do not believe there is a narrow constitutional argument which says we should not be taking a decision on this issue.

"We have an overriding duty beyond our internal squabbles to say where we stand. Anything else is an abdication of our responsibility to fight for the freedom of people whether they are in Chile or Czechoslovakia."

The speech proposing the motion, by Mr William Blair, of the electricians, was dramatized by a statement of what had already been rumoured in the conference tea rooms—that the invitation to the TUC to visit Poland had been cancelled.

Mr Robert Gillespie, of the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades (SOGAT), said: "It is the height of hypocrisy for the movers of this motion who do not have civil liberties in their own union to use this for their own propaganda purposes. Somebody has to say it, and we are saying it."

Mr Gillespie, who was rebuked by Mr Terence Parry, the TUC's president, for "pillorying another trade union", said that the electricians issued the same "diatribe" each year against the Eastern block.

Mr Len Murray, TUC general secretary, said that it was impossible to accept both the motion and the TUC report.

The report makes clear that the TUC had taken up complaints against Eastern European governments alleging infringement of International Labour Organization conventions and says that on cases involving general human rights the general council had concluded that it should be "circumspect and sparing".

Mr Murray said that while the TUC opposed tyrannies wherever they were, it had to keep the distinction between issues of general human rights and those where the trade union movement had "some competence".

The congress overwhelmingly passed a composite motion which, while, opposed a defence policy based on the growth of nuclear weaponry, did not take a stand between unilaterialism and multilateralism. Sogat abstained on the ground that it did not go far enough towards unilateralism, while multilateralists used the freedom of debate to make their position clear.

Notable among those was Mr Roy Grantham, general secretary of the Association of Professional, Executive and Clerical Staffs, who said that the challenge was to remove the threat of nuclear war without removing the security that nuclear deterrents had provided.

Mr Joseph Gormley, in his swan song as a TUC General Council member, said that trade unionists did not discuss war when they talked among themselves, but how best they could learn to represent their members.

Conference report, page 4

Red faces for the Red Arrows at air show

From Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent
Farnborough

There were red faces among the pilots of the Red Arrows, the Royal Air Force aerobatic team, at the Farnborough Air Show yesterday when they were "carpeted" for flying too low.

The incident happened late on Wednesday afternoon when the pilots, in their nine red Hawk fighters, were practising over the show site for the display they will give to up to a quarter of a million visitors on the public days at the show today, tomorrow and on Sunday.

Several flew 15 or 20 feet lower than the 100 feet minimum height imposed by the safety committee, which strictly enforces flying rules at Farnborough.

The display was watched by thousands of visitors from all over the world.

A video camera which is constantly trained on the flying display picked up the lapse, which was pointed out to Squadron Leade Brian Hoskins, the leader of the team, when the aircraft landed.

The committee, the chairman of which is Group Captain G. W. F. Charles, Commanding Officer of experimental flying at the Royal Aircraft Establishment, and whose members include Mr John Cunningham and Mr John Farley, the well known test pilots, explained how important it was, with so many spectators, that aircraft keep strictly to agreed heights.

Squadron Leader Hoskins apologized, and promised it would not happen again. Earlier this summer one of the Hawks in the team collided with the mast of a yacht off Brighton front and crashed into the sea after the pilot had ejected safely.

The committee is anxious to avoid any repetition of several incidents and crashes that have marred shows in recent years. The worst disaster was in 1952, when 27 people were killed when an experimental de Havilland fighter broke up and fell into the crowd.

Since then safety regulations have been tightened and apart from the Red Arrows no aircraft are allowed to fly over the spectators.

Sales of two Lockheed TriStar airliners to British West Indies Airways were announced at the show and hopes rose within British Aerospace of a sale of Rapier anti-aircraft missiles to Switzerland.

Dr Hans Mark, Secretary of the United States Air Force, announced earlier this week a purchase of £40m of Rapiers to defend USAF bases in Britain.

The TriStar deal was hailed with enthusiasm by Rolls-Royce executives. Each aircraft is fitted with three of the company's RB211 jet engines.

Rolls-Royce is expecting heightened opposition from the United States in selling the 535 version of the RB211, for Pratt and Whitney, the big American engine company, has decided to produce a competitor, the JT10D, with 30,000lb of take-off thrust.

The British company is already up against a competing engine from the American General Electric Company, but Pratt and Whitney said yesterday that the fuel consumption of the JT10D would be 10 per cent lower than either the Rolls-Royce or GE engines.

That could be an important selling point among the world's airlines, which are being badly affected by rapidly rising fuel costs. Rolls-Royce said yesterday that it was working to improve the fuel consumption of its engine by 4½ per cent.

Getting the feel of it: Dr Tony Ridley, the new head of London Underground, commuting by Tube train to Victoria yesterday.

Existence of uniform 'Jewish vote' denied

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

The claim that an articulated and orchestrated "Jewish vote" exists in Britain is denied in a research report published yesterday by the Institute of Jewish Affairs.

"Hardly any Jew in the House of Commons owes his position to his leadership of the 'Jewish community' or to an ethnic bloc vote", Dr Barry A. Kosmin, director of the research unit of the Board of Deputies of British Jews and consultant to the research unit on ethnic relations at Aston University Birmingham, says.

In a paper commissioned by the institute he says: "Jews feature as MPs in above average numbers in both major parties, but most of them sit for seats where there are no Jews resident".

As examples he cites Mrs Sally Oppenheim, Conservative MP for Gloucester, and Mr Arthur Davidson, Labour Accrington.

Controversy about the Jewish vote centred on the work of an academic political scientist, Dr Geoffrey Alderman, Dr Kosmin says. He describes as "unsurprising" Dr Alderman's statement that there had been "a relentless move to the right" by Jewish voters during the 1970s.

The process was predictable, Dr Kosmin says. The movement of the younger Jewish population into the suburbs as they became better off made the continuation of a left or socialist oriented political culture "very unlikely" within British Jewry by the 1970s.

But the poorer, older generation of lower social class, were likely to be biased towards the Labour Party. Jewish voting patterns were thus well integrated with the essential two-party nature of British politics.

However, Dr Kosmin says, a religious factor might also exist.

British Jewry had probably the highest rate of synagogue affiliation in the world. "We are thus presented by a conformist rather than a radical community, which is probably unlikely to find the social policies of the left on issues such as abortion and education any more attractive than its trade union oriented economic policies.

"Moreover, the movement of the Tory party away from the prewar ideology of 'Church and King' towards adoption of a form of nineteenth-century laisser faire liberalism has probably increased its appeal to the large self-employed and autonomy-seeking elements within British Jewry."

Dr Kosmin answers a statement by Dr Alderman in 1978 that the National Front had Jewish members and derived a significant amount of political support from Jews in certain parts of inner London.

He quotes an Israeli academic who recorded the dissatisfaction of elderly Jews in such areas and their prejudice against their new black neighbours. But she found that most of the Jewish people interviewed strongly resented the National Front.

Jewish Voters in the United Kingdom: The question of a Jewish Vote (Institute of Jewish Affairs, 13-16 Jacob's Well Mews, George Street, London, W1H 5PD, £1).

Employers in panic, union says

From David Felton
Labour Reporter
Brighton

Employers are so worried about the effect that the Government's economic policies are having on their businesses that they are approaching trade unions for help, a union leader said yesterday.

Mr Kenneth Gill, general secretary of the Technical, Administrative and Supervisory Section of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, said several company directors had approached him to ask for union support for changes in economic policies.

He refused to name the companies, but said the head of a motor company had recently complained to him that his company's competitiveness had been reduced by 55 per cent because of the strength of the pound.

Introducing a booklet published yesterday, called *Save British Industry*, the union said that there were "many employers who remained silent out of loyalty to the Government that they bought and paid for. But now they are beginning to panic as their companies fold before their eyes".

That would be based on reversing cuts in public expenditure, the introduction of import controls and planned investment and control of capital.

The booklet is being sent to members of the Cabinet, MPs, trade unions and some large employers.

The Transport and General Workers' Union, the country's largest, also launched an attack yesterday on government policy, with a call for the trade union movement to oppose cuts in spending on social security.

Launching a booklet called *Social Security—the Tory Attack*, Mr Mostyn Evans, the general secretary, said: "Instead of honouring their obligations to national insurance contributors, the Government are treating claimants as if they were recipients of the Government's charitable generosity doled out by a posh lady in a big hat".

The union accused the Government of undermining the 30-year-old principle of national insurance by cutting back benefits which had been paid for, and by putting an extra 110,000 people "on to" the means-tested safety net of supplementary benefit".

Minister would like to see state and private schools sharing facilities

From Richard Ford
Oxford

Private schools should collaborate more in sharing their facilities with pupils from the state sector, including the teaching of some subjects, Lady Young, Minister of State for Education and Science, said yesterday. She suggested that action as a move towards greater cooperation between the two sides of education.

There were possibilities for collaboration at sixth-form level, especially in subjects where there were shortages of teachers, such as mathematics and physics, and among the teaching of children under five.

The process could work in reverse, with pupils from independent schools going to comprehensives if their schools did not teach certain subjects. "I see nothing but good coming from this type of cooperation", she said.

Although Lady Young said the Government was not yet talking with both sectors about the processes of cooperation, her clear personal commitment to the idea was shown by three references she made to it during her speech to head teachers attending the annual conference of the Incorporated Association of Preparatory Schools, at Christ Church, Oxford.

The theme had been mentioned during the address of the chairman of the association to the 280 heads attending the conference and is expected to be welcomed by them.

"There are shortages of teachers in certain subjects and we are doing everything we can to increase the supply, but there should be room for cooperation between the two sections. Personally, I would like to see it at both ends of the scale, with the under fives and the sixth forms", Lady Young said.

She was in favour of pupils going from state schools to independent schools, and vice versa, for the teaching of certain subjects, but said that details of any cooperation had yet to be worked out. She was floating the idea at the conference to see what the response from the independent sector would be.

Lady Young asked whether sufficient thought was being given to extending cooperation between the sectors, adding that collaboration would mean that the particular strengths of each sector would be widely available to the other.

She hoped the Government's assisted places scheme, which would go some way towards restoring the excellent opportunities for children of modest family backgrounds, destroyed when the Labour Government abolished the direct-grant grammar school system, would lead to close links between independent schools and local education authorities. "We hope that the maintained primary schools will encourage suitable candidates to come forward", she said.

Turning to the Labour Party's proposals that threaten abolition of independent schools, she got her biggest cheer when she said: "I regard the recent proposals of the Labour Party as not only wrong but in a way a tragedy. There really are far more important problems confronting both sectors in education than battles that are outdated and irrelevant."

IRA admit killing reservist

From Christopher Thomas
Belfast

The Provisional IRA said last night that they had killed Mr Wallace Allen, the RUC reservist kidnapped on Sunday near the border in South Armagh.

A brief statement issued in Dublin said that Mr Allen, aged 49, of Markethill, County Armagh, a father of two, died while "resisting arrest".

Church leaders of all denominations had appealed for his safe return. He was seized from a milk lorry near the border village of Newtownhamilton, co Armagh, at 10 am on Sunday. The cab was stained with blood and the windscreen was smashed.

The statement gave no indication of where Mr Allen's body was. For the past 48 hours there has been a heavy concentration of police and army activity in a small area in South Armagh, and Irish security forces have been giving cover. There was no indication last night, however, whether the search was being based on information received.

Mr Allen had been a reservist since 1974. He was an inspector with the Department of the Environment and a neighbour of Mr Seamus Mallon, deputy leader of the Social Democratic and Labour Party, who had offered to mediate for his release.

The milk lorry was booby-trapped by the IRA and was blown to pieces on Monday when the Army attempted to remove a milk container by remote control. Nobody was injured.

A Protestant man was murdered by terrorists yesterday, three years after his daughter, a private with the Ulster Defence Regiment, was killed by the IRA.

Mr Ross Herst, aged 56, of Richhill, co Armagh, was seized by four armed men wearing green combat jackets after a visit to the village of Glasshough, co Monaghan, early yesterday.

His body was discovered several hours later beside his burnt-out car just inside the Ulster border, near Middletown, co Armagh. He had been shot in the head at close range.

His daughter, Margaret, aged 24, was killed in October, 1977, as she slept in a caravan at the family farm at Doogary, co Tyrone. She was shot more than 10 times with an Armalite rifle.

The IRA claimed yesterday that Mr Herst had admitted under interrogation that he had given information to the security forces. He was "treated accordingly". Mr Herst's wife, Mabel, said the IRA's statement was farcical. He had no connexion with the security forces. He had been seized because he was a Protestant.

MP protests: An Ulster MP yesterday blamed the recent spate of kidnappings and murders in south Armagh on a reduction of police patrols and troops in the area (the Press Association reports).

Mr Harold McCusker, Official Unionist MP for Armagh, said financial restraints were one reason why terrorists once more had freedom of movement.

Staff at Capital Radio strike over pay ballot

By Kenneth Gosling

Some production and engineering staff at Capital Radio, the London independent station, walked out yesterday after learning that the management intended to hold a ballot on a pay offer.

The strike was made official by their union, the Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians.

There are about eighty production and engineering staff involved and the union said the walk-out occurred after all negotiating procedures, including a reference to the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service, had been exhausted.

"When they heard about the ballot it was the last straw", the union added. "The current management offer would mean salary rises of 12 to 16 per cent for most staff, leaving them well below the rates for other London broadcasting stations and also below the inflation figure."

Union members said they had hoped negotiations on a local level, the management having withdrawn unilaterally from national negotiations, would result in a more immediate settlement, but that had not proved to be the case.

Capital Radio said last night that they had increased their original offer and had discussions about doing so a second time. The union had not moved from its original demand of 21 per cent plue £317 increased London weighting; it had an increase of 32 per cent last year.

If the claim is met, union members will have had a 72 per cent average increase since July, 1979.

"The scale of this demand", an official said, "is totally without realism in the present economic climate and the situation in the advertising marketplace". The station is continuing to broadcast 24 hours a day.

The station has been broadcasting for almost seven years and during that time only one day has been lost through a strike.

TUC advises journalists on 'justified deception'

From Our Labour Editor
Brighton

The TUC yesterday issued official guidance to journalists asking them not to use deception "except where this can be justified by overriding considerations of public interest".

This remarkable piece of advice, received with some astonishment by reporters covering the Trades Union Congress in Brighton, is contained in a "checklist for action" published in a pamphlet, *Behind the Headlines*, drawn up by the TUC media working group.

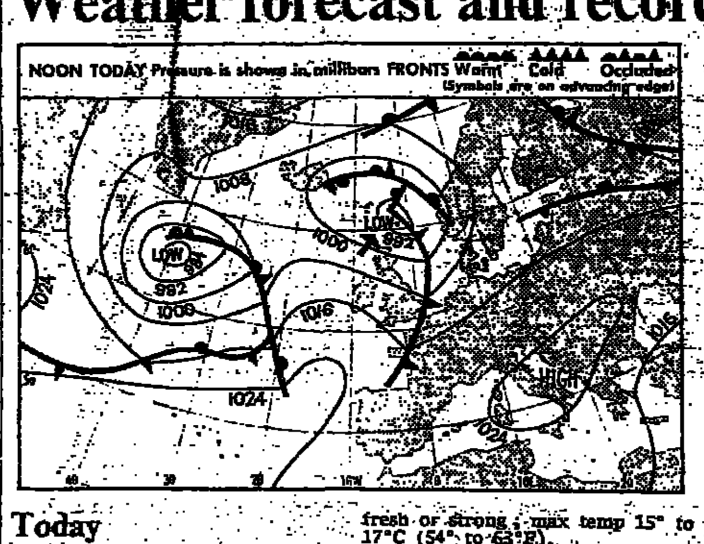
Publication of the discussion document was timed to coincide with a debate on the press and broadcasting, in which there was bitter criticism of news values.

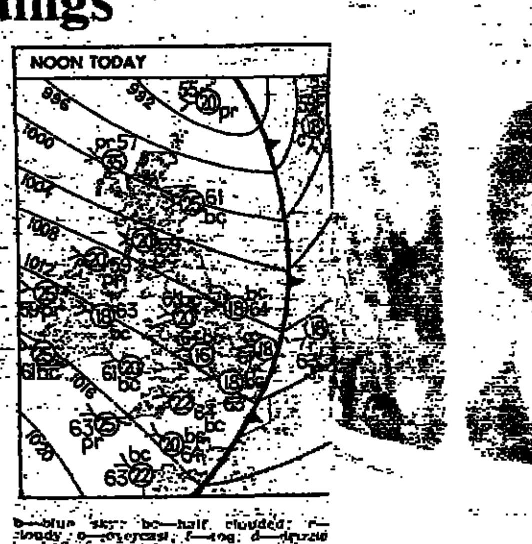
The document advises: "Maintain the highest professional and ethical standards. Strive to ensure that information disseminated is fair and accurate; rectify harmful inaccuracies. Do not use deception except where this can be justified by overriding considerations of public interest."

No definition is offered of what these considerations might be. The advice is thought to be an inexpert translation of the NUJ code of conduct, which says that journalists should obtain their information by straightforward means, and the use of "other means" could be justified only by overriding considerations of public interest.

Right of reply, page 4

Weather forecast and recordings





b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; pr—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph.

Today

Sun rises: 6.20 am | Sun sets: 7.38 pm
Moon rises: 1.58 am | Moon sets: 5.50 pm

New moon: September 9.
Lighting up: 8.8 pm to 5.51 am.
High Water: London Bridge, 11.24 am, 6.1m. Avonmouth, 4.52 am, 10.4m; 5.22 pm, 10.9m. Dover, 9.8 am, 5.5m; 9.50 pm, 5.7m. Hull, 3.42 am, 6.1m; 4.24 pm, 6.2m. Liverpool, 9.12 am, 7.8m; 9.44 pm, 8.1m.
1ft = 0.3048m 1m = 3.2808ft

A depression will move to N of Shetland with an associated frontal trough clearing from E areas.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, SE, Central S, E, Central N, NE England, East Anglia, E Midlands, Channel Islands: Some rain at first, mostly dry, sunny intervals by afternoon; wind S, fresh, locally strong, soon veering W; max temp 17° to 20°C (63° to 68°F).

W Midlands, SW England, S Wales: Sunny intervals, scattered light showers; wind W to NW, fresh, locally strong; max temp 16° to 19°C (61° to 66°F).

N Wales, NW England, Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee: Sunny intervals, occasional showers, mostly light; wind W to NW, fresh or strong; max temp 15° to 17°C (54° to 63°F).

Lake District, Isle of Man, SW, NW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Argyll, N Ireland: Showers, heavy in places, sunny intervals; wind W to NW, fresh to strong, but gale in exposed places at first; max temp 14° to 16°C (57° to 61°F).

Aberdeen, Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney: Showers, heavy in places, some longer outbreaks of rain at first; wind variable, becoming NW, strong, locally gale; max temp 12° to 15°C (54° to 59°F).

Shetland: Outbreaks of rain, clearer later; wind S, strong, veering NW, increasing to gale; max temp 13°C (55°F).

Outlook for the weekend: Mostly dry in SE; rain at times elsewhere, but also bright intervals.

Sea passages: S North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind S, veering NW, fresh or strong; sea moderate or rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind W, mainly strong; sea rough.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 21°C (70°F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 15°C (59°F). Humidity, 7 pm, 64 per cent. Rain, 24 hr to 7 pm, nil. Sun, 24 hr to 7 pm, 1.5 hr. Bar, mean sea level 7 pm, 1,014.9 millibars, steady.
1,000 millibars=29.53 in.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Akrotiri	s	28	82	Cologne	s	23	73	Lisbon	s	24	75	Oslo	s	20	68
Algiers	f	27	81	Copenhagen	s	20	68	Locarno	s	24	75	Paris	s	17	63
Amsterdam	s	21	70	Dublin	c	14	66	London	c	20	68	Reykjavik	f	12	54
Athens	f	24	75	Edinburgh	c	17	63	Luxembourg	s	22	72	Rome	s	26	79
Barcelona	f	26	79	Florence	s	26	79	Madrid	s	29	84	Ronaldsway	c	15	59
Beirut	c	27	81	Funchal	s	21	75	Majorca	s	27	81	Stockholm	f	19	66
Belfast	c	17	63	Geneva	s	22	72	Malta	s	25	77	Tel Aviv	s	28	82
Biarritz	f	26	79	Gibraltar	s	25	77	Manchester	c	18	64	Toronto	s	24	75
Birmingham	c	18	64	Guernsey	c	15	59	Miami	f	31	88	Vancouver	f	17	63
Bristol	f	19	66	Innsbruck	s	24	[illegible]	Moscow	c	14	57	Venice	s	25	73
Brussels	f	19	66	Istanbul	f	21	70	Munich	s	25	77	Vienna	[illegible]	21	70
Budapest	s	21	70	Jersey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	33	91
Cardiff	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	23	73

At the resorts

24 hours to 6 pm, September 4

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max temp °C	°F	
E COAST					
Scarborough	11.0	—	22	72	Sunny
Bridlington	10.7	—	22	72	Sunny
Gorleston	5.2	—	19	66	Sun ints
Clacton	1.6	—	21	70	Cloudy
Margate	4.1	—	20	68	Sun ints
S COAST					
Hastings	2.8	—	19	66	Cloudy
Eastbourne	4.3	—	20	68	Sun ints
Brighton	4.6	—	19	66	Sun ints
Bognor	5.5	—	20	68	Sun ints
Southsea	2.9	—	20	68	Sun ints
Exmouth	5.1	—	19	66	Sun ints
Torquay	4.4	—	19	66	Sun ints
Falmouth	6.9	—	19	66	Sun ints
W COAST					
Morecambe	3.5	—	19	66	Sun ints
Blackpool	4.6	—	19	66	Sun ints
Anglesey	7.5	.01	18	64	Sun ints
Ilfracombe	5.9	—	18	64	Sun ints
Newquay	4.4	—	19	66	Sun ints

Overseas selling prices: Australia $1; Austria Sch 20; Bahrain BD 0.600; Belgium B Frs 30; Canada [illegible]; Cyprus 400 mils; Denmark Dkr 6; Finland Mk 5; France [illegible]; Germany Dm 2.50; Greece Dr [illegible]; Holland Gl 2.25; Iran Rials 110; Iraq ID 0.450; Irish Republic 20p; Italy L 1100; Jordan JD 0.378; Kuwait KD 0.400; Lebanon LL [illegible]; Luxembourg Lf 30; Madeira Esc [illegible]; Malta 20c; Morocco Dir 5.00; Norway Kr 4.00; Oman OR 0.640; Pakistan Rps 10; Portugal Esc 50; Qatar QR 6.00; Saudi Arabia SR [illegible]; Singapore $4.5; Spain Pes 75; Sweden Skr 5.00; Switzerland S Frs 2.70; Syria LS 4.50; Tunisia Din 4.50; US [illegible]; Canada $1.60; UAE Dr 6.30; Yugoslavia Din 40.

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All subscription [illegible]

Preacher 'saw Jack the Ripper'

A preacher accused of killing a young woman during "exorcism" described yesterday how he saw an evil spirit calling itself Jack the Ripper hovering over her body. Later he saw another spirit, Judas Iscariot, he said at the Central Criminal Court.

John Sherwood, aged 31, is alleged to have punched, kicked and stamped on Miss Beatrix Rutherford, aged 31, a civil servant, during an "exorcism" at her home at Edmonton, north London, in March. He told how she died after he tried to wrestle devils from her body.

Mr Sherwood, an itinerant preacher and former actor, of no fixed address, and Anthony Strover, aged 25, unemployed, of Wood Lane, Shepherd's Bush, London, both deny the manslaughter of Miss Rutherford.

They are alleged to have jumped on her, smashing her rib cage and splitting her liver in an attempt to rid her of the devil.

Dom Roger Petitpierre, a Benedictine monk who has taken part in exorcism, told the court that he believed there were hundreds of thousands of "little devils" on earth.

A defence witness, he said: "The New Testament is quite clear that they exist. There is no doubt the Christian faith has always taught of the existence of little devils, just as there are angels."

Mr Sherwood, who declined to swear on the Bible, earlier affirmed before giving evidence. He said that on the day of her death Miss Rutherford woke up appearing to be in a trance, and he and Mr Strover had started calling the name of Jesus and praying for her.

After the prayer session all three went to a religious meeting. When they got back, Mr Sherwood said, as he was "calling out to Satan and for the name of the devil, I saw another body over Beatrix's body which I had not previously seen.

"I cannot describe it to you, I cannot describe what an evil spirit looks like", he said. "This was my first experience; I had never actually seen a demon myself. My own strength seemed to have been taken over. I became filled with hatred for this evil spirit."

He said he did not intend any violence towards Miss Rutherford. He could only think he completely lost control, although he could not remember hitting her or jumping on her.

He remembered the devil in her "telling me his name was Jack the Ripper. The voice was in Beatrix, but a deeper voice."

At the end Miss Rutherford appeared calm and he and Mr Strover put her to bed and watched and prayed over her. When she had not moved for a long time they touched her and found that she was cold and that rigor mortis had set in.

In cross-examination Mr Sherwood said he thought Miss Rutherford's body "was damaged by the great force of the devils leaving her. The last one was Judas Iscariot.

"I have a memory of being engaged in a struggle with the devil and I may well of struck her, but at the end I could not believe what had happened."

Mr Strover, who also affirmed, said he slapped Miss Rutherford's face, but did not punch her. "I used quite a lot of force when I hit her. I was exhausted in the end because I had been striking her for so long."

The trial continues today.

Murder inquiry after death of PC's parents

By Stewart Tendler
Crime Reporter

A murder inquiry began yesterday after the deaths of an elderly couple, the parents of a Scotland Yard police constable, who were found in their east London home after neighbours reported that they had not been seen for some time.

The bodies of Mr Joseph Herbert and his wife were found yesterday morning when a police officer broke into their home in New Barn Street, Plaistow. After a post-mortem examination Scotland Yard said last night that both had been stabbed in the chest, possibly by a late night intruder. Nothing appeared to be missing from the home.

Channel attempt fails

Mr. Michael Read, of Ipswich, yesterday failed to recapture the record for swimming across the English Channel. Strong tides forced him to give up after 16 hours.

هكذا من الاصل

HOME NEWS

More university students come from professional homes and fewer have manual worker parents

A steady increase in the percentage of university students from professional backgrounds, coupled with a decline in the percentage from manual worker or working-class homes, has occurred in the past five years, according to a report published yesterday.

The report, the latest from the Universities Central Council on Admissions (UCCA), shows that between 1975 and 1979 students whose parents were mainly in professional and managerial jobs rose from 51 per cent of those accepted to 54 per cent.

At the same time students whose parents generally held manual jobs, such as textile workers, miners and fishermen, dropped from 25 per cent to 23 per cent.

Broken down strictly by social class, the same trend was evident, with nearly 22 per cent of students in 1979 from professional backgrounds (nearly 21 per cent in 1977), more than 42 per cent from semi-professional (41 per cent), and 6 per cent from semi-skilled and unskilled backgrounds (6.4 per cent).

This classification of university candidates on the basis of social class is the first the council has undertaken, and it says that the figures must be treated with caution.

The response of some candidates to questions about parental occupation was sometimes difficult to interpret, the report says. "Indeed, it is believed that some candidates resent the question and are deliberately obscure in their answers."

For that reason there was some opposition to publication. The figures, albeit uncertain, are likely to give more information than those, simply for parents' jobs, supplied in previous years.

The breakdown shows that the professional and managerial classes produce a larger share of students than their share of the adult population, and that the same candidates are more successful in their applications, the report says.

The 1971 population census of economically active men aged between 40 and 54 showed that 18 per cent were in professional and managerial occupations and 62 per cent in largely manual jobs.

The report confirms a trend highlighted two years ago by Mr Gordon Oakes, then Minister of State for Education and Science, when he said that the percentage of children from manual backgrounds entering university had tended to decline in the past few years.

It also notes that universities accepted 7 per cent fewer overseas students last year than the year before, despite a rise in applications.

Acceptances by universities, in line with government policies to reduce the overseas student intake, fell from 6,191 in 1978 to 5,767 last year. At the same time applications rose from 22,918 to 24,134.

Competition for entry last year was stiffer generally than the year before, with some 5,000 extra "real" candidates (those minimally qualified), matched by only 2,000 extra places.

Among home students, woman candidates suffered more than men. Of the "real" candidates, the proportion taken dropped by about 3 per cent and for men by about 1 per cent.

In total, of an estimated 86,000 to 99,000 "real" candidates, about 77,000 were taken, the report says. That compares with 74,000 the year before. That year acceptances were in line with the increase in applications.

UCCA Statistical Supplement to the 17th Report 1978-79 (PO Box 28, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, GL50 1HY, £2.)

657 houses go begging as a dream crumbles

From Christopher Thomas
Lurgan

Craigavon can hardly be called a "place". It is a conglomeration of nearly 4,000 modern houses in several estates, occupying five miles of space between two pleasant Ulster towns, a mass of living units with no heart.

It is consequently difficult to pinpoint exactly where Craigavon is. The sign on the motorway out of Belfast says: "Craigavon next two exits".

Much of it is boring and hopeless, and the reaction of hundreds of families who have lived there is demonstrated by the relentless rows of empty houses, 17 per cent of the total. Not one is more than 15 years old.

Strictly speaking, the two old boroughs of Portadown and Lurgan are embraced by the new Craigavon district council area, in which there are 11,000 houses; in reality both refuse to accept that their identity has been subsumed.

In the sixties Craigavon was a wonderful dream, a huge development of costly public housing on green fields about 20 miles from Belfast. It would do much to solve the housing crisis, tempt hosts of new firms and create a pleasant environment. That dream has long been abandoned.

Today, estates like Rathmore and Legahory ache with despair. They are so impersonal that even the streets have numbers instead of names. People who still live there say a community never grew. Many of those who left have returned to their old locations, where the housing may be poor but the community is rich.

Officials may point to the sports centre, shopping centre, yachting lakes, golf course and football pitches. None of it succeeds in making Craigavon anything but an impersonal jungle.

Mr Michael Phillips and his wife live in one of the numbered streets on the Rathmore estate, a street of dozens of boarded up houses looking quite smart, certainly better than anything in working-class areas of Belfast. They are one of the last couples in the road to find a way out of the estate, and they, too, are trying hard to leave.

They moved to the house four years ago when they were married. "We were asked on the form if we wanted to live with only Roman Catholics or only Protestants or in a mixed setting. We said mixed, but they were all Catholics in this street, like us.

"There was never any kind of natural community.

The idea of Craigavon was born in the early 1960s. The aim was to halt the spread of Belfast and create a wholly new environment with a ready made labour force, which with the help of government incentives would tempt in prospective employers.

When the housing executive, the public housing authority, in Northern Ireland, took possession of the first 2,100 houses in December, 1972, the province was already in sharp decline because of the troubles, and the projected population was not realized.

The firms did not come, and many Roman Catholics were uneasy about living in an area traditionally regarded as a Protestant stronghold. The dream was already crumbling.

There are now 657 empty houses that nobody wants, despite a chronic housing shortage in the province. Even the homeless in Lurgan and Portadown do not want them.

Craigavon was launched by the O'Neill Government and had a projected population of 100,000 by 1981. Lurgan is split almost equally between Protestants and Roman Catholics; Portadown is solidly Protestant. The scheme brought cries of dissent from largely Roman Catholic areas in the west of the province such as Londonderry, which were and still are crying out for investment.

Such was the outcry that only last year Irish American groups forced the abandonment of a twinning scheme between Craigavon and Santa Rosa, California.

Perhaps, however, the people of Londonderry are no longer entirely disappointed that the monster of Craigavon is where it is.

Rathmore estate, Craigavon, where streets have numbers instead of names.

Housewife in Welsh TV protest is jailed

From Tim Jones
Cardiff

Plaid Cymru yesterday accused the Government of "shameful hypocrisy" over the fourth television channel issue after a housewife in North Wales became the first woman to be imprisoned for refusing to pay her licence fee.

Mrs Helena Griffith, aged 36, of Plas Gwyn, Botwnnog, Gwynedd, was taken to the Risley remand centre for 14 days after refusing to pay a £50 fine imposed by Pwllheli magistrates.

After her arrest Mr Ifan Griffith, her husband, said: "She has no intention of paying this fine at any time and we support her fully. The Government has broken its pledge that a Welsh language channel would be established and caused the Queen to lie when she reiterated the promise in her speech to Parliament."

At Barry, South Glamorgan, demonstrators sang the Welsh national anthem as magistrates considered cases against two men who had refused to pay their licence fees.

Anthony Packer, a lecturer at the University College of Wales, Cardiff, and Carwyn Davies, of Barons Road, Penarth, were fined £25. A similar case against Jane Jones, a community councillor, was adjourned after she said the relevant documents had not been served on her in Welsh.

Tomorrow in Cardiff Plaid Cymru holds the first of a series of rallies in an attempt to force the Government to honour its election promise. It will be addressed by Mr Gwynfor Evans, president of Plaid Cymru, who proposes to begin a fast to death unless the Government changes its plan to spread Welsh language broadcasting between two channels.

Letters, page 13

Three saved at sea

Three fishermen were rescued yesterday from a burning smack, the Jilannon, of Grimsby, 30 miles off Spurn Head. The vessel, still on fire, was towed into the Humber.

Duke opposes ban on use of painkiller on horses

The Duke of Edinburgh yesterday criticized proposals to forbid the use of pain killing drugs in equestrian events and defended the practice of reviving exhausted horses with stimulants during competition.

Speaking at the annual congress in London of the British Equine Veterinary Association (BEVA), he said he favoured a compromise allowing drugs to be used but under conditions preventing abuse.

The International Equestrian Federation plans to ban all pain-killing drugs this year unless new evidence shows a ban is unnecessary.

The most commonly used preparation is phenylbutazone, known as "Bute", and some claim that it, and similar drugs, influence a horse's performance and can be harmful. But the Duke, who is president of the federation, is firmly opposed to a ban.

"While there is quite a lot of evidence that the over-use of these drugs can produce consequently disadvantageous side-effects, there is little if any evidence to show that in properly prescribed doses given at the appropriate time they have any significant effect on the normal performance of a horse", he said.

Those who argued against allowing a horse to compete in the last part of a three-day event after it had been treated for exhaustion on the previous day overlooked an important point.

If the practice was outlawed, it might result in riders not treating tired horses at all for fear of disqualification.

Later Mr Colin Vogel, the association's information officer, said that more horses were being found suffering from exhaustion during three-day events, and it was debatable whether they should be allowed to compete on the third day after intensive drug treatment.

"We condemn those who administer "Bute" just before an event to prevent horses feeling pain from a knock. But it is up to the administrators to decide whether it is right to pretend horses are better than they really are."

Church leaders invited to euthanasia talks

From Our Correspondent
Cumbernauld

Mr George Mair, the chairman of Scottish Exit, the organization which promotes euthanasia, yesterday invited leading churchmen to discuss his booklet which outlines various methods of suicide.

The Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, the archbishops of Canterbury and York and the Dean of St Paul's have been asked to join in talks about the booklet, which is to be published soon. Mr Mair said he was irritated at uninformed criticism of the pamphlet.

"It should be remembered that the title of the book is *How to Die with Dignity*. The only way to die with dignity is to die naturally, fortified by a profound belief in God, in the soul, in the creative life on another plane after physical death, and supported by medical aid", Mr Mair, aged 66, a retired surgeon, said.

"But for those agnostics, Huguenots or, alternatively those whose faith is not sufficiently great, a second method is described in great detail.

Parking meters make a profit

Motorists are feeding almost £10m a year into parking meters, according to a Royal Automobile Club survey.

Of 39 councils in England and Scotland 22 made a profit totalling £14.7m last year, indicating that there was no justification for further increases in parking fees.

Heart transplants defended after another operation

By Annabel Ferriman
Health Services Correspondent

Surgeons at Harefield Hospital, west London, carried out their tenth heart transplant operaion yesterday despite the deahs in the past three weeks of three heart transplant patients at Harefield and at Papworth Hospital, near Cambridge.

Mr John Wade, aged 38, a former driving instructor, from Doncaster, became Britain's twenty-second heart transplant patient in the present series of operaions. Mr Magdi Yacoub carried out the operation.

Mr Wade, who has a wife and two daughters aged 15 and 12, was said to be in a satisfactory condition last night.

Mr James Burkhill, aged 49, from Mold, North Wales, died at Harefield last month and Mr David Williams, aged 52, from London and r Richard Brittain, aged 16, from Coventry, at Papworth last weekend.

Three of the heart transplant patiests at Harefield have died over the past eight months, the longest surviving paient there being Mr Derek Morris, aged 49, a dock foreman from Swansea, who received his new heart in March.

A spokesman yesterday defended the decision to continue with transplants. "There are risks involved, but it is a treatment of last resort and in the view of the teams involved it is worth going on."

Transplant programme defended, page 14

General council urged to ensure right of reply for victims of bias and distortion by the media

Reports by John Winder, Bernard Withers and Geoffrey Browning, of our Parliamentary Staff.

A threat of eventual direct action "to impose decent standards of journalism on recalcitrant employers" was made by the proposer of a National Union of Journalists resolution condemning anti-union bias in the media. The motion urged the general council to seek a right of reply for the victims of bias and distortion.

The motion was carried by a very large majority, the few who voted against being hissed by some delegates.

Mr Aidan White moved the motion which asked the general council to examine alternative use of media resources and to consider setting up a central fund, to which all member unions should be invited to contribute, which would provide financial backing for appropriate press and broadcasting ventures. It also asked the council to examine ways in which member unions could apply pressure on press and broadcasting employers to ensure a fair hearing for differing opinions and encourage the highest standards of journalism and media production, to examine urgently the setting up of a genuinely independent system of monitoring the press and broadcasting and to campaign for a freedom of information Bill to ensure that the media could freely report on government actions while journalists were able to protect their sources.

Mr White paid a tribute to the press for the coverage of the disputes in Poland. For the first time in living memory, the workers' case and the main issues of a dispute had been fairly and promptly reported, but that raised serious questions. Why were the strikes in Poland seen as a blow for freedom whereas similar action in Britain on May 14 was not? (Loud and prolonged cheers).

Mr Derek Robinson and Mr Len Murray had been the victims of an extraordinary campaign of vilification.

The press and broadcasting coverage of the past few weeks had done much to expose the sickening hypocrisy of the British media. The media, through the process of selection and presentation, set out the agenda for discussion of the issues in society. The presence of black people was posed as a problem needing solution, trade unions were presented as being too powerful and needing to be brought to heel and unemployment as something to live with and not to eradicate.

There were those who, when talking of the excesses of the media saw it purely in terms of individual journalists. The NUJ believed that journalists and other media workers were locked into a propaganda system largely outside their direct control.

At present most journalists were no more responsible for the filth which got into print and on the air than were the workers who put rivets into British-built tanks being sold to recationary governments in South America.

Mr White added: "In the end it may well be that we shall have to use direct action to impose decent standards of journalism on recalcitrant employers. If that happens, the responsibility will lie with the employers themselves."

It was not surprising that the Government had singled out journalism for special attention in removing closed shops. He asked for help in this and that unions should not provide press facilities for non-union journalists.

Mr William Miles, Society of Graphical and Allied Trades, said that the trade union movement had been subjected to a mass campaign of vilification in the media, particularly in the national press. He apologized for the campaign against Mr Murray on holiday earlier this year and hoped the employers would have the grace to do the same.

There could not be a delegate who could not record stories of misrepresentation by the media when engaged in disputes or strikes. Was it any wonder when those who owned 80 per cent of the national press were totally unable to report their own industrial problems in a accurate way?

Mr Leslie Dixon, National Graphical Association, said it was an indictment of society when so many workers, old and young, were prepared unconditionally to accept the rubbish which issued from Britain's gutter press, without considering other factors. This week they had all witnessed the slanted reporting of the congress.

A number of print unions were rightly prepared to rectify distortion in the media. The motion urged the general council to ensure the right of reply for the victims of bias and distortion.

Mr Owen O'Brien, secretary, National Society of Operative Printers, Graphical and Media Personnel, said that they should refuse to give interviews to really hostile people, like those who had hounded Mr Murray on holiday.

Call for cuts in arms spending

The congress passed overwhelmingly a motion opposing any defence policy based upon the use or threatened use of nuclear weapons, including the neutron bomb. The motion also called on the general council to take a new initiative to alert the trade union movement and the public at large to the need for abolition of nuclear weapons and the reduction of expenditure on armaments in general.

The motion was moved by Mr Larry Smith, of the Transport and General Workers' Union, who said that it was not just the possibility that some maniac somewhere would press the button and destroy the world's population, but the mere fact that such weapons of mass murder existed was sufficient reason to get rid of them.

There was an urgent need to revitalize the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament movement. Those who pretended they could compare 1939 with 1980 and that they could be prepared for war blinkered themselves.

The next Labour Government must be committed to an irreversible policy of cancelling Trident and removing cruise missiles.

Mr Joseph Gormley, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, said that was likely to be his swansong at Congress as a member of the general council, and his speech was warmly applauded.

He said that without acceptance of the contents of a resolution like that, there could be no hope of realizing the things which congress had been demanding. They could not exist properly in a world where peace was continually threatened and was at the mercy of computer systems controlling nuclear weapons, systems which were inevitably open to mistakes.

Mr Roy Grantham, general secretary of the Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staff, said that the danger lay less in east-west confrontation than in acquisition of nuclear weapons by third world countries or of conventional war developing into nuclear war.

Sir John Boyd, secretary of the engineering section of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, said it would be wrong for the press or anyone else to interpret this composite as meaning they subscribed to a defenceless Britain, particularly if it was surrounded by nuclear forces. That would not only be impracticable but unacceptable to the people of Britain.

Paper trade casualty list 'like the Somme'

Import penetration had such a dramatic effect upon the paper industry that in a matter of weeks the casualty list looked like the first week of the battle of the Somme, Mr William Keys, secretary of the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades, told Congress.

He moved an emergency motion, passed unanimously, viewing with alarm the disastrous prospects facing the paper and board industry as a result of Government policies.

It offered a fourpoint plan to the Government to save the loss of tens of thousands of jobs. Introduction of realistic tariffs to bring industrial energy prices down to those of the main international competitors, assistance to offset the exchange rate difference which was adversely affecting international competitiveness, imposition of selective import controls such as quotas, surcharges or minimum prices, and a forestry policy to combat the import of timber and its products which last year totalled £2,500m together with a pricing policy comparable with their international competitors.

Mr Keys said he was making a plea for sanity which would protect and advance the jobs of thousands of people. The unions within the industry had suffered grossly over the past few weeks. Unless present policies were arrested, Britain's paper industry would die despite its strategic importance to the country.

With the closure of Bowaters at Ellesmere Port, Liverpool, 1,540 people would lose their jobs directly. There was a possible total of 4,500 if they took into account people employed in warehousing, engineering and transport.

Bowater was a mill with a record of good industrial relations, no strikes since before 1926, and a full order book. Last year alone, productivity was increased by 17 per cent.

Mr Keys added: "Yet this mill is to die, so the company says, because of the monetarist policies of this Government, because we have to buy pulp overseas, because of the high rate of the pound and low rate of the dollar."

Mr Peter Evans, of the Transport and General Workers' Union, seconding the motion, said there was little chance of the industry surviving while the Government behaved like latter-day Sweeney Todds.

Mr Geoffrey Drain, leader of the National and Local Government Officer's Association, replying for the general council, said they accepted the points in the motion with slight qualifications about the way they could do something about the great burden of energy costs. It had to be done in a manner which did not hazard employment of members in the energy industry.

Photographs by Harry Kerr

At the rostrum yesterday: top, Mr Owen O'Brien (left) and Mr Joseph Gormley; middle, Mr Leslie Dixon (left) and Mr Frank Chapple; bottom, Mr James Slater (left) and Mr Larry Smith.

Rail protest strike suggested

A motion urging the Labour Party to include in its next general election manifesto a commitment to renationalize the transport industry without compensation was carried overwhelmingly, although Mr Len Murray, the TUC general secretary, expressed reservations about nationalization without compensation.

The motion moved by Mr Thomas Jenkins, general secretary of the Transport Salaried Staffs' Association, reaffirmed the policy of congress for a publicly owned, fully integrated and coordinated transport system. It urged a Labour government to introduce a transport Bill proposing the taking into public ownership of the transport industry, the integration of all forms of transport and renationalization without compensation. The motion supported a rail-only Channel tunnel.

Mr Jenkins said his union wanted to see reinvestment in the nationalized industries. The level of electrification on British Rail was deplorable and the construction of a rail-only Channel tunnel was necessary to provide the railways with the opportunity of long hauls to all parts of Europe.

Mr Ray Buckton, secretary of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, said that only action would bring light to bear on the disintegration of the transport services, and not just industrial action by workers in the industry, the travelling public should join with trade unionists and say that unless something was done they would take positive action and stay away from work.

Mr Eric Nevin, general secretary of the Merchant Navy and Airline Officers' Association, supporting the motion, said that a Channel tunnel was irrelevant. All the projected traffic could be carried by the flexible link provided by ships. The first need was to invest in employment-creating jobs, and not in grandiose schemes which, when built, required only a handful of people to run them. A Channel tunnel would be at the bottom of the list of priorities.

Mr Larry Smith, of the Transport and General Workers' Union, supporting the motion, said his union did not believe that the tunnel rail-only link was necessary to an integrated transport system. His union would have liked the motion to call for the repeal of the Transport Act.

Mr Murray said that the general council supported the objectives of the motion, but expressed reservations about the reference to nationalization without compensation. There were some people whom they would not want to see deprived of their share of some form of compensation, for example employees and unions representing them in those companies. There could be damaging retaliation if a Labour government renationalized without compensating shareholders of foreign firms.

Effective unions 'strongest guarantee of freedom'

Effective trade unions were the strongest guarantee of human freedom, Mr Tom Jackson, chairman of the TUC International Committee, said in opening a debate on the section of the general council's report on international affairs.

Injustice and the suppression of human rights were the constant concern of the general council. Without trade union freedoms, human rights were diminished, Mr Jackson said. "It is in this one most important aspect of human rights where we bring the most experience, prestige and weight to bear. The general council is determined to concentrate upon trade union freedoms and will not dissipate its influence over a wider field", he said.

It should be known that the TUC stood for independent trade unionism, independent of employers, of political parties and of the state. "We salute the struggles of those in Poland for independent trade unions and we will be watching closely to see the agreements are implemented in full", he said.

"We did not win our rights in Britain without effort, and we would lose our ability to defend those trade union rights if we watched them disappear elsewhere."

The TUC had asked its unions to make representations to their employers who operated in South Africa and to persuade British companies to give recognition to and negotiate with independent black unions.

"We can give you the information needed about the practices of British employers in South Africa", he told delegates. "You and your colleagues can end the stupid, short-sighted resistance of British companies to the recognition of black trade unions."

If unions could help black unions in South Africa they could help erode the industrial basis of apartheid and help bring down the whole shameful edifice.

Peoples had a right to determine their future and the invasion of Afghanistan by Soviet troops was a cynical disregard of that right. "This act and the Nato decision to deploy Cruise and Pershing missiles which preceded it discouraged any prospects of advancing detente."

Plea to reduce the level of textile imports

The congress called on the TUC to continue efforts to preserve the employment of the 750,000 clothing, textile and footwear workers

A motion from the National Union of Hosiery and Knitwear Workers calling for a commitment from the Government and the EEC to reduce import levels to reasonable proportions was carried unanimously.

Moving the motion Mr David Lambert, general secretary of the National Union of Hosiery and Knitwear Workers, said that those industries had lost one job every working minute of this year.

Concern over loss of jobs in shipping industry

The congress carried unanimously a resolution regretting the steady decline in the number of British registered ships and called on the general council to endeavour to achieve a government policy designed to create a shipping environment within the United Kingdom which would induce a reversal of the trends or at least arrest the decline.

Mr Eric Nevin, general secretary of the Merchant Navy and Airline Officers' Association, said that a quarter of the jobs of British seafarers had been lost in the past six years although productivity had increased by 29 per cent.

They were faced with subsidized foreign competition and restrictive practices. British shipping had declined 36 per cent while world shipping had increased by 17 per cent.

Mr James Slater, general secretary of the National Union of Seamen, said that flags of convenience accounted for 30 per cent of total tonnage and that was increasing. Many had working conditions which made one wonder whether this was the twentieth century, and most were owned by American multinational corporations.

Building policy reversal is demanded

An immediate reversal of government policies on council house building was demanded in a motion from the Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians, which was carried overwhemingly after a short debate.

The motion called for the injection of capital into a programme of industrial building to provide the infrastructure for economic growth.

Mr Leslie Wood, general secretary of the Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians, moving the motion, said that through Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment the industry was being deliberately run down.

Walk-out over NHS attack

From David Felton

Four unions walked out of the Conference in protest at a speech supporting private medicine.

Mr Brownlow Martin, chief executive of the Hospital Consultants and Specialists Association, had his speech interrupted when the delegations walked out. They returned to the conference hall after he had left the rostrum.

The unions which left were the National and Local Government Officers' Association, National Union of Public Employees (NUPE), the Fire Brigades Union and TASS, the white-collar section of the engineers' union.

Mr Alan Fisher, general secretary of NUPE, said later that his union had opposed the association's affiliation to the TUC about a year ago because its policies were "patently opposed" to those of the TUC.

"One of the things we object to is private patients in National Health Service hospitals and the existence of private medicine and they (the association) are committed to its continuation."

Mr Martin said in his speech that he was in favour of patients being offered a choice. "If and when the NHS can offer these facilities then perhaps private practice will disappear but as long as the NHS does not satisfy the demands of patients private practice will continue."

The conference passed overwhelmingly a motion from Nalgo which rejected the encouragement given to the growth of private practice in the NHS and any consideration that the service should be insurance based. It also instructed the TUC General Council to mount a campaign in support of action against health service cuts.

Congress backs integrated UK energy policy

Britain's declining living standards would decline further unless the country used its national resources for the public good and developed an integrated energy policy, Mr Gavin Laird of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, Engineering Section, said.

He was moving a composite motion which called for a campaign to achieve a coordinated national energy policy, to be based on promotion and support for research and development into alternative forms of supply which removed reliance on oil-based fuels.

It called for British control and exploitation of national resources: public control over depletion of oil and gas reserves; planned conservation; maximum utilization of coal and nuclear resources, and a nuclear programme based on reactors designed and built in Britain. It recognized that an essential part of energy-saving was an expansion of public transport for people and freight, and called for further investment in rail electrification.

"If we do not develop peaceful nuclear-generated power the living standards of this nation must continue to decline. There is no viable alternative", Mr Laird said. No member of the public had been injured by nuclear radiation in the 24 years of peaceful nuclear energy, and the deaths of only six employees should not be dissociated from radiation, out of 35,000 employees. There were 40,000 nuclear warheads in the military arsenals of the world, and that was what the congress should oppose.

Mr Arthur Simpson, general secretary of the National Association of Colliery Overmen, Deputies and Shotfirers, seconding, said he was confident that unions with experts in the nuclear industry would not subject workers, environment, or the general public to any sort of danger without bringing it to the notice of the movement.

He complained that imported coal was being used to manufacture coke. While the West German and United States governments were pouring money into research, Britain paid a pittance, and the Government was even reconsidering that.

Mr Jacob Ecclestone, of the National Union of Journalists, moved an amendment calling for no further nuclear power stations to be built. He said that the NUJ had tabled the amendment because it believed the risks to health and safety of a nuclear energy programme were unacceptable.

While the TUC annual report, bland to the point of distortion on nuclear energy, claimed that no workers at a British nuclear power station had received radiation in excess of five rems a year, congress policy was to reduce that level.

The report did not say that according to the most up-to-date report of the Nuclear Installations Inspectorate 4,500 workers, or 24 per cent of the total on licensed nuclear sites, had received radiation exposure of 0.5 to 5 rems a year.

The economics did not make sense. The Government intended to spend £20,000m on nuclear power stations, reprocessing fuel fabrication plants and waste disposal, but could not find money to save Meriden, Bowaters, or for schools, hospitals and homes.

Mr Frank Chapple, general secretary of the Electricity, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union, for the general council, supported the motion and opposed the amendment. He said that they could not have a policy based on year-by-year changes in conference decisions.

"You cannot pretend that employment in the long term can be maintained or increased if we do not have adequate energy supplies."

With reasonable economic growth rates, all the indications were that the energy gap in the year 2000 would exist, and to fill it required the full exploitation of all energy resources.

The general council did not believe that energy resources should be developed irrespective of health, safety and environmental factors, but the record in the British nuclear industry compared favourably not only with other power industries but with all industries.

They wanted more resources put into development of alternative energy resources, but on any realistic assessment they could make only a small contribution to energy supplies by the end of the century.

The amendment was rejected.

Nupe anger over deporting of women

A protest at the deportation of woman workers from the Philippines because they had concealed from the Home Office that they had a child or children in their home country was made by Mr Michael Taylor, of the National Union of Public Employees.

He said that two members of his union were due to be sent home next Tuesday. Mr Timothy Raison, Minister of State at the Home Office, had said that these people had had a few years in Britain in which they had earned money. They would be sent 8,000 miles so that Mr Raison would not be seen at the Conservative Party conference as being soft on immigration Mr Taylor said.

60% increase in affiliation fees approved

A 60 per cent increase in affiliation fees was approved without comment. From January 1 unions will be asked to pay 40p a year per member instead of 25p.

The general council's report said it was appreciated that that was a substantial increase, but any smaller rise would continue to create servicing and cash flow difficulties.

It would "seriously limit the effectiveness of the TUC at a time when the movement is under attack".

The general council expects a deficit of at least £350,000 this year.

Town plans a by-law to ban passage of nuclear waste by rail

From Michael Horsnell
Ipswich

A move to stop the transportation of waste from the Sizewell nuclear power station, on the Suffolk coast, through the centre of Ipswich will be made next month by the town council.

A by-law is being prepared to prevent British Rail from carrying its regular consignments through residential areas on its way to Windscale, in Cumbria, for reprocessing.

That is being strongly opposed by the Central Electricity Generating Board, which is worried about similar action being taken by other authorities if the by-law is passed.

Ipswich Borough Council's environmental services committee, which has been instructed to prepare the by-law, will report to the full council next month after officers have conferred with government departments on the legal position.

There is growing local concern about the safety of the three consignments of waste a fortnight from the Magnox power station 30 miles away at Sizewell.

A Sizewell pressurized water reactor of the type installed at Harrisburg, in Pennsylvania, where there was nearly a catastrophe last year, is planned under the Government's expanded nuclear power programme.

But Ipswich council, which has a Labour majority and is campaigning against the proliferation of nuclear power while safer energy sources remain, is basing its case on the present reactor.

While conceding that transportation of waste by rail is safer than by road, the council is concentrating its main opposition on the safety of steel "flasks" which are used to carry it.

It claims that the flasks are guaranteed to withstand only a collision at 30mph and that the system, which is not policed on its journey, is open to terrorist attack.

The irradiated nuclear waste is transported in 50-tonne cube-shaped flasks with a 14-inch thick plate steel outer skin. It is composed of 200 uranium rods totalling two tonnes.

Mr James Cann, leader of Ipswich council, told me yesterday: "The CEGB say all this is adequate because the impact in a collision would be absorbed by the rolling stock used to carry the flasks. "But what if a flask is hit by another train after a derailment? It could lead to vast release of radiation and the evacuation of the area.

"A peaceful protest group in Gloucestershire recently managed to stop a train carrying nuclear waste. Imagine what a terrorist group could do.

"I believe an accident is unlikely but it is more likely than is acceptable. I have been called a scaremonger by the CEGB. But if the very worst happened and all the waste in a container was released, an area within a radius of 12 miles would have to be evacuated for roughly 200 years.

"Only recently the boilermakers' union alleged that the flasks are not being constructed according to instructions. An attitude of 'It can't happen here' is not good enough. We have got the IRA here. These flasks are a sitting duck. If it is possible to happen, then sooner or later it will."

The CEGB said yesterday that since 1962 it had dealt with about 4,500 consignments of radioactive waste, a total weight of 9,000 tonnes, over some three million rail miles, with no leaks of waste.

Mr R. R. Matthews, head of nuclear health and safety at the board, said: "It is completely wrong to say these flasks will only withstand a 30 mph impact". They had been designed to conform with international safety regulations, which took account of the possibility of rail accidents.

"They can withstand a nine-metre drop on to a hard unyielding surface. Because of the surface material, all the impact energy is transferred to the flask, and the impact is more of the order of 60 mph."

If through accident or terrorist attack a leak did occur, the chances of fuel spreading were very slight because the radioactivity was bound up on solid bars of uranium.

In such a case air-borne radioactive particles could reach an area of 50 yards, or in extreme cases 200 yards. But any evacuation that might be necessary would be no worse than for the leak of any toxic material, or in the case of a petrol tanker catching fire.

BA to drop more first class travel

By a Staff Reporter

British Airways is to drop first-class travel on five more European routes in line with its aim to phase out all first-class European travel from next April.

First-class travel will disappear on London-Nice, Glasgow-Paris and Birmingham-Paris flights from October 26 and on London-Amsterdam, Manchester-Amsterdam routes from November 1.

Other flights to follow suite are likely to be those to and from Italy, Greece, Finland, Gibraltar, Malta and Luxembourg.

Instead the airline will offer a "club cabin" class at roughly two thirds of the price of the former first class. Club class, aimed at the business traveller, offers greater booking and check-in flexibility and fuller in-flight service with choice of meal, free drinks and entertainment.

There will also be a tourist class, offering cheaper flights in cabins at the rear of aircraft.

The scheme was launched experimentally on the London to Paris route last April in association with Air France, and yesterday British Airways said traffic had improved on that route compared with others.

But the airline has failed to bring in its £20 single "Channel hopper" to Paris because Air France would not agree to the scheme, it said yesterday.

The "club cabin" scheme has been introduced because first-class travel on short-haul European flights has declined to less than 4 per cent of the total European market.

British Airways is to continue first-class travel on long-haul flights, where there is still strong demand.

An example of the new "club cabin" fare is the single from London to Paris at £55 instead of the old £71 single first-class. The Eurobudget, or tourist-class, fares are £42.50 single, £65 excursion return and £45 off-peak return.

Thatcher pledge on Bank rate

From Ronald Faux
Lerwick

Mrs Margaret Thatcher began a two-day visit to Shetland and Orkney yesterday, the first serving Prime Minister to visit this northern tip of the United Kingdom. After her aircraft touched down in Shetland she met the island's council, which has shown a sturdy sense of self-dependence since the growth of the oil industry in the islands.

Even though this was one of the areas with the lowest unemployment in Britain, now running at 3 per cent, the local Labour Party reminded Mrs Thatcher of the issues lying beyond the southern horizon. They shouted slogans and waved banners as she walked through the narrow main street in Lerwick.

Mrs Thatcher told local councillors that Shetland was important to the United Kingdom not just because of North Sea oil but also for much deeper reasons.

While other parts of the country were looking for new industries, Shetland had succeeded in turning the oil industry to its advantage. She was pleased that the argument over the 11 per cent surcharge by the Hydro-Electric Board had been settled. The decision to drop the surcharge because of the islands' diesel-generated electricity supply had been "A victory for common sense".

When local businessmen complained of the high interest rates that were crippling some small companies, Mrs Thatcher said that the rate of inflation was starting to fall and as it fell she expected the rate to come down. She would not keep the "Bank rate" up "one moment longer than I need to".

Harbour plan: Work is to start next month on a £1.7m new harbour for the Orkney island of Westray. The EEC has promised a grant of £441,000, and it is hoped the harbour will be ready for operation in 1982 (our Kirkwall correspondent writes).

'Asset-stripping' by GLC in property sales denied

By Our Local Government Correspondent

The Greater London Council yesterday denied a report in The Guardian newspaper that the Conservative-controlled authority was planning to sell off property worth £1,000m in a vast asset-stripping operation.

Mr Richard Brew, deputy leader of the council, described it as "nonsense". He said that it was the council's policy since it came into office in 1977 to sell off surplus holdings.

The total of sales of unwanted property, sites and industrial estates stands at nearly £100m, and each month a further £7m to £10m sales are made. It is thought that by next April, at the end of the four-year term of office, the total will reach about £200m.

The council has been compiling a list of the GLC's assets, which is now complete, Mr Brew explained. The list includes some 1,100 properties and sites, bringing together, perhaps for the first time, a comprehensive list of properties under GLC ownership. But it was emphasized that the GLC did not intend to sell all the properties on the list.

By the mid-1970s the GLC had accumulated property in 25 counties, covering 60 square miles, stretching from cottages in Snowdonia to the new Thamesmead estate in east London. The council's policy of selling off what is not needed was "basically recycling assets rather than asset-stripping", the council explained.

A spokesman said that all of the surplus would not be sold in the next few months, and that whatever money was received from the sales could not be used to reduce the rates. Any proceeds will have to go into a capital fund to finance other projects.

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HOME NEWS

Where the jobs are: Concluding the three-part series on how they are filled

Funds help to match applicants to vacancies

By Nicholas Timmins

August's unemployment statistics showed 120,000 vacancies registered with the Government's employment services, a figure estimated from past studies to be about a third of the true total. Those jobs lie mainly in the South-east.

With 410,000 out of work, the region had more than 20 per cent of the unemployment, but with 49,800 registered vacancies it had more than 41 per cent of the unfilled jobs. Even so, more than eight people were out of work in the region for each registered vacancy.

In the north of England there were only 5,500 registered vacancies, with 160,000 unemployed; 29 for each registered vacancy. In Northern Ireland the picture is even bleaker, with 88,000 unemployed and 1,000 vacancies.

Although the latest breakdown of jobs by occupation provides figures for March, only, the statistics do indicate the pattern of jobs and jobless, and show that as always in recessions it is the unskilled and semi-skilled who suffer most.

Those registered as unemployed general labourers totalled 479,334, or 71 out of work for each of the 6,734 vacancies registered.

That figure needs to be qualified, since many register as general labourers to indicate that they can do a variety of unskilled work, while the vacancies tend to be more precisely classified. But "other manual occupations", involving varying degrees of skill, accounted for another 326,530 of those without work, with vacancies totalling 65,258.

The two categories added together give close to 806,000 unemployed, or about 60 per cent of the total, with 72,000 vacancies available, 40 per cent of the total. There are 11 people out of work for each vacancy, a picture that by now will have worsened.

Vacancies for craft workers were far higher in the South-east than anywhere else, at more than 15,500, with about one vacancy for every two unemployed.

The ratio of unemployed craft workers to vacancies is far higher in other regions; more than ten to one in the North, seven to one in the North-west and five-to-one in the West Midlands.

To help to match the unemployed to vacancies, the employment service takes a number of steps. Jobs that cannot be filled locally are notified to the 18 regional employment information centres, which allocate them to appropriate Jobcentres elsewhere.

If they attract applicants the Manpower Services Commission has two schemes to help with transfers. The job search scheme provides fares for the unemployed to attend interviews and take up jobs; 6,700 people last year took advantage of that scheme and a further 222 were given similar assistance to look for work in another area without prearranged interviews.

The more ambitious employment transfer scheme helps people to move to jobs. The job must not pay more than £6,264 a year and school-leavers are eligible, but former students are not. Fares to the new job are provided, with allowances such as removal expenses, a disturbance allowance and settling-in grant.

Last year 9,785 people took advantage of the scheme, and just over £7m was spent on it. Like so much else, the scheme has been the victim of the Government's spending cuts. Only £5.7m is budgeted for this year for both schemes, and for the next three years £4m.

The past year has seen the scheme used imaginatively, and it is claimed to be cost-effective to take coachloads of unemployed skilled workers from the black spots to the jobs.

King's Lynn, faced with 160 apparently unfillable skilled vacancies in the middle of last year, informed the South Shields employment services and brought down 52 unemployed men, 28 of them with their wives.

They were shown the area and interviewed by a number of companies. Twenty-five of them took jobs, including skilled engineering work and joinery. One went back within a few days. But Mr Neal McKechnie, an employment adviser at King's Lynn, said the rest had settled well. The link with the North east has been maintained.

What made the scheme possible was housing. The local council made 60 houses available over six months, Mr McKechnie said. "Without housing, it would not have been worth mounting".

That view is echoed at other places. Medway brought 24 skilled workers from Kilmarnock, 13 of whom took jobs. Local council cooperation was less far-reaching, and Mr Stanley Watling, of the Medway employment services, said that "had the housing been available I am sure that 24 jobs would have been filled".

In March the Reading area brought workers from Merseyside, with 23 attending interviews, principally with Sperry Gyroscope at Bracknell and the Atomic Weapons Research Establishment at Aldermaston. Six took jobs and four more are under consideration, although the need for security clearance for such work has slowed the processing of applications. The weapons research establishment has its own housing, and Bracknell council made homes available.

None of those three areas, however, has immediate plans to repeat the exercize, because skill shortages are much less acute.

The Medway operation was mounted last October after skilled vacancies rose to 539. They are at present below 200. In the King's Lynn area skilled vacancies have dropped from 160 to two or three dozen, and some local companies are on short time. The publicity brought other workers to the area under their own steam.

Concluded

Aggressive riot equipment rejected by police chiefs

From Arthur Osman
Preston

Mr Alan Goodson, Chief Constable of Leicestershire, said yesterday that the Association of Chief Police Officers of England, Wales and Northern Ireland, believed that the traditional image of the British police officer going about his business on the beat was one that had to be maintained.

"We believe that we should cling on to that role."

But speaking at the end of a three-day private conference of the association at Lancashire police headquarters, near Preston, Mr Goodson, retiring president of the association, said: "It may be that levels of violence go up; in order to protect officers we may have to respond in a more serious way."

Nevertheless, the basic principle to emerge from the conference, held in the aftermath of the Bristol riot and disorders at holiday resorts, was that the police would not depart from "our traditional methods of dealing with disorder problems." Any suggestion of riot equipment such as flack jackets, riot gas and so on, was completely discounted.

All the equipment used was not aggressive equipment, "but is protective, and we propose to keep to that." Although there was a possibility that a more serious response might be needed in the future, "we shall hold back from that situation as long as we can. We deplore the fact that we have to go along this road at all."

The conference also examined the use of the motorway network for a swift response from the larger police forces in the event of public disorder. The association had concluded that it did not follow that a neighbouring force was the best to turn to in such situations. The response would be quicker from the larger forces, who could send vanloads of officers along the motorway.

Business school training urged for council chiefs

By Christopher Warman
Local Government Correspondent

Senior local government officers should be sent to business school to teach them to cope with the complexities of local authority finance and management, the Business Graduates Association urged yesterday.

The recommendation comes after a survey that found that of 10,000 senior managers in local government "barely a dozen" had been to business school.

Sir David Clutterbuck, director of the association, said: "This report reveals an educational hiatus of alarming proportions.

"Local government employs over 2,500,000 people and about £10,000m is spent annually on the local wage bill out of a total annual expenditure of £17,000m."

The report was compiled by a working party of senior businessmen and senior local government officers, and recommends that a masters' programme in local government management should be established as soon as possible in graduate business schools. That should be aimed at "high-fliers, chief executives of local authorities, and those who hope to become departmental heads".

Noting that local government officers are charged with responsibilities affecting the financial, economic, physical and cultural wellbeing of almost every citizen, the report concludes that they must have the education in management which only a specialized programme taught at an advanced level in a recognized centre of excellence can provide.

The cost of a single course would be about £150,000 a year.

WEST EUROPE

Euro-MP is dismissed from French university

From Ian Murray
Paris, Sept 4

Mme Simone Veil, the President of the European Assembly, has written to M Raymond Barre, the French Prime Minister, to ask him to investigate the background to the dismissal of an Italian woman professor from Paris VIII University.

Professor Maria Antonietta Macciocchi, was dismissed from the university because she had won a seat in the European Parliament. She received a letter from M Paulin Luzi, head of the French university administration, saying that her job at Paris VIII was bound to be prejudiced by her membership of the European Parliament.

Signora Macciocchi, a political scientist, was given her professorship in France in October, 1972. A former Communist member for Naples of the Italian Parliament, she was excluded from the party in 1977 and has since joined the Italian Radical Party.

Last September she won her seat in the European Parliament because an elected member of the Radical Party resigned and made way for her.

The decision to dismiss her was taken without any reference to the university. The head of her department, M Jean-Marie Vincent, has protested that on no occasion over the past year has her job in the Parliament interferred with her job in the university.

It is rare for a non-French national to obtain a job at a French university, but Signora Macciocchi has made her career in France.

The French law precludes any professor from holding an elected office in France, but this is not seen to cover election to the European Parliament. Among those holding both positions are M Edgar Faure, the former Minister of Education and M Gérard Schwartzenberg, a senior member of the Left Radical Movement in France.

Signora Macciocchi says she is convinced she has been dismissed for political reasons and claims the decision shows that xenophobia is rife in France. The Paris VIII University, set up by M Faure after the 1968 student riots in Paris, has come under increasing criticism in government circles for its radical teaching methods.

Mme Veil wrote to M Barre that membership of the European Parliament would be an "inadmissible" excuse for dismissing a university professor.

Mme Veil has also assured Signora Macciocchi that she can rely on her full support if in fact membership of the European Parliament is being used as an excuse for the dismissal.

M Barre to keep financial policy despite electoral pressures

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Sept 4

The French government will not succumb to electoral pressures and abandon its relatively stringent financial policy, M Raymond Barre, the Prime Minister, made clear last night. He said on television that the franc would continue to be defended and the budget deficit contained within its present limits.

M Barre indicated that some encouragement will be given to industrial investment, and a few crumbs of comfort distributed to the underprivileged to take the sting out of the big autumn offensive being organized by the more militant trade unions, But there will be no opening of the electoral floodgates.

The Prime Minister was announcing the set of economic and social measures decided by the cabinet yesterday afternoon.

The communist-dominated Confédération Générale du Travail (CGT) considers that the additional 150 francs (£15) to be given to each child returning to school this autumn, and the same amount for old people, which will cost a total of 1,000m francs are a breach in the Government's policy of austerity and an encouragement to step up the labour struggles. The national minimum wage is to be raised again at the end of the year.

These are in fact limited measures in favour of consumption. A stronger stimulus is given to investment: 1,000m francs in low interest loans for firms with a good export record: an additional 10,000 low interest building loans; and measures to be announced next week to ease taxes on company profits.

The employers had hoped for more, but the president of their federation admitted yesterday that "it would be irresponsible to think that the Government could change its strategy."

M Barre has certainly no intention of doing so, even if he does allow for some tactical adjustments. He will hold the helm as firmly as he has in the past four years, elections or no elections.

"How can you imagine that the Government will allow itself to be tossed about by an agitation which will last a few months, and allow itself to be driven to concessions or compromises which would make it depart from the line it has set itself?" he asked.

The whole question is whether, with unemployment and inflation at present levels, the labour front will as *Le Quotidien* remarks, "be satisfied with a few little presents" such as exceptional bonuses, premiums and loans as a substitute for a moderation of wage stringency, on which M Barre has no intention of yielding.

President Giscard d'Estaing has no interest, in its view, in facing the voters next spring after a spell of labour tension which the Communist Party and the CGT will do everything to foment in order to undermine the position of the Socialists.

M Barre admitted that Frenchmen returning from their summer holidays had cause for anxiety. They must therefore know the Government would do what it could to ease their problems.

"The Government has always aimed at associating social improvement with economic and financial recovery", he went on.

He mentioned action in favour of the lowest paid workers and young job seekers, professional training schemes and part time employment. Times were difficult, but France was better equipped to absorb the second oil price shock than the first.

The Government would take steps to stimulate consumption and investment to avoid a recession and maintain a satisfactory degree of industrial activity to prevent a worsening of unemployment. But the franc would continue to be defended, because a stable currency was a powerful factor in checking inflation and because it would check a worsening of France's oil bill.

"It is not a question of adapting the franc to the requirements of firms, but of firms adapting their requirements to the stability of the franc, by moderating their production costs and proving competitive," notably by restraining wages.

"This morning I submitted to the Council of Ministers a number of orientations so that things are clear, that one knows where the Government is heading, what is its policy and the firmness with which it will hold to it."

Helping Barre hand, page 17

Herr Genscher calls for continuation of détente

From Gretel Spitzer
Berlin, Sept 4

The annual congress of Liberal International began this morning in the lobby of the Reichstag building located next to the Berlin wall. The congress was to have used the main assembly hall but rules governing the use of the hall prevent it from becoming the venue of one particular political party.

Observers consider it somewhat narrow minded to apply the rule to an international gathering even though West Germany is in the middle of an election campaign.

Mr Gaston Thorn, president of Liberal International, justified the decision to some extent, however, when he said in his welcoming speech that the congress was to show that the German liberals were not without true friends in the world; that October 5—the day of the West German national elections—should not only lead to majorities but was to ensure the continuation of the three party system in West Germany.

Passages of his speech deploring the British two-party system in this context were withdrawn. An explanation is to be given at a press conference tomorrow.

Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Foreign Minister and chairman of the Free Democratic Party, (the West Germany liberal party) strongly urged the continuation of the détente policy.

He told the 400 participants of the congress that this policy also had to stand the test in connexion with events in Poland. It meant that West Germany and all others had to acknowledge that the Polish people and their leadership alone were responsible for the solution of the country's problems.

Menten case to go before Dutch Supreme Court

From Robert Schuil
Amsterdam, Sept 4

The Dutch Supreme Court will consider the case of Pieter Menten, the 81-year-old Dutch millionaire and art collector convicted of war crimes, for the fourth time on October 27, the Justice Minister in The Hague announced today.

On July 9 Mr Menten was sentenced to 10 years in prison and fined 100,000 guilders (about £22,000) after being found guilty of having been involved in the mass execution in July, 1941, of between 20 and 30 Polish nationals, mainly Jews, in the village of Podgorodtsy which at the time was in German-occupied Poland and is now part of the Ukraine.

Mr Menten was first sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment for his part in the Podgorodtsy executions by an SS team by a court in Amsterdam in December 1977. This verdict was quashed.

WEST EUROPE

Dispute over Polish strikes livens up Bonn polls campaign

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, Sept 4

A dispute about the Gdansk strikes and how to help Poland has struck a spark of life in West Germany's flagging election campaign.

For the second time this year, Herr Franz Josef Strauss, the Opposition candidate for Chancellor, and his supporters have asserted that the Government's policy of détente—its biggest election argument—has been a failure.

The first was after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The second came after the cancellation of two events designed to crown, a few weeks before the elections, the intense efforts by Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, to keep détente alive in Europe.

Mr Edward Gierek, the Polish Communist Party leader, had to cancel talks with Herr Schmidt in August because of the situation in Poland. And Herr Schmidt took a hint from the East Germans and postponed his two-day talks with Herr Erich Honecker, the East German leader, until the situation in East Europe is less touchy.

From election platforms all over the country Christian Democrats and Christian Social Union politicians are claiming that détente as conceived by the Government was an illusion and calling for a change of foreign policy.

Social Democratic campaigners are maintaining that neither the Polish strikes nor their peaceful settlement would have been possible without détente, the Helsinki conference and the party's *Ostpolitik*.

Although a violent end to the strikes could have been a setback to Herr Schmidt in the October 5 elections, poll experts believe that the Opposition's criticisms have failed to shake the voters' support for the Chancellor's line. Little, they say, can stop him winning now.

The dispute has shifted to the issue of aid to Poland. The Government is racking its brains for ways to help but so far in vain.

Government sources said: "It is difficult to imagine help that would not be seen by the Soviet Union as Western interference. They would also not relish the implication that a communist regime cannot get by without capitalist help."

Herr Schmidt has welcomed President Carter's call for Western efforts to help Poland. West Germany, perhaps more than any other West European country is anxious that the Polish achievements should not drown in economic disaster. Government sources point out that the new free union leaders would probably have to shoulder the blame for economic ruin.

The Government will not on principle give credit for fear of setting a precedent, an Economics Ministry spokesman said. The possibilities of raising credit privately appear exhausted after a loan raised by government persuasion among West German banks before Mr Gierek's planned visit reached DM1,200m (£300m), whereas the target was DM1,500m. One third of the sum is guaranteed by the Government.

Herr Strauss and the Opposition are demanding that this credit and any future aid should be made conditional upon the Polish regime keeping its promises to the workers.

"We are in favour of credits, trade, economic cooperation, but only if it really helps the Poles and does not simply prop up the regime" a Christian Social Union spokesman said.

The idea of putting strings on the credit is greeted in government circles with scorn.

West Germany accused of seeking revenge on Poland

From Gretel Spitzer
Berlin, Sept 4

East Germany's first comments on developments in Poland were an all-out attack against West Germany for allegedly seeking revenge against Poland. The "overwhelming majority" of the West German media was also charged with heavily interfering with the internal affairs of Poland.

A full page "documentation" published by *Neues Deutschland* today was to prove this.

The "documentation", by the East German Institute for International Politics and Economy, consisted of quotes from the West German constitution and legislation of alleged anti-Polish demands by the associations of West Germans who came from the former German territories and of excerpts from speeches by West German politicians.

It included charges against Herr Karl Carstens, the West German President, that he supported peace-endangering machinations by revenge seekers. Proof of it, according to the "documentation", was provided by greetings he sent to a meeting of former residents of Silesia in 1977.

Both the "documentation" and the commentary revealed East Germany's uneasiness over the arrangements between workers and government in Poland.

OVERSEAS

Republicans' problem is their candidate's habit of telling audiences what they want to hear

Mr Reagan picks out a guardian angel among the press

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, Sept 4

Mr Lyn Nofziger is one of those old-fashioned American reporters with a beer belly, a much chewed cigar butt and rumpled clothing. He could walk on to a stage in any performance of *The Front Page* and be instantly recognized as the City Hall reporter, or perhaps the home news editor.

Nowadays, however, he is Mr Ronald Reagan's press secretary and therefore one of the two or three most important people in the Reagan campaign.

He makes a pleasant change from Mr Jody Powell or Mr Ron Ziegler (President Carter's and President Nixon's press secretaries), who know and knew nothing about newspapers and *reporters. He is also, for* that reason, rather dangerous. Poachers turned gamekeepers, like Mr Nofziger, catch their former comrades with disconcerting ease.

So when he tells us that Mr Reagan will give very few press conferences, because "this is a new ball game", will make no more than one speech a day because it confuses the media, and will stick to his prepared text while making that speech, *every nuance of what he is saying* is instantly understood.

He is saying that Mr Reagan must not be allowed to campaign too frenetically because if he does, he will get tired and make mistakes. He must stick to the texts provided for him by his speech writers, because the slogans and applause lines that went down so well in the primaries sound quite different now.

He will not make too many speeches, because television news will only carry a snippet from one speech a day and the newspapers are not going to give much space to a series of speeches, either.

So this week, the first of the official campaign for the presidency, Mr Reagan delivered one speech in New Jersey on Monday, another in Washington yesterday and a third in Florida today.

He is giving no press conferences or interviews and is appearing at a number of picturesque events, some of them genuine, most of them got up by his staff, at which some excellent television film can be made. For the rest, he will stay quietly at home in Virginia.

Mr Reagan holds a strategy meeting with members of his economic policy coordinating committee.

In fact of course, he made a number of public appearances in the six weeks after the Republican convention, and Mr Nofziger and his colleagues set out on Monday with cheerful confidence that the mistakes he made in those early days would not be repeated. They even thought that he might have learnt from the experience.

It was not to be. On Monday evening, in an impromptu comment in Detroit, Mr Reagan said that President Carter was "opening his campaign down in the city that gave birth to and is the parent body of the Ku-Klux-Klan". He had to apologize the next day, having offended Alabama (where the President had made his speech) *and given Mr Carter another* splendid opportunity to accuse him of irresponsibility.

Mr Reagan's main fault is his habit of telling audiences what they want to hear. It is a difficult habit to break: Mr Reagan made a career in the fifties and sixties out of travelling the country and addressing conservative audiences.

He found out quickly what lines drew cheers and in the primaries, because he was appealing to the same sort of people, he continued to say exactly the same thing to them.

US Elections

It is an odd phenomenon of American electoral politics that candidates in primaries are not subjected to the same intense scrutiny that the winner encounters immediately he is nominated.

They get away with the most extraordinary things in the primaries, but when they win the nomination they are expected to sound like a president of the United States. Presidential elections are won by candidates who successfully make the transition.

To begin with, Mr Reagan did not even try. To a gathering of ex-servicemen, he said that the Vietnam war was a "noble cause". To a convention of fundamentalist Protestants, he said that Darwin's theory of evolution was no more than a theory, and Creation, as described in the Book of Genesis, was perhaps equally valid.

Asked about America's relations with China, he automatically replied with the line that has been cheered so often in the past, that Taiwan had been betrayed, that "there must be no more Taiwans", and government to government relations must be reestablished with the Republic of China. On each occasion he was loudly applauded.

Now it is to be remembered that in 1976 Mr Jimmy Carter wrote to an Atlanta newspaper to affirm that he believed in the literal truth of the Old Testament. He made no effort to raise that doctrine during the campaign, however, and it is the despair of Mr Reagan's staff that, seeking to conserve the votes of those who believe that the universe was created in six days, Mr Reagan should have caused all the rest of the country to doubt his judgment.

They despair that he deliberately revived the Vietnam issue. They wonder why he brought up the two-China policy, giving a startling demonstration of his insensitivity to foreign affairs, when he needs to persuade the doubtful, not to preach to the converted.

Mr Nofziger says that none of this matters, because Mr Reagan has thus reassured his committed supporters that he is keeping the faith. If it made Mr George Bush look foolish, that is of no concern to Mr Nofziger. But enough is enough, and Mr Reagan must now give up his cue cards and stick to the texts.

Carter line on Israel denounced

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Sept 4

Mr Ronald Reagan, the Republican candidate, attacked President Carter's policies towards Israel and the Middle East, in a speech to a Jewish group here last night.

"Because of the weak and confused leadership of Jimmy Carter," he said, "we are approaching a flashpoint in the Middle East with Soviet power now deployed in a manner which directly threatens Iran, the Persian Gulf and Arabian Sea."

He said that the United States had a covenant with Israel, and that President Carter could not be trusted to abide by it. Mr Reagan mentioned various aspects of the President's policies towards the Middle East which he believed had endangered Israel.

He listed Mr Carter's decision to sell F 15s to Saudi Arabia, promising that they would not be equipped with long-range devices, adding "now the Secretary of Defence tells us he cannot say whether this commitment to Congress will be honoured".

Mr Reagan mentioned the decision to sell modern tanks to Jordan, and to permit the sale of turbine engines made under American licences to Iraq.

He denounced Mr Carter for instructing the American representative to the United Nations Security Council to abstain on the lates voe condemning Israel, and reminded his audience of he confusion last spring when America voted to condemn Israel and then announced that the vote had been a mistake.

The speech was delivered to the annual convention of B'nai B'rith, a Jewish philanthropical institution. Mr Carter will address the convention this evening, and will doubtless remind his audience of the Camp David agreements, which he considers the greatest achievement of his presidency.

Russians indicate that they want to keep Mr Gierek in power

From Dessa Trevisan
Warsaw, Sept 4

The disclosure that Poland is to get substantial aid from the Soviet Union, made by Mr Mieczyslaw Jagielski, a Deputy Prime Minister, in an interview yesterday, was intended to emphasize the vital importance Poland attaches to its economic relations with Russia and the Soviet block.

The idea was to impress on the nation that Poland's appeal to the East European allies for food and raw material supplies at a difficult time was met promptly.

Although the Soviet Union has identified the strikes in Poland with Western attempts to undermine socialism, it is making available a credit in hard currency as well as increasing deliveries of food and raw materials, including oil, to see Poland over the emergency caused by the strikes.

The gesture illustrates the Soviet Union's interest in propping up the regime and especially in showing its interest in finding a political settlement. At this juncture this appears to mean Soviet support for Mr Edward Gierek, the Polish Communist Party leader, personally.

This emergency aid from Poland's allies was followed by concrete proof of Western anxiety and interest in helping overcome the country's enormous economic problems when President Carter asked his West European allies to be as generous as possible in providing aid to Poland. Polish indebtedness to the West has already exceeded £10,000m and its economy has to allot this year almost £4,000m for the servicing of the debt.

Both East and West are interested in helping Poland economically, in the hope that this will restore stability.

The Soviet gesture is also a sign that Moscow would be disinclined to see immediate changes at the top of the Polish Communist Party, fearful perhaps that Mr Gierek's departure might precipitate pressures inside the party.

Mr Gierek's personal authority may have been still further tarnished by news today that the politburo has appointed a commission to investigate charges of corruption against Mr Maciej Szczepanski, former head of Poland's radio and television, who was dismissed in a recent party and government reshuffle.

Poland in recent weeks has become politicized. Labour unrest has caused a chain reaction. The intellectuals are restive, debates about the wrongs of the past and ways of correcting them are becoming more animated and the university year is due to begin shortly. All this indicated that time is running short and new policies have to be marked out.

Washington talks offer to Mr Begin

From Moshe Brilliant
Tel Aviv, Sept 4

President Carter today invited Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, to meet him in Washington during his private visit to the United States in November after the presidential elections.

No date was set but the meeting will take place during the second week of November when Mr Begin will visit the United States to participate in a dinner marking the centenary of the birth of Zeev Jabotinsky, his Zionist mentor, and to meet American Jewish leaders.

The White House meeting will be private and separate from the tripartite summit with President Sadat which is also scheduled after the elections.

President Carter extended the invitation today when Mr Begin telephoned him to congratulate him on the success of Mr Sol Linowitz, the President's envoy, in persuading President Sadat to reopen the autonomy talks.

Mr Begin also telephoned President Sadat in Cairo and *expressed the hope the negotiating* teams would be instructed without delay to start talking.

The statement on the resumption of the autonomy talks yesterday gave no date. Israel officials dismissed reports from Egypt that it accordingly did not commit Egypt to an early resumption of the talks.

Officials attributed the sour notes to Mr Butros Ghali, Egypt's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs. A participant in the peace negotiations snorted "Butros always puts sticks in the wheels."

He said it was difficult for Mr Ghali to readjust after having said for a fortnight there would be no talks, no contacts and no resumption until November.

The Israelis expect Mr James Leonard, Mr Linowitz's deputy, to arrive in the area in a day or two to discuss how, when and *where to resume the talks.*

Mr Sadat and Mr Begin were reported friendly in their telephone talks today, calling each other "Menachem" and "Anwar".

Mr Begin complimented Mr Sadat on his address to Egyptian professors in Alexandria, in which he rejected the war option against Israel and said that young Egyptians would no longer die every decade in a hopeless war.

Earlier today Israel officially denied a report from Washington that it had offered concessions to Egypt. However, officials later said privately that Mr Linowitz may have conveyed to the Egyptians his impression that the Israelis were considering releasing Palestinian Arab prisoners, and that the planned transfer of the Prime Minister's office to the former Jordanian sector of the city had been put off.

"Substantive" talks: A State Department spokesman said today that the Palestinian autonomy talks will be "substantive" and not merely technical. They will not be "talks about talks". They will focus on substantive issues of the autonomy negotiations and arrangements for the proposed summit meeting of Mr Carter, Mr Sadat and Mr Begin.

UN conference formulates urban population plan

From Peter Nichols
Rome, Sept 4

The international conference here on population and the urban future ended tonight with an appeal from Mr Rafael Salas, its principal organizer, for the "intensive application" of the final document drafted by the delegates.

Mr Salas is director-general of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities which has brought together the mayors or other representatives of 47 out of the 60 cities estimated to have a population over five million each by the end of the century.

The final declaration was, he pointed out, the product of collaboration among three types *of delegate*: mayors and other municipal officials, government planners and scholars specializing in urban development.

The declaration contained three main recommendations. The first was that all countries which do not yet have comprehensive population policies and programmes should formulate them.

The second recommendation concerned policies for balanced development. Plans for the redistribution of population as part of a comprehensive national population policy would only succeed if they formed part of a strategy for balanced development. This strategy should be aimed at encouraging a balanced pattern of urban settlements and at the economic development of rural areas.

Vatican sets freedom theme for Peace Day

From Our Own Correspondent
Rome, Sept 4

The Vatican announced today that freedom would be the theme of the next World Day of Peace of the Roman Catholic Church on January 1.

It added that "every threat to true freedom is also a threat to peace. The violation of the freedom of individuals or the freedom of peoples creates intolerable situations, structural oppression, or visible and hidden domination".

This statement came after the Pope's affirmation of Poland's "moral right to independence and sovereignty", made yesterday.

"I hold to this", he said, "independently of the fact that I am Polish; in the framework of my ministry I have the right and the duty to talk aout it."

Call for Commonwealth talks with oil nations

From Trevor Fishlock
Delhi, Sept 4

Commonwealth governments in the Asian and Pacific region are likely to seek a meeting with oil producing countries in the hope of agreeing a system of fairer, and perhaps cheaper, oil distribution to developing countries.

The suggestion was made by Mrs Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, at the opening of the Commonwealth heads of government regional conference here today, and debated in closed session.

Mrs Gandhi said oil had become the most important focus of tension. "It has added to the burdens of developing countries, vastly aggravated our task of reconstruction. More than three-fourths of what India earns by exports goes to import petroleum and petroleum products.

"But the oil crisis has also affected the advanced and affluent countries which consume a disproportionate share of this dwindling resource.

"Their obsessive concern to ensure ever-growing supplies of oil has had an adverse impact on international relations. It has led to a military build-up in our region and added to the tensions.

"To me it seems imperative that an international conference be called by the producers to work out a *scheme by which* all consumers, big and small, are assured of their supplies. Obviously, preferential treatment should be given to the needs of countries which are most seriously affected."

Mrs Gandhi expressed some of the widely-felt disappointment among developing countries over the reception of the Brandt Commission report. The commission had had the morti*fication of seeing its report* pushed aside by the developed countries of the north, she said.

The theme was taken up by Mr Lee Kuan Yew, Prime Minister of Singapore. "The report was to have given a fresh impetus to a global approach to the problems of energy, finance, transfers of capital and development. But the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan has set America, Western Europe and Japan on an urgent programme to increase defence spending and this will not help transfers of capital and technology from North to South."

Mr Lee was emphatic in his *condemnation of*, the Russian occupation of Afghanistan and the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea. "For the first time since the Korean war, two communist governments moved their armies across national boundaries without any pretence about their intent. They are establishing a new doctrine of justifiable intervention."

He said that one of the justifications for the Commonwealth meeting was that it could condemn the use of force by big countries against smaller ones. "We can alter the political climate of the world. We can change world opinion for the better by putting all aggressors on notice that we shall support those who are attacked, whatever the pretext."

Mr Lee praised the Polish strikers, "trapped in the ice of communism", for making an heroic plea for a small part of the freedom they had lost. But his unminced words on Afghanistan and Kampuchea showed clearly the differences in view between some of the 17 Asian and Pacific Commonwealth heads at the conference.

What he said *contrasted with* Mrs Gandhi's careful words on those subjects. India has never condemned the Russian action and, controversially, has recognized the regime in Kampuchea.

Mrs Gandhi said on Afghanistan: "We are against any kind of interference in the affairs of others. But partisan postures or impromptu get togethers are no substitute for statesmanship in solving such complex problems.

She made no direct reference to Kampuchea, except to say that on South-East Asia India's viewpoint "may be different from those of some others here".

But it seems clear that the conference will seek to avoid clashes on matters of disagreement and will concentrate on subjects like oil and trade, and the fighting of drug trafficking, where agreement and cooperation are much more likely.

Simonstown poll victory endorses Botha polic[y]

From Eric Marsden
Johannesburg, Sept 4

Mr Pieter Botha's policy [of] limited racial reforms in So[uth] Africa was given a strong [vote] of approval last night when [the] ruling National Party surp[ris]ingly won the parliamentary [by-]election in the Simonst[own] constituency of the C[ape] Peninsula.

Mr John Wiley, aged 53, [the] candidate who previously [held] the seat for the South Afri[can] Party and before that for [the] United Party, polled 6[...] votes against the 5,068 cast [for] Mr Eddie Barlow of the [Pro]gressive Federal Party, giv[ing] him a majority of 1,182 in [an] 82 per cent poll.

Mr Barlow, a former So[uth] African test cricketer, who o[nce] captained Derbyshire had b[een] a narrow favourite to [win] Simonstown, which is a for[mer] stronghold of the United Pa[rty] of Jan Smuts. More than t[wo] thirds of its voters are Engl[ish]-speaking and most of them w[ere] considered hostile to the G[ov]ernment party.

It is now clear that [Mr] Wiley's 14-year record as [...] and his "local man" cred[en]tials—he has lived all his [...] in the same house near Mui[zen]burg—helped him to retai[n a] solid core of the former Uni[ted] Party voters to add to the b[...] of the 35 per cent Afrikaa[ns]-speaking voters.

The Prime Minister [was] elated by the news from Sim[ons]town. He told the congress [of] the Orange Free State Natio[nal] Party in Bloemfontein that [it] was an indication that Engl[ish] and Afrikaans-speaking So[uth] Africans were "coming toget[her] in their common love for [the] country".

The result is likely to [...] new speculation that Mr Bo[tha] will be tempted to call an ea[rly] general election. He alre[ady] faces a mini-election because [of] the large number of seats va[ca]ted by the Government [re]shuffle and appointments [to] the President's Council wh[ich] is to replace the Senate.

Mr Botha has so far scof[fed] at forecasts of a general el[ec]tion late this year or ea[rly] next, but the omens are unlik[ely] to be so favourable for a l[ong] time as they are now. With [the] gold price continuing high a[nd] the economy booming, [an] announcement pending of [a] liberal pension increase a[nd] critics to the left and right [in] disarray.

The Progressive Fede[ral] *Party (PFP) which will ha[ve]* to fight to survive if there [had] been a significant swing to [the] National Party among Engl[ish] speakers was clearly shock[ed] by its defeat in Simonstow[n]. Mr Barlow left the hall [as] soon as the returning offic[er] announced the result, refusi[ng] to comment. The PFP's acti[ng] leader, Mr Colin Eglin, said [the] voters' verdict was "rough" but the party would fight on.

Mr Wiley claimed that [the] Prime Minister's leadership h[ad] been clearly endorsed and co[m]mented "If the PFP could[n't] win Simonstown what hope [do] they have of winning any oth[er] seat?"

The durable Mr Wiley [is] somewhat reminiscent of [the] Vicar of Bray, but he show[ed] political courage in resign[ing] his seat earlier this year w[hen] his small South African Pa[rty] was dissolved and its memb[ers] went over to the Natio[nal] Party.

He was first elected Uni[ted] Party MP for Simonstown [in] 1966, and about 10 years [ago] he pressed the emphatic v[iew] that the National Party [was] "finished". But in 1977, w[hen] the United Party disintegra[ted] he helped to form the So[uth] African Party as a conserv[a]tive opposition group th[at] backed the Government on le[ad]ing issues.

Open university will help unity of Palestinians

Hilary Wilce of The Times Educational Supplement

A Palestinian open univer[sity] is to be set up in the Mid[dle] East. Plans are due to [be] approved at an Arab summit meeting in November.

The Palestinian Libera[tion] Organization wants the [uni]versity as an "urgently nee[ded] means of promoting natio[nal] identity and unity among [the] widespread four million Pa[les]tinians.

Many Palestinians [are] second-generation residents [of] countries such as Kuwait, Syria and Lebanon [and are] absorbed into those coun[tries'] culture.

Arab countries also see [the] university as a useful pilot [pro]ject for distance teaching [in] the Arab world.

Plans for the university [are] well advanced. Detailed p[lan]ning has been underway [for] five years, and £10m has b[een] earmarked for the first p[hase] of the project by the A[rab] Fund for Economic and So[cial] Development. The final fe[asi]bility study produced by re[pre]sentatives of UNESCO, [the] Arab Fund and the PLO is [to] be signed by Mr Ama[dou] Mahtar M'Bow, the direc[tor] general of Unesco, at the [end] of the month.

هدية من الأهرام

هكذا من الاصل

OVERSEAS

South Korea's new leader inherits ruined political institutions and an alarming economic decline

From Peter Hazlehurst
Seoul, Sept 4

President Chun Doo Hwan is expected to maintain a firm grip on South Korea for the time being, but many Western diplomats believe the new regime will soon run into some dangerous pitfalls.

Although President Park Chung Hee provided the country with an industrial base before he was assassinated in October last year, his successor assumed office this week with most of South Korea's other institutions in tatters.

President Park's much vaunted Yushin constitution has all but died with him, political leaders of any consequence have been detained or edged out of public life, and the country returns to square one in its attempts to build basic political institutions.

The violent rebellion in the southern town of Kwangju in May, and the fact that the Army has again seized power behind the façade of a civilian government, have demonstrated the failure of President Park to evolve a stable political system.

The new leader has no political experience or base of popular support. He is groping with the problem of drawing up a constitution which will most likely be rejected by opposition leaders when the draft is put to a referendum next month.

Declaring recently that he has decided to evolve a viable political system as his first objective, President Chun told the nation: "We must learn from our experiences since the death of President Park Chung Hee. This incident created a power vacuum and the country began to drift aimlessly, like a kite cut off from its string."

He promised to relax restrictions on political activity in the coming months. It is still too early to predict whether he will let some steam blow off before the country is confronted with another round of political violence, but all the evidence indicates that the regime will continue to repress most of the legitimate opposition leaders with genuine political support.

South Korea's armed forces, which face hostile North Korean troops across the demilitarized zone only 25 miles north of the capital, are becoming entangled in internal politics. This raises doubts whether factional struggles in defence headquarters could undermine the South's fighting ability.

The divisions within the Army were demonstrated last December when General Chun moved strategic troops southwards into Seoul to oust General Chung Seung Hwa, who was then commander-in-chief of the Army, without informing the allied commander of all forces in South Korea, General John Wickham of the American Eighth Army.

Angered by this breakdown in the order of command, General Wickham was later to call South Korea's new head of state a "ruthless, vain and puritanical man."

President Chun, who has assumed power over the heads of many of his senior army officers, will also have to live with the constant threat of a coup. Not only has he edged senior officers out of strategic posts, but he has alienated a large section of the bureaucracy, purging thousands of "corrupt and incompetent" officials from the administration in recent weeks.

South Korea's relations with its two main allies, the United States and Japan, have somewhat soured since the regime placed Mr Kim dae Jung, the dissident leader and a strong champion of Western democracy on trial last month on obviously trumped up charges of supporting North Korea.

A new mood of nationalism within the regime indicates that the country is prepared to allow its relations with the United States to deteriorate if Washington attempts to interfere in the verdict of the trial.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman told *The Times*: "We feel that we take the risk of ignoring the United States. There is a new mood of nationalism. We just do not want to be told what we should do. We are convinced that ultimately the United States will not desert us. American leaders believe that the security of the region is more important than human rights."

Aboriginal ban may halt mining projects

From Douglas Aiton
Melbourne, Sept 4

There now seems little chance of avoiding a conflict between the Federal Government and Australia's Aboriginal community over land rights.

Mr Malcolm Fraser, the Prime Minister, who is in India for the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting, will return to face one of the biggest upsets in Australia's recent history of race relations, with an organized black community threatening to disrupt most mining projects in the country.

This follows this week's meeting of six Aboriginal land councils on the banks of the Fitzroy River, which runs through the isolated Noonkanbah drilling site in north-western Australia. The meeting was called after the Western Australia Government's decision to go ahead with drilling for oil on the Noonkanbah site, which the Aborigines say is sacred land.

At the meeting, it was decided to stop all negotiations between Aborigines and mining companies across northern Australia. This decision could stop mining projects worth thousands of dollars which are now in the negotiating stage and involve uranium, diamonds, minerals, oil and gas.

Aboriginal leaders said the ban would stay in force until "meaningful negotiations" were begun by the Western Australia Government and the consortium involved at Noonkanbah to end the drilling for oil and move off the sacred site.

About 100 Aborigines surprised drillers at the Noonkanbah site when they gathered outside the locked gates to read the councils' resolution.

Among other decisions, the meeting condemned the Western Australia Government for its actions at Noonkanbah and condemned the Federal Government for failing to use its powers to stop the desecration of sacred land. It determined that meaningful negotiations could not take place until the mining company took the Aboriginal people seriously.

The councils' move will have serious consequences in Queensland, the Northern Territory, South Australia and the Kimberley region of Western Australia. Negotiations are in progress in all these areas between Aborigines and mining companies.

The Roman Catholic Church has pledged its support for Aboriginal struggles against mineral exploitation of their land.

Mr Mick Miller, chairman of the Northern Queensland Land Council, said all talks between Aboriginal communities should be postponed indefinitely. He said talks should not go ahead until Sir Charles Court, the Western Australia Premier, stopped treating Aborigines as criminals and using the police to terrorize and intimidate them.

In Geneva, Mr Reg Birch, a member of the National Aboriginal Conference, told reporters: "Faced with a total lack of Government concern and continuing violations of Aboriginal rights, we are fast becoming a dying race. Our race has been corrupted and degraded and the Government has proceeded with a systematic rape of our cultural heritage."

He arrived in Geneva at the weekend and hopes to present a protest over drilling at Noonkanbah to the United Nations Human Rights Commission.

Iran warns Britain on students

Tehran, Sept 4.—Mr Muhammad Ali Rajai, the Iranian Prime Minister, warned Britain today to stop what he called the cruelty towards Iranian students arrested in London, the Iranian state radio said:

Iran would make "an appropriate reaction" if the cruelty did not stop, he said, but did not say what this would be.

The warning came in a reply, addressed to the British Embassy here, to a message of congratulations from the British Government on Mr Rajai's appointment last month as Prime Minister. A British Embassy spokesman said the reply had not yet been received.

Forty-five Iranian students arrested during a demonstration outside the United States Embassy in London on August 4 are still detained awaiting a decision by the Home Secretary on recommendations by courts that they be deported.

In his message Mr Rajai said: "The Iranian people want a review of the attitude of the British Government towards the Islamic revolution of Iran, as well as an urgent end to biased propaganda against the Islamic Republic."

"The result of this review will be a change in the manner of the function of that government towards the Islamic Republic, and the time for the manifestation of this change is when cruelties against the students are ended," he said.

"It is clear that if the British Government continues its hostile procedure without taking note of the realities of the revolution, the Iranian Parliament and my government will immediately show an appropriate reaction."

Several deputies in the Majlis (Parliament) have recently implied that relations with Britain should be cut.

The Speaker of the Majlis today accused Britain of being a pawn of the United States and said Iran would not remain indifferent to what he described as British Government injustices towards the Iranian students.

Last April the British Embassy here advised British subjects who did not have a strong reason for being in Iran to leave the country.

More executions: Six men convicted of arson were executed in Abadan early today. They had been accused of involvement in a cinema fire on August 19, 1978, which killed 377 people in Abadan.

The violence throughout Iran provoked by the disaster has been considered as a turning point in the revolution which brought down the Shah.—Reuter.

The already well-adorned walls of Britain's Embassy in Tehran receive a fresh legend: "Death to England".

25 more sites on "world heritage" list

Paris, Sept 4.—A United Nations agency meeting here has added 25 new cultural and natural sites to the list of "the world's heritage" in North America, Africa, Asia and the Middle East.

The new sites were agreed on by delegates of the intergovernmental Committee for the Protection of the World's Heritage. They include:

Canada: Burgess Shale (British Columbia), one of the biggest sites in the world for marine fossils.

United States: Redwood National Park (California), which has the tallest trees—sequoia—in the world reaching to 330ft.

Ethiopia: Four sites were chosen here. The lower valley of the Awash, noted for fossilized human remains; the Tiya site, noted for its finds of ancient Ethiopian culture; Aksum, historical site mentioned in a first or second century text of an early kingdom; and the lower valley of the Omo, site of one of the oldest known prehistorical encampments.

Ghana: Traditional buildings north-east of Kumasi, last relics of the Ashanti civilization.

Pakistan: Ruins of Mohenjodaro (the Indus civilization), and Remains at Taxila, including fortified cities.

Syria: The ancient city of Bosra, with the world's only remaining complete Roman theatre.

Malta: The city of Valletta, the capital, which has remained more or less untouched since 1798; ancient Gantaji temples on the island of Gozo; and the underground Hal Saflieni monument and ancient labyrinth.

Cyprus: The Aphrodite Temple.

Norway: The mining town of Roros and old wooden buildings.—Agence France-Presse.

Disgraced 'Gang of Four' likely to be tried soon

Peking, Sept 4.—The disgraced "Gang of Four" leaders are being held in the central police headquarters in Peking, indicating that their trial is likely to be held soon, diplomatic sources said today.

Jiang Qing, Wang Hongwen, Zhang Chunqiao and Yao Wenyuan were expected to face trial in the Supreme People's Court by the end of this month, accused of plotting against the state.

There had been some suggestion that the trial might be delayed for a short while, but the presence of the four in the Peking cells suggests it is likely to occur soon.

The four leaders had risen to power during the turbulent years of the Cultural Revolution from 1966, but were arrested and pdged in October(1976, a month after Mao Tse-tung's death. They were accused of plotting to usurp party and state power.

Mr Deng Xiaoping, the senior Deputy Prime Minister, said in June that the trial would not be open to foreigners because state secrets were involved.

He said the defendants could have been sentenced for their have been sentenced for their crimes right away, but that China was committed to the due process of law. Jian Qing, aged 66, was an actress in Shanghai before she joined the Communists in the late 1930s.

She became Mao's third wife, but remained in political obscurity until her self-imposed work as a censor and arbiter of cultural taste placed her in the limelight durin gthe Cultural Revolution.—Reuter.

Correction

Mr Masayoshi Ito, the Japanese Foreign Minister, has been having discussions in Peking. In a report from Hongkong yesterday his name was confused with that of the late Prime Minister, Mr Masayoshi Ohira.

Inquiry into Canadian press ownership

From Our Correspondent
Ottawa, Sept 4

A Royal Commission has been established to investigate the concentration of ownership in the Canadian newspaper industry. A Government announcement yesterday said the commission will be headed by Mr Tom Kent, Dean of Administrative Studies at Dalhousie University in Halifax.

Mr Kent, who was born in Stafford, England, is a former assistant editor of the *Economist* and former editor of the *Winnipeg Free Press*.

The Royal Commission inquiry follows last Wednesday's closure of two newspapers; the *Ottawa Journal*, owned by the Thomson chain, and the *Winnipeg Tribune*, owned by the Southam chain. The closures left the Thomson-owned *Winnipeg Free Press* and the Southam-owned *Ottawan Citizen* without local English-language daily competition.

At the same time, Southam took over sole control of the *Vancouver Sun* and bought out Thomson's monetary interest in the *Montreal Gazette*, giving itself total control in the Montreal English language markets as well.

Catholics in Moldavia lose last priest

By Gabriel Ronay

The Council for Religious Affairs of Moldavia has deprived the Roman Catholic community of this Soviet republic with a population of four million of their sole, remaining priest.

Until recently, the council had opposed the registration of the prayer house in the town of Beltsy, making the celebration of Mass and even the holding of prayer meetings an indictable offence. But when the local church committee won its long-drawn out legal battle and was granted a licence by the central authorities, the council swiftly retaliated. Father Vladislav Zavalnyuk, the only priest, was banished.

The last two special reports of the *samizdat* "Chronicle of the Lithuanian Church" have shed light on the mixture of legal chicanery and crude oppression used against the Catholics of Moldavia who now have several houses of prayer but no priest. Before the incorporation of the former Romanian provinces of Bessarabia and Bucovina into Soviet Moldavia at the end of the Second World War, there were more than 200 Roman Catholic churches in the two provinces.

The official explanation given for the banishment was that the priest "had violated the law by ministering to Catholics outside the city limits of Kishinyov", the capital of the republic.

The Catholics of Kishinyov were warned that if they complained, the Kishinyov church—a former chapel in the local cemetery—would also be closed.

Unaware that their priest had been banished and his licence to serve as a priest revoked, "Catholics from many parts of Moldavia made their way to the small Kishinyov church on the Feast of the Immaculate Conception but they found the church surrounded by KGB agents and troops", the "Chronicle" reported. "After this, the news of the expulsion of the only priest in Moldavia spread rapidly through the republic."

FOREIGN REPORT

The steady Islamization of Pakistan


General Zia: a certain austerity is the order of the day.

Pakistan newspapers, which report in detail on General Zia ul-Haq's public words and actions, noted on their front pages recently that the President attended eight functions at which he sat on ordinary chairs on bare plank platforms. There were no sofas for guests. A certain austerity is the order of the day and the President sets an example. It is a thread in the steady islamizing of Pakistan, one of the remarkable spectacles of Asia.

"We have strayed from the Islamic path" the President said to the people 20 months ago. Now he strives to ensure that Pakistan walks that path unswervingly, and seeks to recast its social, political, legal and economic systems in an Islamic mould.

In this he strikes into the unknown and takes risks: islamization could become the largest of his problems.

There are a number of aspects to his Islamic push. He is a devout Muslim and believes an Islamic state can be a panacea. He also wants to enlarge Pakistan's stature in the Islamic world, and he knows that the islamizing process helps to keep people preoccupied. Perhaps he also hopes that it will fill some of the political vacuum.

So Pakistan is again grappling with the question of what sort of society it is, and what it should be. Hard chairs and exhortations have their part in the seeking of identity.

Meanwhile, school ties and blazers, relics of British rule, are vanishing as boys are encouraged to wear *kurta* tunics and baggy *shalwar* trousers. General Zia has let it be known that he is setting an example by wearing national dress when he is not in his immaculate uniform.

Urdu is being given greater emphasis in the schools and textbooks are being rewritten with a stronger Islamic tone. References to Western figures are being reduced and pupils are learning more about the great men of Islam. The use of English as an education medium is being cut, a move that is not popular with some middle class parents.

Alongside the existing courts system a parallel system of *shariat*, or Islamic courts, is being established, including a magistracy. This is proclaimed as a way of quickening the workings of justice. It will also lead to a legal system strongly, if not completely, Islamic. But it will take time because the Western system is entrenched and there are not enough Islamic-code lawyers.

The President also wants interest-free banking. Interest falls within the definition of usury forbidden by Islam. Instead of having a guaranteed fixed return, savings account money in banks will be risk capital invested in industrial development. In return for lending money to businesses banks will take an equity holding.

Details of the system are still being discussed and some bankers are worried about it. "There are enough problems in a developing country like ours", a banker said. "A new system is a luxury we cannot afford."

Housing finance has already been changed. The state house financing agency takes a share of a house's rental value over a number of years instead of interest repayments. It is cheaper than a mortgage.

General Zia has handled the first serious crisis of islamization with some skill—although it was a crisis of his own making.

It erupted over the introduction of *zakat*, a 2½ per cent alms tax, one of the five pillars of Islam. It had rather fallen into disuse and the President ordered its revival. It was levied on bank accounts without warning one day in June. About five million people paid and £22m was handed to local *zakat* committees for distribution to the poor.

But *zakat* was levied according to the teachings of the Sunni sect, the majority Muslim group of Pakistan. It included items, like currency, which are not on the *zakat* list of the Shia minority. Furious Shias demonstrated in force in Islamabad and one person was killed when police opened fire.

Differences between Sunnis and Shias are a potential source of difficulty for General Zia. Shias make up between one-tenth and a quarter of the population, and they include many of the better-off and better-educated. General Zia has to be careful in his dealings with them not only because of the risk of internal dissension. Shias are the majority in neighbouring Iran, and the Iranian leadership has been expressing its displeasure with Pakistan.

So General Zia gave ground, conceding that Shia beliefs should be respected in the enactment of *zakat* and other measures. He also called a convention of a hundred *ulema*, or scholars. Although not priests, these men hold positions of authority in their communities by virtue of their learning. Some Shias who were going to Iran at Ayatollah Khomeini's invitation called off their trip to attend the convention.

The reason for the convention was to seek accord between the Sunnis and Shias and a common basis for the promotion of Islamic order. After two days the *ulema* agreed a 15-point charter which, among other things, called for an Islamic education system to replace a system "impregnated with Western thought and responsible for the present difficulties and irreligious attitudes".

It also called for a separate university for women, austerity for all, compulsory national dress in public offices, the promotion of ethical and religious values in newspapers and television, and a strict watch on the characters of Government employees and their affiliations with Islam.

The *ulema* also said that their own status should be enhanced to "establish the honour and dignity *ulema* deserve".

By giving *ulema* an apparently larger role on the stage, as a kind of unelected national advisory body, General Zia has provided himself with a welcome buffer. The *ulema* will have to bear some of the burden of islamization, and the criticism, too.

But the convention and charter may only be able to paper over the rift between Sunnis and Shias, and the debate on islamization—what sort of Islam?—could grow bitter. In any case, there are those in Pakistan who desire a much more flexible and modern political instrument than a flock of scholars.

At the same time there are those who are impatient at the slow progress of islamization. One of the scholars said to me there was a deeply held belief, for example, that a few cut-off hands would eradicate crime, but in the 20 months since the extreme Islamic penalties for certain crimes were introduced not a single thieving hand has been amputated. It seems that some people will not be satisfied that Pakistan is truly Islamic until it adopts this singularly cruel form of punishment.

General Zia, deflected from the Islamic path by the Bhutto affair and the Afghanistan invasion, is now embarking on the second phase of his Islamic programme. It is another ball for him to juggle, but there are some things in his favour.

He has headed an unpopular regime for three years, and although his outlook is not broad, he is growing in the job. He has adeptly defused trouble by making switches in the military and legal hierarchies. Food production is good and home remittances from Pakistanis overseas, a vital part of the economy, are up to a record £860m this year. Elections, as always, will be at some time in the future. The press remains fettered and his opponents are not strong enough to challenge him on a broad front.

"The ills of society will vanish if Islam is implemented," I was assured. But the Islamic question cuts very deeply in Pakistan and it also remains to be seen whether the state General Zia is building will work. Hard chairs are one thing but fundamentals another.

Trevor Fishlock

Traditional values revived

Japan more military-minded

Viewed and assessed by any measurement, it is apparent that not since 1945 has Japan been more military-minded and power conscious than now. Clearly and unequivocally, the country has cast off its pacifist foreign and defence policy and responded to, if not taken advantage of, United States pressure to build a defence structure "commensurate with" its economic strength.

The Cabinet of Mr Zenko Suzuki, the new Prime Minister, contains more hawkish ministers than any other in the recent past. Behind the Government and the diet (parliament) is a population of 110 million, more than 80 per cent of whom identify themselves with a middle class living standard and prefer rule by a conservative party. Rarely can the social climate have been more tailored to the revival of traditional values.

Mr Suzuki and a number of cabinet ministers recently visited the Yasukuni Shrine where war dead and war criminals are enshrined. That was after a government-sponsored memorial service nearby which was also attended by Emperor Hirohito. The Government is intent on re-submitting a Bill which, if approved, would place the shrine under state management.

That move has more popular support than ever, although those enshrined include people who were responsible for the war and who were once condemned but who may now be recognized as martyrs and heroes. That is partly due to efforts by right-wing movements consisting of religious leaders and individuals identified with underground gangster groups, such as Mr Yoshio Kodama who, although on trial for alleged involvement in the Lockheed scandal, still wields substantial power.

Two recent government papers—one on security and the other on diplomacy—are clearly designed to lead Japan to a militarily stronger place in the western community.

While the first deplores Japan's vulnerability to an enemy (unidentified but unmistakably the Soviet Union), the second emphasizes the need for Japan to be prepared to meet sacrifices as a full-fledged member of the West. Both papers have condemned the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and it is this anti-Russian sentiment shared by a large section of the population, that has helped to silence criticism of the military build-up.

Among the debates on Japan's defence problems, which include advocacy of conscription and of a defence budget of 2 per cent of the gross national product, four factors have emerged which are particularly relevant.

The first is the decision to equip the armed forces with sophisticated offensive weapons such as air-to-air missiles.

The second is the revived move within the Liberal Democratic Party, to revise the constitution. Mr Yoshio Sakurauchi, secretary-general of the party, has recently declared that revision of Article 9 of the constitution, which renounces war as a means of settling international disputes, should be given serious consideration. Those who want constitutional amendment also hope to restrict the rights of the individual in favour of "public welfare".

The third is the decision to give special consideration to the compilation of the defence budget for the next year. While the average rate of increase on the current budget has been set at 7.5 per cent, the increase allotted to the Defence Agency has been set at 9.7 per cent. The proposed increase is designed to step up efforts, being urged by Washington, to bring defence spending up to 1 per cent of GNP within three or four years. The United States is known to want that goal reached within three years.

The fourth is the renewed argument over whether possession of nuclear weapons is constitutionally permissible. The Government's view is that it is, within the context of defence of the nation. The statement to the contrary made last month by Mr Masayoshi Ito, the Foreign Minister, immediately evoked strong criticism from various political and government sectors, including some from within his own ministry.

Indeed, the question of nuclear weapons seems to have entered a new stage and a section of the LDP has advocated amendment of the so-called three non-nuclear principles (non-use non-production and non-storage) "in view of the new developing situation". The last of the three principles will be the main subject of debate because Japan is under the United States nuclear umbrella. The contradiction between that status and the non-storage principle has never been openly discussed in political circles.

How the debate will develop is unpredictable. However, the popular belief that Mr Suzuki was a "safer" choice as Prime Minister than Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, a leading hawk, will have to be revised.

Koji Nakamura

Mexican ghost town with one telephone

The dusty old mining village of Guadalcazar in the hills beyond the city of San Luis Potosi in north-eastern Mexico has had its years of ill luck before, but now it seems it will never recover.

The future is so grim that Guadalcazar's once bustling streets are rapidly becoming part of a ghost town and work is so scarce that as soon as Guadalcazar's young people finish secondary school, they leave.

Many of them apparently reach the United States as illegal workers, adding to the steady flow of hundreds of thousands of Mexicans who seek jobs in America every year.

Mexican experts on the illegal exodus cite Guadalcazar as being one of the most seriously affected villages in the state of San Luis Potosi.

Surrounded by desert and cacti, Guadalcazar has three churches, one telephone, two squares, half a dozen general stores, a billiard hall-cum-bar and a conspicuous lack of people.

No-one knows exactly how many people have left in the past few years. However, most of the roughly 1,500 remaining are either young or old. There is a strange dearth of young working men.

The score or so streets are lined with abandoned, adobe houses, many of them derelict. Scores of padlocks and discoloured wooden doors are usually nothing more than symbols of protection. Behind them, the very houses from which intruders were to have been barred are disintegrating. The hammer and sickle sign are daubed on some walls that still stand.

Hungry dogs doze in the middle of the streets, knowing that a vehicle no more dangerous than the donkey-drawn water cart will imperil their lives. Piped drinking water supplies have been cut for a month because of a malfunctioning water pump.

It is all a far cry from the glorious days when Guadalcazar was a thriving mining town. In 1620 the Guadalcazar mine was opened and yielded gold, silver, copper, zinc and bismuth for three centuries.

It was one of the richest mining villages in the country—but no more. The mine was boarded up years ago. Nobody seems to know when.

The village was left without an industry and nothing came of the politicians' promises for redevelopment.

Just as they did during the revolution earlier this century, the villagers left to seek work elsewhere. Only a few have stayed to eke out something of a living from the dry land.

In the revolution, Guerrillas led by Magdaleno Cedillo saked Guadalcazar, raped its women and stole its food. Two families did not flee then—the Aguilars and the Muñozes.

Señor Fortunato Aguilar, one of the three children in the Aguilar family, is 65 years old and refuses to leave now.

Unmarried, and stooping, he works as an odd job man. "The village is almost deserted once again. There's no work," he said, pulling at a dirty, yellow shirt, buttoned up to the neck and spotted with cement.

He was tending the courtyard of the church of San Pedro, built in 1725 of yellowish stone. The church's five bells were made in Guadalcazar in the days when the village had its own foundries.

The wind whistled through the half a dozen pine trees in front of the church as Señor Aguilar reminisced about "the many rich people who lived here once".

Inside the church, Senor Sacristan Juan Ursulo Garcia, aged 55, tried to justify the 30 pesos (about 60p) he earns every day.

"The revolution brought about this place's downfall", he said. "It was a rich place before. We've been promised all sorts of changes. President Echeverria visited us once and said he was going to transform the village. Nothing ever happened."

[Senor Luis Echeverria was president for six years until the end of 1976.]

Senor Garcia was in a hurry to catch the water tank as it went past his house. In a few sentences, he explained how he had worked on farms in the United States when there were programmes that enabled him to do so legally.

"The last time was in 1964. Do you know if it's possible to go again?" The answer is no.

Across Guadalcazar's Plaza Colon, where the Church of San Pedro stands, a thin-faced girl sat at a stall under a tree selling soft drinks and ice. Business was slack as it was for Señor Antonio Ovalle, aged 36, and his nephew, Raul, a few streets away.

They were boiling pig skin—a local delicacy—in a large cauldron over a wood fire.

"I earn 200 pesos (about £4) every week at the very most from this business", said Señor Ovalle, "the rest of the time I do any work I can find".

A few yards away, a rusty old Plymouth car lay abandoned in the street. It had no wheels and its windows were smashed—a fair reflection of life in this village.

Stephen Downer

Golf

Pursuers put Durnian's strength of character under pressure

By John Hennessy

The first day of the European Open golf championship at Walton Heath yesterday conformed to common practice by throwing up a leader who may enjoy this one moment of glory and never be seen again. Whether or not Denis Durnian fits the depressing pattern will become clear over the next three days, but for the moment there he stands clear on 68, five under par, followed on 69 by James, Mason, Hall, Gallacher and the leading Americans, Hinkle and Colbert. Lyle, the holder, and Faldo are on 72, Strange and Littler (both US) on 73, Ballesteros on 74 and Oosterhuis on 76.

Durnian has a nice, powerful swing, with the body arched gracefully on impact. To see him play his good holes yesterday was to wonder how he could have reached his present age, 30, without having made a bigger impression. But here was a serious lack of consistency that might provide the answer, together with the possibility of his not having the character for a crisis, which may become clear in the next day or two.

Three putts on the first hole (410 yds) cost him a five, whereupon four birdies in the next six took him to the turn in 33, three under par. Three holes later he was six under. A drive and a five-iron put him on the eleventh green (521 yds) and he holed out from 40 feet for an eagle three. At the 462 yds 12th his drive ran on and on and he needed only a nine-iron for his pitch and a five-foot putt for his birdie. He traded strokes at the next two holes, and thus still stood six under with four to play, and then three to play.

He dropped two strokes at the 16th, after what he called a "duffed" three iron second and three putts, but recovered one more at the 165-yard 17th, where he put a six iron tee-shot two feet from the flag.

Hinkle seems a little bewildered to discover that he is thought over here to be having a good season over there. To be sure, he finished third in the United States Open and PGA championships but, those tournaments apart (which admittedly is a huge qualification) life has been one long struggle, he said. Last year he was more often among the leaders and won enough money to be worried about income tax.

Hinkle has two prominent front teeth, and when he smiles, as he often did yesterday on course, he resembled one of the more amiable characters from Watership Down. But there is nothing of the rabbit about his golf. Apart from the sixth (489 yds), where an unkind kick put him in the heather, and cost him a six, his was a solid, dependable round of professional golf. An eight-foot putt on the 17th gave him a chance to share the lead, but it slipped past.

Hall is the least known among the close pursuers, a 23-year-old golfer from Bristol who has now played four successive tournament rounds under 70. His recipe for improvement, if I understood him correctly, seemed to be to sleep uneasily and wake with a ricked neck that would restrict one's swing. After this painful experience during the Swiss Open last week, he finished with a string of three 68's. His neck cured and his swing restored, he had to search for a new explanation for yesterday's 69. It came, he said, from thinking his way round the course and from playing the safe shot. On a course with Walton Heath's clinging heather ("dynamite" Hinkle called it) it is no bad example to follow.

Card of course

Hole	Yds	Par	Hole	Yds	Par
1	410	4	10	371	4
2	513	5	11	521	5
3	391	4	12	462	4
4	422	4	13	470	4
5	174	3	14	554	5
6	489	5	15	382	4
7	390	4	16	475	4
8	395	4	17	165	3
9	214	3	18	432	4
Out 3,398		36	In	3,832	37

Leading scores

68: D. Durnian.
69: J. Hall, L. Hinkle (US), M. James, C. Mason, J. Colbert (US), B. Gallacher.
70: A. Garrido (Spain), R. Wynn, B. Devlin (Australia).
71: R. Charles, T. Kite (US), B. Langer (WG), C. Moody, S. Torrance, G. Brand, A. Gallardo (Spain), D. Jones, G. Cunningham, R. Davis.
72: R. Fyfe, D. Watson (SA), M. Calero (Spain), C. O'Connor Jnr (Ireland), D. Smyth, S. Lyle, G. Cullen, A. Chandler, J. Cañizares (Spain), M. King, L. Thompson (US), N. Faldo, G. Norman (Australia).
73: J. Morgan, D. Regan, D. Feherty, D. Shaw, W. Longmuir, S. Martin, D. Hayes (SA), P. Butler, B. Barnes, C. Strange (US), G. Littler (US), P. Townsend, T. Britz (SA), M. Gregson, N. Wood, A. Charnley, T. Horton, H. Clark, M. Foster, B. Waites, J. O'Leary, T. Powell, M. Inglis, O. Gartenmaier (Austria), G. Levenson.
74: P. Dawson, N. Price, K. Fergus (US), S. Owen (NZ), P. Elson, B. Huggett, J. Bland (SA), S. Ballesteros (Spain), M. Piñero (Spain), C. O'Connor (Ireland), A. Jacklin, H. Henning (SA), H. Baiocchi (SA), N. Hunt, P. Cowen, R. Drummond, A. North (US), N. Job, D. Ingram.
75: A. Price, G. Poller, I. Mosey, C. Burroughs, K. Brown, S. Ginn (Australia), N. Ratcliffe (Australia), R. Stewart (SA), E. Darcy, W. Humphreys, M. McNulty (SA), W. Milne, N. Coles, P. Tupling, D. Cooper, P. Berry, V. Baker (SA), M. Mannelli (Italy).
76: M. Monies (Spain), M. Bembridge, P. Oosterhuis, E. Polland, M. Ballesteros (Spain), V. Fernandez (Arg), D. Stratton, J. Halliwell, G. Mueller (Sweden), D. Jagger, S. Koepler, F. Abreu (Spain).
77: N. Evans, B. Evans, S. Hobday (Zimbabwe), J. Anglada (Spain), P. Hoad, J. Cabo (Spain).
78: B. McKee, R. Fidler, A. Johnstone (Zimbabwe), T. Rastall.
79: B. Dassu (Italy), R. Botts (US), B. Verwey (SA), R. Bernadini (Italy).

BURHILL: Family foursomes: Fourth round: Mrs G. M. Tullis (7) and J. K. Tullis (15) 2 and 1 Mrs J. Lawson (6) and P. Lawson (1); J. K. Tullis (4) and Miss V. K. Tullis (21) 1 hole Mrs M. Hall (18) and J. Hall (10); Mrs C. G. Gibson (14) and E. N. C. Gibson (14) 1 hole D. J. A. Hallyer (5) and Miss C. Hallyer (7); Mrs S. M. Morton (21) and P. J. Morton (14) 4 and 3 Mrs H. Kaye (2) and N. J. Kaye (12); J. L. Hall (4) and Miss C. Hall (36) 20th hole Mrs J. H. Galbraith (13) and D. J. Galbraith (3); Mrs P. G. Cornish (31) and M. P. R. Cornish (5) 2 and 1 Mrs S. Newman (7) and A. Newman (9); Mrs J. Boxall (18) and R. Boxall (0) 6 and 4 Mrs J. D. Dudek (13) and M. H. Dudek (10); Mrs M. Bennett (17) and P. Bennett (7) 2 and 1 Mrs M. Addison (11) and J. Addison (5). Fifth round: Mrs G. Tullis and J. K. Tullis 2 and 1 J. K. Tullis and Miss V. Tullis; Mortons 4 and 3 Gibsons; Halls 1 hole Cornishes; Boxalls 1 hole Bennetts.

Mumford's non-selection for Olympics may have been a blessing

The feat the press overlooked

By Michael Coleman

It was either post-Olympic blues or, more likely, the premature arrival of the football season, but not a single newspaper reported the demolition job carried out the other day by a Berlin-based lieutenant of the Royal Engineers on Britain's modern pentathlon Olympic elite.

Even the bare result tucked away with the humble real tennis, cycling and junior hockey and set in claritas type would have sufficed because minority sportsmen are no Oliver Twists. But the lieutenant did time it rather badly—Keegan was on show in the McMenemy livery, for instance—and so there was only one course left open: an advertisement in *The Times*. It appeared in the "Announcements" column of this newspaper on August 21 and read: BRITISH PENTATHLON champion 1980. Lieut. M. J. Mumford— What the B.P.A. or the papers wouldn't tell you.

Who put it in remains a mystery as our advertisement people keep this sort of thing confidential and Michael Mumford's parents deny that either he or they were responsible. A close friend, Mumford senior, suggested: "Several people were ringing up asking how Michael had got on in the championships and not a single paper, not even the old faithfuls, had bothered about it. A real communications foul-up by the association. After all, for the second time this season he'd beaten the whole Olympics squad."

As indeed he had done and it is worth recording, however late in the day: British modern pentathlon championship, Walton-on-Thames, August 14 to 17. Result: 1, Michael Mumford 5,566 pts; 2, Danny Nightingale 5,519; 3, Tim Keneafy 5,358; 4, Tony Whiteside 5,331; 5, Nigel Clark 5,319. In sixth place, after the Gang of Four who made Moscow, was Peter Tayler with 5,277 points. "Admittedly, Michael caught them with their pants down after the Olympics and all the strain that was but he's so much more happier in his mind now" his father Ronald said.

Mumford led a team of apprentice internationals to Poland last weekend, finishing himself eleventh with 5,217 points (against the 5,522 of Janus Piciak-Peciak, former world champion) and the team fourth, with two juniors, Peter Tayler and Philip Royston as high up as twelfth and fifteenth. Both will represent Britain at the coming world junior championships in Madrid, and Mumford too faces more tough competition with the Europa Cup looming in Prague on September 14.

Upset though Mumford was at not being picked for the Olympics his father was delighted: "After all, it would have gone on his records and, frankly speaking, when it came to getting a decent job, they would say: 'Wasn't that the bloke who went to Moscow?'"

Modern pentathlon, although rich in talent drawn from a thriving network (mainly in the south of England) of biathlon (swimming and running), triathlon (plus shooting) and tetrathlon (plus fencing) competitions, is at present down in the financial dumps through loss of sponsors. Danny Nightingale was high up on every sports editor's diary before the Olympics and Thames TV even made a 75-minute documentary on Nigel Clark, involving several expensive trips to Moscow. It fell victim of the boycott, much to the sport's chagrin. The Gang of Four muffed it, however, and so belts are being tightened.

"Alpine Double Glazing and Debenhams, our best sponsors, have gone and Cussens are no longer backing the one-day Superstar event", Doreen Dew, administrative officer of the MPAGB (Modern Pentathlon Association of Great Britain) said. "If it wasn't for the Sports Council where would we be? But even then, the Sports Council can only give us grants for going overseas and for administration and so on. We get nothing for home internationals. Where the money's coming from for next year's first women's world championships here in London—which we can win— I really don't know."

Confirming Mrs Dew's prediction, Wendy Norman, still only 15, yesterday won the third women's World Cup contest, a three-legged affair which brought the weary competitors from eight countries to the Crystal Palace national sports centre for the final set-to. With only one day's rest—last Sunday, spent travelling—since the second leg in Denmark they rightly felt they had been taking part in a decathlon.

Miss Norman, a slim blonde from Guildford, showed more resilience than her team colleagues. Sarah Parker, almost a veteran at 24, from Crawley ("I felt like a snail on heroin") and the reigning champion Kathy Tayler, who as well as losing her tonsils earlier in the year also *lost the cup. Trailing tenth and* thirteenth (4,668 and 4,603 points respectively as against Miss Norman's 5,126 for the London leg) they nevertheless ably backed up the schoolgirl in the team contest. Her combined score of 10,383 gave Miss Norman a 368 point victory over the enterprising Martine Gödicke of West Berlin, an individual entrant.

Cross country run: (2km): 1, J. Hansen (US), 6min 44sec (1,340 pts); 2, T. Purton (GB), 6:48 (1,260); 3, W. Norman (GB), 6:58 (1,210). INDIVIDUAL OVERALL: 1, Norman 5,126 pts; 2, P. Nielsen (Denmark), 4,954; 3, M. Gödicke (WG), 4,937; 4, A. Balan (Poland), 4,925; 5, Purton, 4,901; 6, Absolon (Canada), 4,896. Team: 1, Britain 14,397 pts; 2, United States 14,118; 3, W Germany 13,650; 4, Canada 13,485; 5, Poland 13,316; 6, Denmark 13,118. WORLD CUP OVERALL: (best score from two of three legs): Individual: 1, Norman 10,383 pts; 2, Gödicke 10,015; 3, Nielsen 9,958; 4, Balan 9,805; 5, S. Parker (GB), 9,658; 6, K. Taylor (GB), 9,615. Team: 1, Britain 29,481 pts; 2, United States 28,167; 3, Canada 27,320; 4, W Germany 27,257; 5, Poland 27,138; 6, Sweden 25,417.

Photograph by Dennis Risley

Andy Archibald, the British coach, tests the point of the épée with Miss Norman in attendance.

Cricket

Intikhab and Jackman end with a flourish

By Alan Gibson

THE OVAL: Surrey (20 pts) beat Lancashire (2) by an innings and 110 runs.

Fair waves the golden corn on a lovely morning in Somerset, but at The Oval, though dry, the weather was overcast, the ball *swung about, the pitch was dusty* and gave an uneven bounce. Surrey had won by a quarter past five with a day to spare: a fine flourish to end their championship matches.

On Wednesday, Surrey had scored 387 and taken six Lancashire wickets for 51. All the main batting was gone, so it was not surprising that the innings ended at 98. The score would have been less, *but Surrey,* uncharacteristically, dropped nearly half a dozen catches. Lancashire followed on and by lunch had lost two for 43. If they were to make anything of a fight of it, someone had to play a big innings, and find a partner.

Well, Hayes did his best, but when two more wickets fell quickly afterwards, never really had a chance of redeeming the game. Fowler was fifth out at 70 in the course of a fierce, jovial spell by Jackman. When Jackman had bowled him, he bounced up the pitch and gathered the ball as it rebounded from the stumps, rolling over and appealing, just for fun, at the same time.

Hayes found a partner in Simmons, who scored a hearty 35 out of a sixth wicket stand of 50, before he was bowled by Intikhab, which had always seemed possible. He found another in Radford, who scored 17 out of 25 for the seventh wicket. Radford hit two bold fours off Intikhab. Knight moved Intikhab to the pavilion end, and Radford was almost immediately out, to a difficult catch at mid-on.

Hayes might, I suppose, have been more aggressive during this partnership, but he clung on, playing the occasional handsome stroke, and had reached his 50 by tea. He had nothing to hope for except a break in the weather and certainly the light sometimes became poor.

But Hughes, his likeliest remaining partner, was bowled round his legs by Intikhab, at 163. Jackman took the ninth wicket, through a remarkable catch by Surrey's young Cornish wicketkeeper, Richards. Hogg was out first ball. Jackman finished *with six wickets,* but it was also a delight to see a leg spinner, Intikhab, doing his stuff at length and so skilfully.

SURREY: First Innings, 387 for 6 (R. D. V. Knight 172, G. S. Clinton 85, A. R. Butcher 56).

LANCASHIRE: First Innings

A. Kennedy, c Richards, b Clarke	16
D. Lloyd, b Jackman	1
*F. C. Hayes, b Clarke	15
B. W. Reidy, b Clarke	0
J. Abrahams, run out	0
†G. Fowler, b Intikhab	9
J. Simmons, c Intikhab, b Jackman	8
N. Radford, c Richards, b Clarke	15
P. J. W. Allott, b Intikhab	1
D. P. Hughes, not out	25
W. Hogg, c Lynch, b Intikhab	2
Extras (b 4, w 1, n-b 1)	6
Total (43.3 overs)	98

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—7, 2—32, 3—37, 4—37, 5—40, 6—51, 7—57, 8—60, 9—79, 10—98.

BOWLING: Clarke, [illegible]; Jackman, 13—8—21—2; Pocock, 4—3—1—0; Intikhab, 12.3—5—27—3.

Second Innings

D. Lloyd, c Jackman, b Intikhab	22
A. Kennedy, b Jackman	3
*F. C. Hayes, c Richards, b Jackman	66
B. W. Reidy, b Jackman	8
J. Abrahams, l-b-w, b Jackman	0
†G. Fowler, b Jackman	6
J. Simmons, b Intikhab	35
N. Radford, c Butcher, b Intikhab	17
D. P. Hughes, b Intikhab	5
P. W. J. Allott, not out	0
W. Hogg, b Jackman	0
Extras (b 5, w 1, n-b 8)	14
Total	179

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—21, 2—32, 3—47, 4—53, 5—70, 6—120, 7—145, 8—163, 9—179, 10—179.

BOWLING: Clarke, 14—5—38—0; Jackman, 14.5—1—53—6; Intikhab, 20—7—51—4; Pocock, 8—2—12—0; Lynch, 1—1—0—0; Knight, [illegible].

Umpires: C. T. Spencer and P. S. G. Stevens.

Knott ends horrifying run of low scores against county champions

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

CANTERBURY: Middlesex, with six second innings wickets in hand, are 114 runs ahead of Kent.

A partnership of 112 between Knott and Johnson and the bowling of Underwood have given Kent just a chance of ending a disappointing season with their best victory. At mid-day yesterday, when they were 107 for 7 in their first innings, there seemed little hope for them; but Knott made his best championship score since 1977 and for the last two hours of the day Middlesex were fighting to hang on.

Of the 243.1 overs bowled in the match so far, 200 have been by the four spinners Underwood and Johnson for Kent and Edmonds and Emburey for Middlesex. There were times yesterday when the ball seemed to be turning less than on Wednesday, but this was when a batsman dug himself in, as Knott and Johnson did and then Brearley.

In his first first-class match as Kent's captain, Knott ended a horrific run of low scores. There must have been times in the last two years, for England, Kent and Mr Packer, when Knott must have *wondered* whether he would ever get into double figures again.

Yesterday, therefore, when he came in at number nine, Middlesex seemed assured of a winning lead.

Although it was with more deliberation than usual that Knott, having taken guard, looked round the field he can little have thought, with the ball turning as it was, that the nightmare was about to end.

Of his 85 runs, 70 must have come from the sweep. In his heyday this more than any was the stroke with which he would torment bowlers. He could on his day be more difficult to subdue than even the best of orthodox batsmen: Thomson and Lillee at their peak, with Ian Chappell to place their fields for them, had sometimes to wait for Knott to attempt something so outrageous that it got him out. Yesterday, Brearley had the same problems to deal with.

It was to Knott's advantage that only two men are allowed behind the wicket on the legside. As his confidence increased, so he played cat and mouse with them. Brearley tried having them everywhere—at all angles and all distances from the bat. But still Knott foxed with them. There were times, with Emburey bowling, when to Johnson as well as Knott there were three fielders only just in front of square on the leg side—one up close, one halfway back and one on the boundary—as well as the two behind.

All told, Knott must have survived a dozen appeals for leg before as he made to scoop the ball round the corner. Being more orthodox, Johnson scored more of his runs in the arc between mid-on and extra cover. When van der Bijl was given an over or two, the pitch held little enough for him for the spinners soon to be bowling together again.

It all made a merciful change from the daily diet of seam for lunch and seam for tea and seam for brunch next day.

Why, you ask, did Emburey and Edmonds allow themselves to be swept so much? Would Titmus have been, or Jack Young? In fact, I think, they might have been, the adjustments needed to prevent Knott from indulging himself being so great that to have made them would have meant bowling unsatisfactorily wide of the off stump on so helpful a pitch.

In the end it was to an off-side ball, and with the help of a very good slip catch, taken via Downton's gloves, that Johnson departed. Before Knott joined Johnson, Kent had lost three wickets for 25 runs; after Johnson, was out Jarvis stayed long enough for Knott to have more fun and games and for Kent to take a first innings lead. For Edmonds, to have 51 overs not many weeks after having an operation on his knee must have pleased him as much as the surgeon.

The latest addition to a cricketer's coat of armour is a pair of shin guards. Whenever Hughes started a spell of fielding at short leg he slipped his inside his socks, all of which took time. To be fully equipped now it seems necessary to have a helmet, a visor, a chest protector, a front forearm protector, a box, a thigh protector and shin guards, not to mention batting gloves, some with fingers reinforced, and pads. Cricketers will soon be able to double for American footballers.

MIDDLESEX: First Innings, 242 (G. D. Barlow 71; G. W. Johnson 5 for 88, D. L. Underwood 4 for 85).

Second Innings

*J. M. Brearley, not out	71
†P. R. Downton, l-b-w, b Underwood	1
C. T. Radley, b Underwood	0
G. D. Barlow, b Underwood	4
M. W. Gatting, b Johnson	15
R. O. Butcher, not out	25
Extras (b 2, nb 8)	10
Total (4 wkts)	126

P. H. Edmonds, V. A. P. van der Bijl, J. E. Emburey, M. W. W. Selvey and S. P. Hughes to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—10, 2—13, 3—51, 4—73.

KENT: First Innings

R. A. Woolmer, c Downton, b Edmonds	21
N. Taylor, c Downton, b Edmonds	16
C. J. Tavaré, c Hughes, b Emburey	1
C. S. Cowdrey, c Hughes, b Edmonds	26
Asif Iqbal, st Downton, b Emburey	26
M. Benson, b Emburey	5
N. J. Kemp, st Downton, b Edmonds	6
G. W. Johnson, c Butcher, b Edmonds	42
*†A. P. E. Knott, not out	85
D. L. Underwood, c Butcher, b Emburey	4
K. B. S. Jarvis, b Emburey	0
Extras (b 8, l-b 12, n-b 2)	22
Total (112.2 overs)	254

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—34, 2—40, 3—50, 4—74, 5—96, 6—105, 7—107, 8—219, 9—230, 10—254.

BOWLING: Selvey, 5—1—7—0; Hughes, 7—3—12—0; Edmonds, 51—18—94—5; Emburey, 43.2—10—105—5; van der Bijl, 5—1—10—0; Radley, 1—0—4—0.

Bonus points: Kent 6, Middlesex 5.

Umpires: R. Palmer and D. Shackleton.

Notts front rank fall to Alleyne again

By Richard Streeton

WORCESTER: Nottinghamshire, with five second innings wickets in hand, lead Worcestershire by 19 runs.

When Nottinghamshire went in after tea 78 runs behind their front rank batting failed for the second successive day against Alleyne, Worcestershire's promising fast bowler from Barbados. By the close it was certain that Nottinghamshire's chances of taking third place in the championship rested on how their rivals fared rather than anything they could do for themselves.

In poor light Alleyne took three for six in 24 balls when the innings started. Robinson kept out several good yorkers before being bowled by a full toss; Randall was caught behind playing forward; and Dexter was beaten by speed. Todd and Rice put on 59 runs without any problems and Alleyne was rested before he returned at the other end.

Almost straight away Alleyne dismissed Todd with a splendid break back and the batsman failed to play a stroke and then an inswinger beat Birch. When play ended, Alleyne had taken 5 for 23 in 13 overs and the match analysis to date stood at 10 for 67. His bowling throughout has been a fine example of sustained hostility.

From the start Nottinghamshire must have sensed the day's omens were not good when they were unable to achieve the early breakthrough they required against the Worcestershire batsmen. Ormrod and Younis resuming at 89 for two, stayed together for a further hour before Younis was caught behind trying to drive.

Ormrod was severely introspective but Hemsley, driving and cutting freely, provided the necessary *momentum* with 10 boundaries in the first 50 runs. Ormrod, though, is finishing the summer with a run of good scores and even in a subdued mood he is seldom dull to watch. He had batted chancelessly for four hours and a quarter when in the last over before lunch he was caught behind by a ball Hacker got both to lift and to move away.

Hacker consistently bowled with perseverance on a pitch that gave him little assistance. On figures alone this summer he has made as much progress as anybody though on this occasion he suffered from some violent handling by Gifford and Saunders in a tenth wicket stand. Rice, who pinned his faith on seam rather than Hemmings, his only slow bowler, bowled with little luck himself.

Hadlee ended Hemsley's innings *with a ball that kept low and for* a while Worcestershire rather marked time. The next four wickets all fell cheaply and when 100 overs had been bowled they were only 260 for nine. Gifford then swung his bat aggressively and three fours and a six over long-off came from one over by Hacker. The last pair had added 46 when Saunders was run out: the second successive partner Gifford *lost when he defied the old maxim* about not running to a misfield.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: First Innings, 224 (E. E. Hemmings 86, R. T. Robinson 63; H. L. Alleyne 5 for 44, A. P. Pridgeon 4 for 82).

Second Innings

P. A. Todd, b Alleyne	50
R. T. Robinson, b Alleyne	5
D. W. Randall, c Fisher, b Alleyne	4
R. E. Dexter, b Alleyne	0
*C. E. B. Rice, not out	31
J. D. Birch, b Alleyne	3
M. K. Bore, not out	0
Extras (b 2, l-b 3, n-b 1)	4
Total (5 wkts)	97

†B. N. French, R. J. Hadlee, E. E. Hemmings and P. J. Hacker to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—9, 2—15, 3—21, 4—80, 5—89.

WORCESTERSHIRE: First Innings

J. A. Ormrod, c French, b Hacker	92
M. J. Weston, l-b-w, b Hadlee	3
P. A. Neale, c Rice, b Hacker	16
Younis Ahmed, c French, b Rice	35
E. J. O. Hemsley, l-b-w, b Hadlee	57
S. P. Henderson, b Hacker	2
†P. B. Fisher, l-b-w, b Hadlee	14
H. L. Alleyne, c French, b Hacker	1
*N. Gifford, not out	35
A. P. Pridgeon, run out	0
M. Saunders, run out	13
Extras (l-b 8, w 5, n-b 7)	20
Total (108 overs)	302

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—12, 2—46, 3—127, 4—224, 5—240, 6—252, 7—252, 8—255, 9—256, 10—302.

BOWLING: Hadlee, 30—10—77—3; Rice, 25—3—76—1; Hacker, 35—7—109—4; Hemmings, 6—3—15—0; Bore, 12—5—28—0.

Bonus points: Worcestershire 7, Nottinghamshire 6.

Umpires: W. L. Budd and D. J. Dennis.

Howarth stands by for Clinton

Geoff Howarth, the New Zealand Test player, has been included in Surrey's party of 14 for the Gillette Cup final against the county champions, Middlesex at Lord's tomorrow. Howarth is standing by in the unlikely event of Grahame Clinton not being fully fit, following a bout of influenza.

Clinton made 85 against Lancashire at The Oval on Wednesday despite a temperature of 102 but he has almost recovered. His fitness clearly holds the key to the final make-up of the side. If Howarth plays there will be no room for the Pakistan leg spin bowler Intikhab Alam as only two overseas players are allowed.

SURREY (from): R. D. V. Knight (captain), A. R. Butcher, G. S. Clinton, G. P. Howarth, D. M. Smith, G. J. R. Roope, M. A. Lynch, Intikhab Alam, D. R. Thomas, R. D. Jackman, C. J. Richards, S. T. Clarke, P. I. Pocock, R. G. L. Cheatle.

Procter cleared to play for England

Mike Procter, Gloucestershire's 33-year-old captain and former South African Test all-rounder, was yesterday cleared by the Test and County Cricket Board to play for England next year. Leicestershire's captain, Brian Davison, a Rhodesian, was also cleared after the players had appeared before the TCCB *registration committee at Lord's.*

A Gloucester player since 1968, Procter played in seven Tests for South Africa, the last in 1970, whereas Davison, aged 34 and born in Bulawayo, has played cricket and hockey for his native country. Both players can lose their "overseas" status because they have completed at least 10 consecutive years' residence here and have not played for the countries of their birth during that period.

Hampshire's Chris Smith, a 22-year-old South African, with a British born father was made eligible for England from May 1983. Allan Lamb, of Northamptonshire, aged 26, another South African with a British born father, was not at the meeting and a decision on his qualification was deferred until more information was available.

Gower's second century of the season steered Leicestershire to an innings victory over Hampshire at Southampton yesterday. Gower, resuming on 88, went on to make 138—an innings which lasted 227 minutes and included 21 fours.

Tolchard and Agnew also played prominent parts in Leicestershire's fourth County Championship win of the season. Tolchard (74) shared a fifth wicket stand of 119 with Gower in the morning, and later, held six catches behind the stumps. Agnew achieved career best figures of four for 36 as Hampshire were hustled out for 117 in their second innings. The margin of victory was an innings and 34 runs.

A career-best 90 in 84 minutes by Ferreira, followed by good bowling from Doshi and Perryman, put Warwickshire well on top at Taunton where Somerset lead by only 38 with five second innings wickets left. Warwickshire started at 84 for none, slipped to 123 for three, and recovered to 378 all out in 94.2 overs.

Lloyd and Whitehouse put on 75, then Ferreira hit two sixes and 13 fours during profitable partnerships with Oliver and Hopkins. Somerset, 77 behind, were boosted by Lloyds, who struck eight fours in making 54.

Northamptonshire ended the second day against Essex at Chelmsford facing an uphill battle to avoid an innings defeat. Trailing by 229 on first innings, they reached 73 for the loss of Larkins when bad light ended play 45 minutes ahead of schedule.

Yorkshire were frustrated at Scarborough in their attempt to complete a two-day win over Derbyshire. But weather permitting they will wrap things up today. Derby still need 37, with four wickets remaining, to avoid an innings defeat.

Hampshire v Leicester

AT SOUTHAMPTON

Leicestershire (20pts) beat Hampshire (4) by an innings and 34 runs.

HAMPSHIRE: First Innings, 182 (T. M. Tremlett 70)

Second Innings

T. M. Tremlett, c Cook, b Agnew	4
M. C. J. Nicholas, c Tolchard, b Agnew	2
*N. E. J. Pocock, c Tolchard, b Agnew	2
N. G. Cowley, c Tolchard, b Parsons	18
V. P. Terry, b Clift	27
M. D. Marshall, c Gower, b Taylor	3
D. N. Turner, b Cook	32
†R. J. Parks, c Tolchard, b Agnew	11
J. W. Southern, c Tolchard, b Taylor	10
K. Stevenson, c Tolchard, b Taylor	0
S. J. Malone, not out	3
Extras (l-b 1, n-b 4)	5
Total	117

[illegible]

Umpires: [illegible]

Yorkshire v Derbyshire

AT SCARBOROUGH

YORKSHIRE: First Innings, 338 for 6 (G. Boycott 154 not out, J. H. Hampshire 54).

DERBYSHIRE: First Innings

B. Wood, c Old, b Carrick	11
J. G. Wright, c Bairstow, b Old	24
J. Walters, l-b-w, b Cope	8
P. N. Kirsten, c Bairstow, b Old	8
D. S. Steele, c Athey, b Old	18
K. J. Barnett, c Hampshire, b Cope	1
*G. Miller, c Athey, b Cope	7
†R. W. Taylor, b Old	12
C. J. Tunnicliffe, b Stevenson	20
M. Hendrick, c Old, b Carrick	18
S. Oldham, not out	0
Extras (b 5, l-b 5, n-b 2)	12
Total (69.2 overs)	136

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—22, 2—35, 3—48, 4—61, 5—62, 6—74, 7—80, 8—107, 9—136, 10—136.

BOWLING: Old, 20.2—7—[illegible]

[illegible]

Somerset v Warwickshire

AT TAUNTON

SOMERSET: First Innings, 301 (J. W. Lloyds 70, I. T. Botham 70; D. R. Doshi 5 for 95, A. M. Ferreira 4 for 75).

Second Innings

M. Olive, c Rouse, b Doshi	19
J. W. Lloyds, c Rouse, b Doshi	54
I. V. A. Richards, run out, b Perryman	0
P. M. Roebuck, l-b-w, b Perryman	10
P. W. Denning, not out	2
*I. T. Botham, b Doshi	21
V. J. Marks, not out	0
Extras (b 6, l-b 4, n-b 1)	9
Total (5 wkts)	115

N. F. M. Popplewell, D. J. S. Taylor, C. H. Dredge and H. L. E. Gore to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—75, 2—76, 3—88, 4—90, 5—113.

WARWICKSHIRE: First Innings

D. L. Amiss, c Richards, b Marks ... 52

[illegible]

Today's cricket

[illegible]

Sussex are in control

Mendis and Wessels steered Sussex into a strong position against Gloucestershire at Hove.

After Sussex had gained a first innings lead of 103, Mendis hit 81 not out and Wessels an unbeaten 53 to leave them on 147 for one at the close. That century stand came in 70 minutes.

Award for Dredge

The Somerset bowler, Colin Dredge, has been chosen as the club's player of the year. He has taken more than 60 wickets and the award, given for the most consistent performances throughout the season, carries a £250 prize.

Minor Counties

[illegible]

Devon	10	3	1	4	2	40	4.00
Berkshire	10	3	5	2	0	39	3.90
Dorset	10	2	3	3	2	39	3.90
Shropshire	10	2	4	2	2	36	3.60
Northumbland	12	3	3	5	1	41	3.41
Lancs II	8	2	4	1	1	26	3.25
Lincs	10	1	1	7	1	27	2.70
Bucks	12	1	4	5	1	32	2.66
Staffs	10	1	3	5	1	26	2.60
Beds	10	2	4	3	1	25	2.50
Cornwall	8	1	3	3	1	19	2.37
Wiltshire	8	1	3	4	0	17	2.12
Cambs	10	0	4	6	0	12	1.20
Cumberland	8	0	4	2	2	6	0.75

Norfolk and Buckinghamshire records include one tied match.

Second XI competition

DUDLEY: Nottinghamshire II, 382 for seven dec. Worcestershire II, 147 (K. S. Mackintosh four for 11) and 175 for four (R. Harrison 64 not out).
EDGBASTON: Yorkshire II, 353 for six (S. N. Hartley 173, K. Sharp 50). Warwickshire II, 153 (D. Marsh 55, P. Whiteley seven for 85) and 268 for two (G. P. Thomas 100 not out, A. Sam 80).

Essex v Northampton

AT CHELMSFORD

[illegible]

R. E. East, c Williams, b Willey	43
N. Smith, not out	8
D. L. Acfield, c Yardley, b Willey	1
Extras (b 9, l-b 11, w 3, n-b 11)	34
Total (135.5 overs)	355

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—2, 2—9, 3—9, 4—106, 5—139, 6—229, 7—248, 8—342, 9—348, 10—355.

BOWLING: Griffiths, 37—16—63—3; T. M. Lamb, 30—10—90—3; Mallender, 22—4—92—1; Willey, 27.5—10—49—2; Larkins, 9—2—27—1.

Bonus points: Essex 7, Northamptonshire 5.

Umpires: C. Cook and K. E. Palmer.

Sussex v Gloucestershire

AT HOVE

[illegible]

M. D. Partridge, c Long, b Imran	21
D. A. Graveney, not out	1
A. H. Wilkins, not out	1
Extras (b 1, l-b 5, w 8, n-b 5)	19
Total (6 wkts dec, 100 overs)	350

A. J. Brassington, B. M. Brain and J. H. Childs did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—133, 2—134, 3—185, 4—190, 5—213, 6—248.

BOWLING: Imran, 25—5—71—2; Arnold, 23—6—52—0; Barclay, 10—2—19—0; Waller, 28—9—41—3; Wells, 5—1—18—0; Greig, 9—3—30—1.

Bonus points: Sussex 6, Gloucestershire 7.

Umpires: D. G. L. Evans and R. Julian.

Yachting

Inept Australians miss chance of victory

From John Nicholls

Newport, RI, Sept 4

France 3 turned the tables on Australia when they met for the fourth time in their challengers' final elimination series at Newport yesterday. Instead of being soundly beaten, as everyone except the French expected, France 3 overtook Australia twice during the final round of the course and eventually won by one minute 17 seconds.

Instead of Australia now being confirmed as the challenger to meet Freedom for the America's Cup, she still has to win one more race to take the best-of-seven series. For French 3 there is still a chance she can claw her way back into contention, *although I suspect her* success will not endure.

Only inept sailing by the Australians handed France 3 the race on a plate and I would guess there were some red faces at their team conference that evening. Not only did they show their vulnerability, but they are also taking longer to dispose of France 3 than they would like. There is much work to be done before they or France face up to Freedom on September 16.

From the moment that Wednesday's race started one and a half hours late there was always the possibility of it being anything but straightforward. The wind on the course was nothing like that which had been predicted, although that in itself is not unusual. When it swung through 40 degrees on the opening windward leg, there clearly was scope for the unexpected.

However, in spite of France 3 being marginally ahead at the start, Australia was soon leading and seemingly in control of the situation. The first windshift made things easy for her and she steadily drew away on the first round. By the end of the second beat she was eight minutes ahead, but this enormous lead may have contributed to her undoing. She neglected to stay between France 3 and the leeward mark on the dead run and by sailing on the opposite gybe to Australia, France 3 was first to pick up a new, freshening breeze.

She rounded the mark with a lead of 15 seconds, but soon lost it to Australia's superior windward speed. Again Australia erred in not properly covering, and the French took advantage of another windshift to cross ahead and win the race. Today was declared a lay day at the request of the French and the fifth race of the series will be sailed tomorrow.

Polo

Mrs Tomlinson carries Hurlingham to play-off

By John Watson

The European Polo Academy and England's first team, Hurlingham I, emerged yesterday as the leaders of their respective leagues in the European championship, with Spain and Scotland as runners-up. The play-off will be at Smith's Lawn, Windsor, on Sunday. In the concluding league matches the EPA defeated Spain 6—5 and Hurlingham I beat Germany 5—4.

Spain, who really have a stronger combination than the EPA, tended to infringe the rules, and their match was inordinately slowed-up by the umpires' whistle. When Olazabal and Pedro Domecq opened the Spanish account with a goal each it looked as though the game would be their's. But their players crossed their opponents' line several times and were also guilty of a foul hook. By treading-in time John Horswell, the EPA's number three, had found the flags three times with penalty shots, making it 3—3.

By the end of the fifth chukka it was five-all, with only one EPA goal (from Graham's stick) being scored from the open. In extra time John Horswell put the ball through the widened posts to secure the EPA victory.

Germany have taken time to get themselves and their ponies settled down this week, but have consistently improved their performance. They led most of the way through their match against Hurlingham I, who only equalized—with goals from Churchward and Clair Tomlinson—in the fifth chukka, so this contest, too, went into extra time. The deciding goal came from Mrs Tomlinson who, picking up a fine pass from Beresford, dashed forward in her inimitable hard-to-catch style to make the winning shot.

SPAIN: 1, M. Olazabal (1); 2, I. Domecq (5); 3, P. Domecq (5); back, R. Echevarrieta (5).
EPA: 1, E. Horswell (3); 2, R. Graham (6); 3, J. Horswell (6); back, D. Masters (0).
GERMANY: 1, M. Barthe (2); 2, M. Keuper (2); 3, A. Kent (6); back, Baron von Maltzahn (2).
HURLINGHAM I: 1, Mrs C. Tomlinson (3); 2, S. Tomlinson (4); 3, P. Churchward (5); back, Lord C. Beresford (3).

Olympic Games

Nagoya want to act as hosts in 1988

Nagoya, Japan, Sept 4.—The Japanese city of Nagoya plans to make an official application before the end of this year to the International Olympic Committee (IOC) to stage the 1988 summer Olympics.

The national Olympic Committee of Japan (JOC) last October approved the city's attempt to follow Tokyo in becoming a Japanese venue for the summer Olympics. Nagoya has been, however, forced to review their negotiations for formal approval of the bid and financial aid worth $3.4 billion for new roads and extensions of underground systems in view of the government's request to scale them down.

If Nagoya are successful they may well earn the additional honour of including table tennis in the Games for the first time, the president of the International Table Tennis Federation, H. Roy Evans, said today. The Japanese will give strong backing to the drive to include the sport in the Olympics.—Reuter and AP.

Equestrianism

Priceless picks out the way to a valuable lead

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

Virginia Holgate, the former junior European champion from Devonshire, is leading the first half of the field for the Burghley horse trials after the first day of dressage, riding her seven-year-old Priceless. A winner at Bramham last year and third in the Midland Bank open championship at Locko Park in Derbyshire last month, his rider thinks highly of him. If they have a disaster across country tomorrow, she said, it will be her fault and not his.

Martin Plewa is lying second for West Germany on Clippie, followed by two riders from the United States—Beth Perkins on County Frost and Nancy Lindroth on Auchinleck. Jane Holderness-Roddam is in fifth place with her former winner, Warrior, 10 points behind the leader, which is neither here nor there at this stage. The rest of the field will do their tests today.

Colonel Nyblaeus of Sweden, who frames the dressage tests for the International Equestrian Federation, is one of the three judges, and as usual his marking is consistently less euphoric than that of his colleagues. A stickler for accuracy above all else, it will be interesting to see just how greatly his contribution affects the final results, both of the dressage in particular and of the entire event. The multiplying factor of one tends in any case to minimise the influence of this department.

After the rigours of this year's Badminton, and of the recent Olympic "alternative" event at Fontainebleau, riders are looking forward to a trouble-free passage around the course built here by Bill Thomson, the most experienced course builder in England, and, in fact the first cross-country course builder in England, for he was a member of the team which first got horse trials on the map shortly after the war.

DRESSAGE: (Miss V. Holgate's Priceless (14.2 penalty points); 2, M. Plewa's Clippie (48.8); 3, Miss B. Perkins's County Frost (49.8); 4, Miss N. Lindroth's Auchinleck [illegible]; 5, Mrs T. Holderness-Roddam's Warrior (55); 6, H. Cornish's Flyer's [illegible] (55.6).

مجدا من الإمل

SPORT

Racing

O'Brien makes Eddery an irresistible offer

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

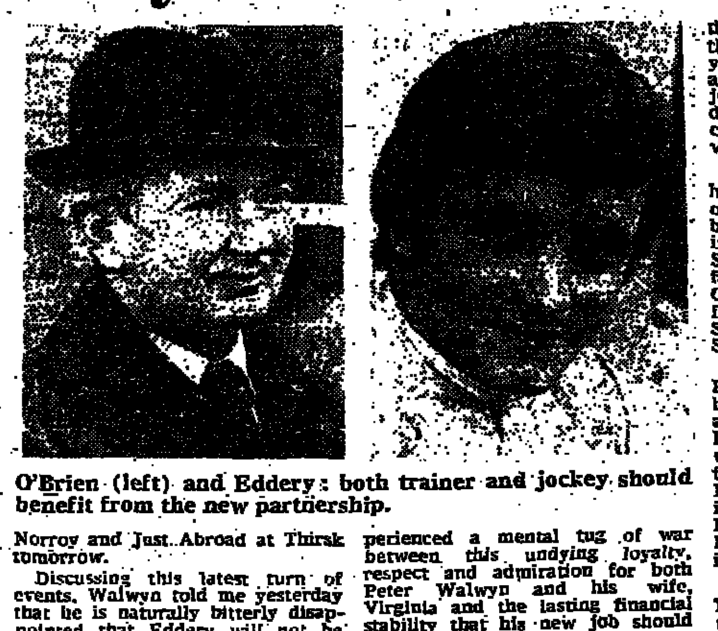
In a move that will make him the highest paid member of his profession in England or Ireland, Pat Eddery will ride as first jockey for Vincent O'Brien's Ballydoyle stable for the next four years. He will continue to live at his home near Aylesbury and will work for O'Brien and his partners in much the same way that Lester Piggott has done for the past 14 years. That means that he will still be riding a lot in England and Jeremy Tree has been quick to offer him a second retainer—and that, Eddery has also accepted.

It was for Tree that Eddery recently completed that famous double at York when he won the Gimcrack Stakes on Bel Bolide and the William Hill Sprint Championship on Sharpo. Eddery has ridden for Peter Walwyn's big stable at Seven Barrows on the outskirts of Lambourn for the past eight years. During that time he has ridden nearly 600 winners for Walwyn also won the Derby and the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Stakes on Grundy and the Oaks on Polygamy for him besides being champion jockey four years in succession.

Together they forged one of the most successful partnerships in the history of modern racing. Try hard as Walwyn did to match the offer from Ballydoyle which is believed to run into six figures annually besides any perks it became clear at the beginning of this week that Eddery was bent on accepting O'Brien's offer.

Finally, he told Walwyn that he has made up his mind to leave on Wednesday evening. There then followed a period of frenzied activity at Seven Barrows with Walwyn consulting his owners about whom they should approach to replace Eddery as first jockey for his hundred-strong stable. And the way the wind was blowing yesterday, Walwyn is hoping to sign the young and up and coming apprentice Walter Swinburn. This year Swinburn, aged only 19, has impressed not a few both as a jockey and as a person. If he accepts Seven Barrows as a springboard his career should take off.

For the remainder of this season, though, it will be a case of status quo with Eddery fulfilling his contract as Walwyn's stable jockey and Swinburn continuing to ride for Reg Hollinshead, to whom his indentures transferred when Nicholson retired. Swinburn's first two rides for Walwyn will be Norroy and Just Abroad at Thirsk tomorrow.



O'Brien (left) and Eddery: both trainer and jockey should benefit from the new partnership.

Discussing this latest turn of events, Walwyn told me yesterday that he is naturally bitterly disappointed that Eddery will not be riding for him on a regular basis in the future simply because he had been assured by his jockey towards the end of July that he would be in that hot and coveted seat again next year. Nevertheless Walwyn did not let his disappointment hide his admiration for Eddery. "We have had eight tremendous years together and never a cross word, and that is saying something," Walwyn remarked.

Eddery himself told me yesterday that he found making the decision agonizing in that he experienced a mental tug of war between this undying loyalty, respect and admiration for both Peter Walwyn and his wife, Virginia and the lasting financial stability that his new job should ensure.

As I see it, Eddery's switch of allegiance from Seven Barrows to Ballydoyle can be likened to Kevin Keegan's move from Liverpool to Hamburg. Personalities do not come into it. It is purely financial. As for the O'Brien gang they are obviously cock-a-hoop at landing their latest catch. Lester Piggott's contract expires at the end of this season and it was in the knowledge that he would be retiring from race riding and starting training sooner rather than later that they decided that the moment was right to go for a younger man with comparable ability with the future in mind, just as the owners of West Ilsley did when they decided to part company with Joe Mercer and welcome Willie Carson aboard.

Already it is clear that Eddery has something to look forward to other than his annual retainer because next year he will be riding the hitherto unbeaten colt, Storm Bird, who is already favourite to win next year's 2,000 Guineas and Derby, following his fluent victory in the National Stakes at the Curragh last Saturday.

And where does all this leave Piggott? Quite what goes on behind that inscrutable face is anyone's guess but knowing for as long as he has that this autumn would be the end of the road so far as Ballydoyle was concerned I suspect that he has his own ideas and that Michael Stoute's large and successful stable in Newmarket still looms large just as it has done this season.

During his reign at Ballydoyle Piggott won the 2,000 Guineas twice for them on Sir Ivor and Nijinsky; the Derby four times on Sir Ivor, Nijinsky, Roberto and The Minstrel; the St Leger twice on Nijinsky and Boucher; the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes twice on Nijinsky and The Minstrel and the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe two years in succession on Alleged. Eddery has something to live up to and so, in all sincerity, does O'Brien if he and his owners are to maintain that colossal striking rate which their annual investment demands.

Cambridgeshire

WILLIAM HILL CAMBRIDGESHIRE: Entries: Lord Rochford, Fluellen, Haul Knight, Running Mill, Abbeydale, Johnny O'Day, Trevita, Morayshire, Baronet, Cracking Form, Belmont Bay, Romeo Romani, Smartset, Highway, Tender Heart, Darwood, Saher, Laska Floko, Whitehall Bridge, Miners Lamp, Stanislavsky, Pulse Rate, Brian's Venture, Pieces of Gold, April Bouquet, Red Rufus, Smoke Singer, Ecalde, Northleach, Joleg, Major Gundry, Fine Blue, Carnet General, Callum, Ringgit, Restful, Lingdale, Peppery, End of War, African Rhythm, Chrysippos, Tesoro Mio, Doogali, Atlantic Boy, Bordeliner, Sacrilege, Silly Prices, Starfen, Sashka, Cyprus Sky, King's Ride, Sabir, Majestic Star, Anglepoise, Chevington, Herons Hollow, Double Meaning, Belnale Gunflint, Geoffrey's Sister, Coat Hall Royale, Prince's Dale, No Faith, Pelayo, Strathillian, Glen Dancer, Tower Joy, Dromefs, Mashoor, Handsome Kid, One Fleet Street, Jim's Tricks, Staying Alive, Tuthill Bond, Predominant, Claudius Secundus, Handy Dancer, Brennan's Glen, Majestic Nurse, Beggar's Bush. First acceptances on September 16. To be run over 1 mile 1 furlong at Newmarket on October 4.

York results

ALSO RAN: 12-1 Vartkez (4th). 4 ran.

TOTE: Win, 21p; dual forecast, 15p. CSF, 33p. H. Wragg, at Newmarket. 5l, 10l. 2min 33.68sec.

TOTE DOUBLE: Westacombe, Shaftesbury. £9.65. TREBLE: Shaftesbury, Bustomi, Luck of the Draw. £15.45. JACKPOT: £739.75. PLACEPOT: £27.

Uttoxeter NH

2.45: 1. Overlook (5-1); 2. Avon Salmon (5-1); 3. Cocoa (10-11 fav). 9 ran.

3.15: 1. Brother Mark (2-1 fav); 2. Yentala (9-2); 3. Vinepark Parade (7-1). 7 ran.

3.45: 1. Comblast (14-1); 2. Sallys Carouselle (7-1); 3. Tehran Prince (20-1). 8 ran.

4.15: 1. Magic Tipp (4-9 fav); 2. Nevada Prince (6-1); 3. Deidi (7-2). 4 ran.

4.45: 1. Afexbroc (100-30); 2. Tay Bridge (11-2); 3. Cartoon Kit (16-1). 7 ran. NR: Quite Quiet.

5.15: 1. Middlestone Queen (4-1); 2. French Cooking (5-1); 3. Grey Swan (33-1). 15 ran.

Bushby retires

Dennis Bushby, Britain's longest-serving clerk of the course is retiring. He will officiate for the last time at Windsor on Monday. Mr Bushby, who will be 70 next month, has held office at the Thames-side course since 1946.

First withdrawals

From an original entry of 77, twenty horses have been withdrawn at the first forfeit from the Ladbrokes Gold Cup at Ayr on September 19. They are: Sharpo, Lord Rochford, Taufan, Sovereign Rose, Queen of Cornwall, Sunfield, Via Delta, Betsy Red, Highland Light, Over The Rainbow, Tribal Eye, Alpine Rocket, Argentina Bound, Moor House, Roaorback, Walter Osborne, Irish Commandment, Intrepid Boy, Imperium, Pykestaff.

STATE OF GOING (official): Kempton: good to firm. Haydock Park: Good. Tomorrow: Thirsk: Good to firm. Hereford: Good to firm (watering).

Haydock Park programme

3.45 SOUTHPORT HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,242: 1m 3f)

4 132 Ski Lift, B. Hills, 9-8 .... Cauthen 20
5 143 Orpheline, P. Walwyn, 9-8 .... P. Eddery 3
6 044 Gerontas, B. Hanbury, 9-7 .... Raymond 15
7 012 Denston, R. Wragg, 9-7 .... Reid 19
8 421 Roysia, G. P-Gordon, 9-5 .... Duffield 12
9 341 Arwa, R. Boss, 9-4 .... Robinson 4
16 120 Caroline Lamb, Miss S. Hall, 8-12 .. Birch 10
17 012 Star Burst, W. D. Francis, 8-10 Vaughan 7 14
18 400 Lady Probus, W. Elsey, 8-9 .... Wigham 6
20 000 Deputy, J. Fitzgerald, 8-9 .... Seagrave 16
21 041 Queen's Equerry, W. Wightman, 8-9 .. Hide 13
23 110 Maria Quest, M. H. Easterby, 8-8 Hodgson 5 1
24 0-00 Green Spring, Thomson Jones, 8-8 .. Cook 8
26 330 Jolly Marlin, J. Hardy, 8-7 .... Proud 5 3
27 202 Tenoria, M. Jarvis, 8-7 .... Young 5
29 004 Nathaniel, M. W. Easterby, 8-4 .... Lucas 18

Haydock Park selections

By Michael Seely

2.15 Sunningdale Queen. 2.45 Always Eirlys. 3.15 Alteza Real. 3.45 Nathaniel. 4.15 Admiral's Barge. 4.45 Fee.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.15 Lightning Boy. 3.15 Alteza Real. 3.45 Roysia. 4.15 Hit the Hammer. 4.45 Fee.

Kempton Park programme

2.0 ATHFORD STAKES (2-y-o: Maidens: £1,379: 5f)

3 000 Covergirls Choice, N. Callaghan, 9-0 Madden 16
4 000 Cricketers Club, D. Weeden, 9-0 .. Jago 22
5 004 Jet Star, A. Breasley, 9-0 .... Sexton 13
6 0-30 Peylon Place, C. Brittain, 9-0 .. Johnson 8
7 000 Pinkerton, F. Durr, 9-0 .... Rawlinson 7 7
8 0 Portrehouse, D. H. Jones, 9-0 .. Matthias 2
9 000 Puy-De-Vent, B. Swift, 9-0 .... Thomas 18
10 200 Teston Lad, Pat Mitchell, 9-0 .. McGhion 5
12 340 Bidders Dream, R. Smyth, 8-11 .. Ramshaw 6
13 Cantankerous, B. Hanbury, 8-11 .... Miller 16
14 000 Eastern Isle, H. Candy, 8-11 .. Newnes 5 21
15 0 French Salvo, A. Breasley, 8-11 .... Elder 12
16 000 Jaipur Rose, J. Winter, 8-11 .... Kimberley 10
17 300 Katy Belle, C. Benstead, 8-11 .... Rouse 21
18 403 Kiss The Clowns, J. Dunlop, 8-11 Carson 33
19 000 Mother Flutter, W. Wightman, 8-11 Baxter 20
23 243 Sharp Celeste, S. Mathews, 8-11 .. Fox 19
24 030 Shred, R. Houghton, 8-11 .... Curant 9
25 000 Small Paradise, D. Laing, 8-11 .. Rimmer 4
26 000 Storm Dancer, B. Shaw, 8-11 .... — 11
27 230 Sweet Jane, R. Smyth, 8-11 .... Jenkinson 17
28 020 Tell Me A Story, P. Cole, 8-11 .. Piggott 1

5-1 Kiss The Clowns, 9-2 Peylon Place, 11-2 Shred, 8-1 Sweet Jane, 10-1 Sharp Celeste, 12-1 Tell Me A Story, 14-1 Katy Belle, 16-1 Teston Lad, 18-1 Puy-De-Vent, 20-1 others.

2.30 THAMES STAKES (Selling Handicap: £1,413: 1m)

202 103 Lord Raffles, W. Musson, 4-9-11 .. Piggott 18
203 000 Our Birthday (D), C. Benstead, 4-9-10 Rouse 1
205 000 Through Green, W. Wightman, 3-9-8 Baxter 15
207 000 Master Farrier, D. Whelan, 3-9-5 .. Jago 9
209 001 Stiffler (D), M. Bolton, 3-9-5 .. Matthias 3
210 343 City Link Express, P. Ashworth, 3-9-2 Thomas 2
212 010 Blenheim Prince, J. Spearing, 3-9-0 Kimberley 5
213 0-00 Hot Money, W. Holden, 3-8-13 .. Gunn 5 12
215 000 Crimson Satin, R. Mason, 4-8-11 Mercer 4
218 212 Queen Kate, N. Vigors, 3-8-11 .... Curant 17
219 004 Scarcity, S. Mellor, 4-8-10 .... Morby 14
220 000 Makrance, S. Mellor, 3-8-8 .... Fox 17
221 002 Rapid Spring, A. Davison, 3-8-7 .... — 11
222 0-00 Seven Year Itch, D. Gandolfo, 3-8-7 Sexton 10
223 000 Czernin, C. Brittain, 3-8-6 .... Johnson 7
224 000 Itsabongo, F. Yardley, 3-8-3 .... — 6
225 040 Missereff, R. Mason, 3-8-2 .... Carson 8
226 040 Gallant Lass, G. Blum, 3-8-1 .. Rimmer 5 16

3-1 Lord Raffles, 7-2 Stiffler, 6-1 City Link Express, 8-1 Our Birthday, 10-1 Rapid Spring, Queen Kate, 12-1 others.

3.0 CHERTSEY LOCK STAKES (2-y-o: £2,931: 7f)

302 Danilfar, J. Tree, 8-11 .... Mathias 8
303 3 Dark Monarch, J. Dunlop, 8-11 .... Rouse 4
304 Fashion Boy, J. Sutcliffe, 8-11 .. Mercer 7
305 Grand Manor, F. Durr, 8-11 .... Thomas 2
307 Haian, P. M. Taylor, 8-11 .... Rawlinson 10
311 Maison Royale, R. Armstrong, 8-11 Russell 7 12
312 0 Marshgate, D. Marks, 8-11 .... Maddon 5
313 0 Mouhanned, C. Brittain, 8-11 .... Johnson 9
314 Neltino, W. Hern, 8-11 .... Carson 13
315 Nimbo, N. Callaghan, 8-11 .... Ramshaw 6
316 Rasa Penang, R. Armstrong, 8-11 Piggott 1
317 Soukab, G. Lewis, 8-11 .... Sexton 3
321 St Mawes, B. Hobbs, 8-11 .... Baxter 11
325 Turn Back The Time, B. Hills, 8-11 Street 15

5-2 Neltino, 7-1 Dark Monarch, 5-1 Turn Back The Time, 8-1 St Mawes, 10-1 Danilfar, 12-1 Grand Manor, 14-1 others.

3.30 ARION HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,805: 1m 3f)

431 300 Jamie Scott, M. Masson, 8-0 .... Baxter 4

2-1 Mickey Tim, 5-2 Audley End, 5-1 Franciscus, 8-1 Emma Chizzet, 12-1 Morality Stone, 14-1 others.

4.0 EUCLID HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,488: 7f)

501 040 Gamblers Dream (C), D. Wilson, 10-0 Newnes 5 3
502 132 Rabdan (D), R. Armstrong, 9-11 Piggott 6
503 103 Lady Oakley, L. Cumani, 9-11 .... Guest 11
505 102 Honey Barron (D), J. Dunlop, 9-9 Carson 4
509 004 Varuna (D), A. Breasley, 9-2 .... Baxter 3
512 044 Going Straight, R. Smyth, 8-12 .. Rimmer 5 5
511 000 Laurium, G. P.-Gordon, 8-10 .. Thomas 7 7
519 344 Asante, Pat Mitchell, 8-5 .... Rouse 10
520 001 Mar Del Plata, C. Brittain, 8-3 .. Johnson 4
523 000 Smart Guard, W. Holden, 7-12 .... Miller 8
525 0f0 Wild Pumpkin, Peter Taylor, 7-11 .. Fox 1
527 300 Aurora's Harbinger, S. Woodman, 7-11 Blanks 12

15-8 Honey Barron, 85-40 Lady Oakley, 9-2 Rabdan, 8-1 Mar Del Plata, 10-1 Varuna, 14-1 others.

4.30 TANGIERS STAKES (Amateurs: £1,215: 1½m)

601 000 Dronacharya, A. Breasley, 4-11-10 Jardine 5 16
602 000 Fanadix, G. P.-Gordon, 4-11-10 Sherwood 2
603 000 Herbie Hancock, C. Benstead, 4-11-10 Darcy 5 9
604 24 Jolly Green Giant, F. Yardley, 5-11-10 Woods 5
605 000 Mountain Man, W. H.-Bass, 4-11-10 Hutchinson 14
606 0 Pontylay, J. O'Donoghue, 6-11-10 O'Leary 5 13
608 040 Winking Fields, D. Weeden, 4-11-10 Cope 5 3
609 00-0 Cherchez La Femme, M. Pipe, 4-11-7 Mr Weller 5 8
610 Funny Hat, M. Tompkins, 6-11-7 Eustace 5 6
611 0 Sovereign Ella, R. Blakeney, 4-11-7 Wallace 5 15
613 000 Honours Even, R. Armytage, 3-11-0 Armytage 5 18
615 Leo The Lion, J. Dunlop, 3-11-0 .. Wilson 1
616 023 Maiza, R. Hannon, 3-11-0 .... Fawcus 5 4
618 340 Rebel Yell, D. Ringer, 3-11-0 .. Ringer 5 11
619 0 Royal Mantle, A. Pitt, 3-11-0 .. Darby 5 17
620 400 Royal Manx, B. Hanbury, 3-11-0 Hanmer 12
621 00- Singalong Sam, P. Cundell, 3-11-0 Thomson-Jones 7
622 00 Sir Optimist, P. Walwyn, 3-11-0 .. Hills 10

11-4 Sir Optimist, Royal Manx, 7-2 Leo The Lion, 6-1 Mountain Man, 10-1 Maiza, 12-1 Jolly Green Giant, 16-1 others.

Kempton Park selections

By Our Racing Correspondent

2.0 Kiss the Clowns. 2.30 Lord Raffles. 3.0 Neltino. 3.30 Morality Stone. 4.0 Rabdan. 4.30 Sir Optimist.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.0 Covergirl's Choice. 2.30 Czernin. 3.0 Rasa Penang. 3.30 Audley End. 4.0 Rabdan. 4.30 Royal Manx.

Westacombe always in command

By Michael Seely

Westacombe showed herself to be the most improved sprinter in training when winning the Playboy Bookmakers Sprint Trophy at York yesterday. Maurice Camacho's filly may now run in either the Portland Handicap at Doncaster next week or in the Ayr Gold Cup.

Blue Persian made the running on the far side of the track while Westacombe was always in command of the group racing on the stand rails. Edward Hide asked the three-year-old to quicken, entering the last furlong, and she won by one and a half lengths from Willowbrook Flyer with Artipiar a short head away third.

It is terrible what havoc the virus can play in a stable. Comacho has 30 horses in his yard at Tadcaster and, of his tally of six victories, five have been gained by Westacombe. His other winner was Super Swallow at Doncaster at the end of June. "Some of my horses may be moderate," Comacho said, "but I've never known a season like this. My jumpers were much the same during the winter."

The plight of the leading stables is always well-publicised but smaller yards are struggling for survival in this situation.

It was a marvellous afternoon's racing in glorious sunshine. Dick Hern and Willie Carson continued their triumphant march forward when Bustomi emulated the stable's victory last year with Water Mill in the Sancton Stakes, and when Luck of the Draw just got the better of Our Home in a driving finish to the Strensall Stakes.

Major Hern has no firm plans for Bustomi but it must be on the cards that Lady Beaverbrook's Bustino colt may be aimed at one of the leading two-year-old prizes this autumn. The Queen's colt, Royal Heritage, looked a danger below the distance but Bustomi was well in command inside the last furlong. Luck of the Draw showed immense courage when warding off Our Home's challenge. This was a smart performance as the filly was conceding 10 pounds to the 1,000 Guineas runner-up. If Luck of the Draw is given another race this season, it will be in the Prix de la Soret on October 26.

Major Hern has now amassed over £772,000 in prize money in this country during his record-breaking season. If Shoot a Line, Church Parade, Water Mill and Silken Knot are all successful at Doncaster, the West Ilsley trainer will be within striking distance of the magical figure of £1m. Church Parade is to run in the Champagne Stakes. A new dimension is added to the running of the first of the autumn pattern races for two-year-olds when Bill Watts announced that Engulf will miss Haydock tomorrow and go to Doncaster instead.

The other feature of the day was Shaftesbury's defeat of Sea Pigeon in the Harris Drapes Stayers' Stakes. Mark Birch rode a masterly tactical race on Jim McCaughey's four-year-old, sending Shaftesbury clear early in the straight. Peter Easterby took his defeat philosophically: "The old horse does not like firm ground nowadays, and anyway it will give the handicapper something to think about." Sea Pigeon's last race on the flat this season will be in the Kilkerran Amateur Riders' Stakes at Ayr. It has not yet been decided whether Shaftesbury will run in the Rockingham Stakes at Doncaster.

The other two races both fell to Newmarket stables. Joe Mercer rode Jeremy Hindley's Far Pastures to an easy victory in the Crathorne Stakes. Philip Waldron partnered Harry Wragg's Broomstick Corner to an equally convincing win over the odds-on favourite, Blaze of Glory, in the Heslington Stakes.

Football

Trusted cup formula may revive interest

With eight first division clubs being paired together when the draw for the third round of the Football League Cup was made yesterday, the competition which caused so much criticism and apathy during its early stages should provide a greater spectacle on September 23 and 24.

Most of the bad publicity centred on the League's perseverance with two-leg ties in the first two rounds which did little either to raise crowds or the standard of attacking play between clubs who knew they always had a second chance in which they could rectify their earlier mistakes.

There are enough intriguing ties in prospect however when the tournament goes back to its traditional cup formula of one tie, a second game being staged only in the event of a draw, that the clubs may win back many of the supporters who deserted them. Among those first division sides expecting big attendances for their games are Everton, who take on West Bromwich Albion, Ipswich Town who receive near neighbours in Norwich City, Tottenham Hotspur who do likewise with Crystal Palace and Brighton and Hove Albion who entertain Coventry City.

The possibility of upsets should also appeal to the football-watching publics of Stockport, who will be hoping no doubt that Arsenal slip up once again against a side from a lower division, and Bury, who will be attempting to stop Nottingham Forest from making further progress towards a fourth successive final.

Luton Town's home tie with Manchester City is also bound to evoke memories of the occasion when Law scored six goals for the Mancunians in an FA Cup tie only to finish up on the losing side because Luton won in the end after the first match had been abandoned with them trailing 6—2.

Watford, the club who provided the biggest surprise of the competition to date, possibly in its entire history, with their dramatic comback against Southampton, have not been so fortunate. They will encounter a more obdurate defence at Sheffield Wednesday.

Interest in the League Cup has ended for another Yorkshire club, Leeds United, but their exit on Wednesday may well have its repercussions for their manager Jimmy Adamson, who said categorically that he would not be resigning following the latest demonstration by 200 supporters after the 3—1 home defeat by Aston Villa. Leeds' directors concerned about the campaign against Mr Adamson and the club's poor start to the season, will however, discuss the position at a board meeting on Monday.

League Cup draw

Barnsley v Cardiff City
Birmingham City v Blackburn Rovers
Brighton and Hove Albion v Coventry City
Bristol Rovers v Portsmouth
Bury v Nottingham Forest
Cambridge United v Aston Villa
Charlton Athletic v West Ham United
Everton v West Bromwich Albion
Ipswich Town v Norwich City
Liverpool v Swindon Town
Luton Town v Manchester City
Notts County v Queen's Park Rangers
Preston North End v Oxford United
Sheffield Wednesday v Watford
Stockport County v Arsenal
Tottenham Hotspur v Crystal Palace

Rugby Union

Beaumont's hope is Springbok return to fold

By David Hands

Billy Beaumont, captain of the British Lions in South Africa this summer, expressed the hope yesterday that the Springboks would soon be welcomed back into the international fold. Speaking at the launching of the Rothmans Rugby Yearbook 1980-81, Beaumont said South Africa still had much to offer rugby, and they would benefit from the experience of an overseas tour. He doubted whether they had the strength in depth to beat the four home countries, despite their 3—1 win in the international series with the Lions. The next Springbok tour to Britain is scheduled for 1983, but is likely to meet considerable opposition if it goes ahead.

Beaumont also threw his not inconsiderable weight behind those who are calling for a more attacking approach in rugby during the coming season. Offence should be the key word this season, not defence. Players should be encouraged at club level to express individual flair, which in turn would make itself felt at county and national level. "Perhaps it is time to risk losing a try in the hope of making one", he said.

Tennis

Connors takes chance to beat the scrapper

From Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent
New York, Sept 4

Jimmy Connors, three times champion, advanced to the semi-final round of the United States championships once again by beating Eliot Teltscher 6—1, 3—6, 6—3, 6—0 in a consistently strenuous match here today.

Now two days past his 28th birthday, Connors has the unique distinction—somewhat fortuitous in that the peak of his career coincided with radical changes in the tournament's priorities—of winning the United States championship on grass, clay, and hard courts in turn. But when he came off court today his immediate challenges looked formidable: either John McEnroe or Ivan Lendl, then either Bjorn Borg or Johan Kriek.

Connors and even Borg, aged 24, must have been feeling a little old-fashioned in this company. But the line up for the last four of the women's singles was even more striking in that Chris Lloyd, 25, had been joined by three teenagers. Her next opponent will be Tracy Austin, who has won their last five matches. The other match will be between Hana Mandlikova and either Andrea Jaeger or Ivanna Madruga, who will sort out that equation while most of the clean-living readers of The Times are unconsciously horizontal. Miss Mandlikova had an 6—2, 6—2 win today over Barbara Hallquist, of California, who hit some impressive services and forehands but was otherwise outclassed.

Teltscher, aged 21, is a slightly built Californian playing his second full year on the circuit. Today he was a little nervous, he said, because he had never played such a big match on such a big stage on such a big occasion. Teltscher does not look much of a tennis player, either. His game would win no prizes for style and invites no adjectives other than the antonyms of "flamboyant" and "daring". But he is a far better competitor than he looks.

Teltscher uses every scrap of his mental and physical resources to keep the rallies going with constructive shots, from wherever he happens to be. He makes his opponents play far more shots than they want to or, deep in their hearts, feel that they should need to.

Today's match was therefore an awful test for Connors' patience and discretion, ball control and fitness. Connors was the more aggressive. He took chances. The length and pace of his hitting kept Teltscher under pressure. Most important of all, Connors played the important points better.

Kriek, aged 22, is a lively little South African who was coached in Vienna before settling in Naples—the Florida editions. He is quick about the court, and a bold shot-maker. Kriek reached the last eight in 1978 and 1979 and he advanced a round farther by beating Wojtek Fibak 4—6, 6—2, 3—6, 6—1, 7—6 last evening in a match that lasted three hours and 55 minutes. The score accurately implies that the younger man was slightly outplayed for much of the match, but lasted the course better.

From one all in the fourth set Kriek won nine games. Summoning such reserves of energy as he could muster, Fibak fought back to level terms and in the tie-break led by five points to two. But the momentum and authority drained out of him on the brink of victory. Kriek, suddenly the better player on those crucial points, won five in a row for the match.

Men's Singles

Quarter-final round: J. Connors (US) beat E. Teltscher (US), 6—1, 3—6, 6—3, 6—0.

Women's Singles

Quarter-final round: Mrs C. Lloyd (US) beat Miss M. Jausovec (Yugoslavia), 7—6, 6—2; Miss H. Mandlikova (Czechoslovakia) beat Miss B. Hallquist (US), 6—2, 6—2.

Men's Doubles

Semi-final round: P. Fleming, J. McEnroe (US) beat P. MacNamara, P. McNamee (Australia), 4—6, 6—3, 7—6, 6—1. Quarter-final round: B. Lutz, S. Smith (US) beat M. Riessen, S. Stewart (US), 7—6, 7—5.

Women's Doubles

Quarter-final round: Miss A. Jaeger (US), Miss R. Marsikova (Czechoslovakia) beat Miss R. Casals (US), Miss W. Turnbull (Australia), 6—2, 6—4; Miss K. Jordan, Miss A. Smith (US) beat Miss C. Reynolds, Miss P. Smith (US), 7—6, 6—3.

Second seed and crowd taken by surprise

By Sydney Friskin

Lisa Pennington, of Leicestershire, seeded no 7, caused the biggest upset in the British junior hardcourt tennis championships, sponsored by Prudential, when she beat the title holder and no 2 seed, Elizabeth Jones, of Hampshire, at Wimbledon yesterday. Miss Pennington won 6—4, 6—2 to reach the semi-final round of the girls singles.

Many spectators stayed away from this match, treating it as a foregone conclusion. By the time their interest was revived, Miss Pennington was at match point, having played much the steadier game.

Miss Jones made a nervous start with two double faults—she had seven altogether in the first set—and could not recover her composure. In a last desperate effort she saved four match points on her opponents service.

All the fourth round results, in fact, went against expectations. Susan McCulloch, the no 8 seed, of Nottinghamshire, was beaten in three sets by the unseeded Shelley Walpole, of Surrey. Christine Berry of Yorkshire, after having beaten the no 3 seed, Denise Taylor in the second round, lost in three sets to Jackie Reardon, of Surrey, seeded no 6. The talented no 4 seed, Rina Einy, of Middlesex, lost 6—2, 7—6 to the no 5 seed, Sally Reeves, of Kent, a tenacious little player.

Despite a bruised knee, Miss Reeves showed enough speed on the court to win the first set convincingly. From 1—1 in the second set, games went to six all with each player breaking the other's service.

Twice Miss Reeves served for the match but Miss Einy levelled the score. In the tie-break Miss Reeves had four match points at her disposal but Miss Einy saved two of them, eventually losing the match by over-hitting a forehand drive.

The semi-final line-up is: Miss Walpole v Miss Reardon; Miss Reeves v Miss Pennington.

In the semi-final round of the boys singles tomorrow, Peter Farrell will meet Stewart Taylor and Stuart Bale will play David Crichton-Miller. The "odd man out" here is Bale, who is unseeded and earned his place in the last four by beating the number 5 seed John Key, of Surrey in straight sets.

BOYS SINGLES: Fourth round: P. Farrell beat P. Heath, 6—2, 7—5; S. Taylor beat A. Lakatos, 6—2, 6—1; S. Bale beat J. Key, 6—2, 7—6; C. Crichton-Miller beat N. Fullwood, 6—2, 6—1.

GIRLS SINGLES: Fourth round: S. Walpole beat S. McCulloch, 6—1, 4—6, 6—4; J. Reardon beat C. Berry, 1—6, 6—1, 6—4; S. Reeves beat R. Einy, 6—2, 7—6; L. Pennington beat E. Jones, 6—4, 6—2.

Croquet

HURLINGHAM: President's Cup: Seventh round: G. N. Aspinall beat B. G. Neal +25; Dr B. W. Solomon beat D. R. Foulser +26; S. N. Mulliner beat D. K. Openshaw +17; A. B. Hope beat W. deB. Prichard +7. Eighth round: D. R. Foulser beat D. K. Openshaw +9; A. B. Hope beat B. G. Neal +4; G. N. Aspinall beat W. deB. Prichard +17; S. N. Mulliner beat Dr E. W. Solomon +16. Ninth round: A. B. Hope beat Dr E. W. Solomon +4; S. N. Mulliner beat W. deB. Prichard +17; B. G. Neal beat D. R. Foulser +16; D. K. Openshaw beat G. N. Aspinall +9. Positions after nine rounds: Aspinall 7 wins, Mulliner 7 wins; Hope 6 wins; Prichard 3 wins; Openshaw 3 wins; Neal 3 wins; Foulser 2 wins.

COLCHESTER: Chairman's Salver: Tenth round: Dr J. G. Vincent beat Dr B. G. Sykes +14; S. R. Hemsted beat B. A. Godby +16; D. W. R. Rees beat P. W. Hands +24; J. G. C. Phillips beat D. J. Croker +5. Eleventh round: Phillips beat Godby +3; Rees beat Vincent +11; Croker beat Hemsted +15; Sykes beat Hands +20. Twelfth round: Hands beat Phillips +21; Sykes beat Godby +14.

CHELTENHAM: Spencer Ell Cup: Tenth round: I. D. Bond beat M. J. Stevens +16; J. B. McCullough beat G. W. Noble +11; L. S. Butler beat M. Ormerod +4; E. Bell beat G. E. P. Jackson +10. Eleventh round: Noble beat Jackson +13; Bond beat Butler +16; McCullough beat Bell +19; Ormerod beat Stevens +14. Twelfth round: Bell beat Butler +17; Jackson beat Ormerod +13; Stevens beat Noble +28; McCullough beat Bond +17.

Mercado on Ali bill

The number one contender, Bernardo Mercado of Colombia, will meet the former champion Leon Spinks in a 12-round World Boxing Council Heavyweight Eliminator in Las Vegas on October 2, promoter Don King has announced in New York. The match will be part of the programme featuring a 15-round WBC heavyweight title bout between the champion, Larry Holmes and challenger, Muhammad Ali.—Reuter.

Cycling

LERIDA: Tour of Catalonia, second stage: 1, J. van de Velde (Netherlands) 5 hrs 8 mins 14 secs; 2, A. Coll (Spain); 3, R. Bittinger (France), same time. Overall: 1, J. Fernandez (Spain) 5 hrs 13 mins 19 secs; 2, L. van Impe (Belgium) same time; 3, M. Becchia (Italy) 5:13.24.

Rugby Union

VICTORIA: British Columbia 6, Northumberland 23.

Rugby League

Room for all on Fulham's opening day

By Keith Macklin

The crowning moment of the Fulham Rugby League Club's opening yesterday came when a telegram arrived for Colin Welland, a director of the new club, from a good friend, Andy Ripley, of Rosslyn Park and England.

"Good luck to you and all the boys. Room for everyone", Ripley's message said. Welland beamed his pleasure: "Would have made a cracking Rugby League loose forward, Andy", he said.

The sun shone on Craven Cottage as the football club took the wraps off the Rugby League team that the chairman, Ernie Clay, states will "save Fulham Football Club". Mr Clay, is a man of great presence and steamroller personality, whose gentlest and most confidential whisper booms.

"In the third and fourth divisions of the Football League you are dead ducks", he said with his usual unbridled bluntness. "Our football gates were down to 8,000 last year and have dropped to less than 5,000 this year. So we decided to try Rugby League." he is hoping for average gates of 3,500.

The team has an impressive pedigree. Reg Bowden, the player-coach, is the man who led Widnes to so many triumphs, and he has brought with him Aspey, Eckersley, Hull, Allen and Kinsey from his home club. Other experienced and seasoned professionals like Karalius, of St Helens and Wigan, van Bellen, of Bradford Northern, Gourley of Salford, Noonan, of Warrington and St Helens, and McCorquodale, of Salford and Workington Town, give the side a promotion look in the first season. Adrian Cambriani, of Penlan and Swansea, a Welsh youth wing three-quarter from Rugby Union has also signed.

Photograph by Brian Harris

Meat in the sandwich: Fulham's chief marketing executive, Malcolm Macdonald, propped by Gourley and van Bellen.

Boxing

Green moves up to light-middle

Dave Green makes his first appearance as a light-middleweight against an American Earl Liburd, at Wembley arena on September 27, when the main bout is Alan Minters world middleweight title defence against Marvin Hagler.

Green has not boxed since his fourth round knock out by Sugar Ray Leonard, in the world welterweight championship last March.

The British welterweight champion, Colin Jones (Gorseinon), also appears on the bill, against Miguel Hernandez (US). The Commonwealth middleweight champion, Tony Sibson, of Leicester, takes on Teddy Mann, of United States.

Today's football

THIRD DIVISION: Fulham v Blackpool (7.30). FOURTH DIVISION: Aldershot v Bury (7.45), Southend v York (7.30), Tranmere v Peterborough (7.30). RUGBY LEAGUE: First division: Salford v Halifax.

For the record

Motor Cycling

DOUGLAS: Manx Grand Prix: Lightweight 250cc (151 miles): 1, S. Williams (Yamaha) 1hr 31min 10.8sec, 99.31 mph; 2, R. Jackson (Yamaha) 1:31:13.6, 99.26 mph; 3, S. Boyds (Yamaha) 1:33:53.4, 96.41 mph. Senior 500cc (226 miles): 1, C. Johnson (Yamaha) 2:11:19.2sec, 103.43 mph; 2, R. Reid (Suzuki) 2:13:17.2, 102.67 mph; 3, M. Kneen (Suzuki) 2hr 12min 19.3, 102.65 mph.

Baseball

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Baltimore Orioles 7, Seattle Mariners 1; California Angels 7, Boston Red Sox 1; New York Yankees 8, Oakland A's 5; Toronto Blue Jays 1, Texas Rangers 2; Detroit Tigers 3, Chicago White Sox 4; Cleveland Indians 7, Minnesota Twins 1; Milwaukee Brewers 3, Kansas City Royals 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Atlanta Braves 4, Chicago Cubs 5; Pittsburgh Pirates 10, Houston Astros 1; St Louis Cardinals 4, Cincinnati Reds 5; San Diego Padres 1, Montreal Expos 3; Los Angeles Dodgers 2, New York Mets 0; Philadelphia Phillies 4, San Francisco.

TOKYO: World amateur championship: Cuba beat Japan 1—0 (Cuba win title).

Snooker

MONTREAL: Exhibition: A. Higgins (Ireland) beat C. Thorburn (Canada), 11—5.

Cycling

Appeal jury rule in Doyle's favour

Besançon, Sept 4.—Tony Doyle, of Britain, beat the defending world champion, Bert Oosterbosch, of the Netherlands, in the 5,000 metre professional pursuit at the world cycling championships here today. Doyle's win was the subject of an official protest by the Dutch team before being confirmed.

Doyle, aged 21, is the British champion and he turned professional after the Moscow Olympics. He punctured early during the ride and there was confusion after the restart as to how many laps each man had covered. Doyle got the bell to signal the last lap at almost exactly the same time as Oosterbosch, 23, was given the gun to signal the end of the ride.

The jury of appeal decided both riders had covered the full distance and turned down the Dutch appeal. Doyle was credited with a time of 5min 00.67sec for the distance and Oosterbosch was timed at 6:01.37. Oosterbosch, from Eindhoven, was favourite to retain the title he won last year at Amsterdam. Doyle, from Ashford, Middlesex, faces the Italian, Luciano Borgognoni in tomorrow's semi-finals.

Borgognoni clocked 6:08.19 to defeat Britain's Ian Hallam, a replacement for Roy Schuiten, of the Netherlands who pulled out with stomach trouble. Hans-Henrik Oersted, of Denmark, the Olympic bronze medal winner, from Roskilde, outside Copenhagen, clocked 6:01.13 to win his quarter-final against Orfeo Pizzoferrato, of Italy, who was timed at 6:02.70.

Oersted meets Herman Ponsteen of the Netherlands, last year's bronze medalist, in the semi-final. Ponsteen staged a storming last lap recovery to come from behind and beat Roberto Visentini of Italy. Ponsteen was timed at 6:04.20 and Vicentini at 6:05.20.

Sue Novarra-Reber, of United States, won the gold medal in the women's sprint. The American, from Flint, Michigan, scored a 2—0 victory over defending champion, Galina Tsareva, of the Soviet Union in the final. Her 200-metre times were 13.33sec and 12.57.

Danny Clarke of Australia won the men's professional Keirin Sprint gold medal. Daniel Morelon of France won the silver and Wiels Fredborg of Denmark the bronze.

MEN'S PROFESSIONAL 5,000 METRES PURSUIT quarter-final round: A. Doyle (GB), 6 min 00.67 sec, beat B. Oosterbosch (Netherlands), 6:01.37; L. Borgognoni (Italy), 6:08.19, beat I. Hallam (GB), 6:15.28; H. Ponsteen (Netherlands), 6:04.20, beat R. Visentini (Italy), 6:05.20; H. Oersted (Denmark), 6:01.13, beat O. Pizzoferrato (Italy), 6:02.70.

WOMEN'S SPRINT: semi-final round (best of three races): G. Tsareva (USSR) beat C. Lommatzsch (W. Germany) 2—0; S. Novarra-Reber (US) beat R. Hebolz (W. Germany).—Reuter.

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هكذا من الاهمال

Neil Simon discovers an uncontrived profundity

Chapter Two (A)
Odeon, Leicester Sq.

Rough Cut (AA)
Plaza 2

Heartbeat (X)
Gate 2

Harlequin (X)
Classic, Haymarket

In the Year of 13 Moons
Electric Cinema Club

Without being in any way the most expert, *Chapter Two* is easily the most interesting and attractive film that has been made from a play by Neil Simon. The surface is not such brittle, machine-gun dialogue as before; the essential morality of Simon's view of sex and marriage is more in evidence, along with a new capacity for exposing deeper human feelings. Maybe the reason is that the story is, as we are told, essentially autobiographical. James Caan—evidently representing the author's experience—plays a newly widowed man who meets a new divorcee (Marsha Mason, in real life Mrs Simon).

This time the conventional structure of a Simon three-acter (they meet and fall in love; things go wrong; things are mended again for a happy end) is not a contrivance but the very theme. These two people on the rebound fall in love, are rushed into things by well-intentioned friends and relatives and by the general pace which is supposed to be proper and normal for mid-twentieth-century emotions. The marriage starts to founder as soon as the honeymoon begins, under the weight of the husband's guilt and still unrealized grief over his dead wife. They separate, but gradually come together again, given time, patience and the ultimate realization that the living cannot stay thralls of the dead, however well loved.

The roles are much more demanding than the usual Simon dialogue show. Marsha Mason rises magnificently to hers, and makes her big bravura third-act speech sound like real life. Caan, who is now an experienced and excellent actor, has perhaps a harder task in giving credibility and sympathy to the irrational emotional lurches of the husband, and the cruelty he unwittingly inflicts on the loyal and unwaveringly loving second wife.

The director is Robert Moore, who has ably adapted his style from previous work on more farcical Simon scenarios.

The marvel of *Rough Cut* is that it is no worse than it is, given the difficulties this British production underwent. Originally it was to have been directed by Blake Edwards, who would have suited the rather damp froth of the script by "Francis Burns" (a pseudonym apparently: the original writer, Larry Gelbart, chose to take his name off the picture). Eventually the film was taken over by Don Siegel, who has always professed a desire to move into light comedy, but here still wields the *Dirty Harry* touch.

Siegel was fired (according to *Variety*) and then rehired by the producer, David Merrick, in the course of production, and an ending was shot by Robert Ellis Miller. Since anyone slightly familiar with the "caper" film genre can confidently predict how this one is going to turn out long before the film is halfway through, it is hard to see why there should have been a dispute over it.

The film's worst fault, perhaps, is overlength. Given 20 minutes less running time, the story would have been ingeniously contrived enough to hold the attention, even though neither writing nor direction enables the actors adequately to exploit their own merits. Burt Reynolds, usually a much swifter and livelier light comedian, is a playboy and crack jewel thief and Lesley Ann Down a seductive and well connected kleptomaniac, blackmailed into acting as an agent provocateur. David Niven goes dutifully through his part as a wily Scotland Yard inspector looking for his biggest coup on the eve of retirement.

Heartbeat is an odd, attractive and finally not very successful film which startlingly alerts the older among us to the long passage of time since the emergence of the Beat Generation. It is determinedly a period piece; and the re-creation of the late Forties atmosphere, the uneasy time between wars, is the most substantial merit of the film.

It is a fictionalized (and somewhat bowdlerized) account of the relationship of the writer Jack Kerouac and his friends Neal and Carolyn Cassady, who both figure large in *On the Road*; and of the impact of the publication of Kerouac's book, rocketing him to a rather disreputable celebrity and popularizing—ultimately commercializing—the Beat Scene. When it comes to this last element of the film, the script by the writer-director John Byrum (suggested, say the credits, by Carolyn Cassady's memoir) tends to fall into regular biopic cliché: the hero who is misled, if not corrupted, by success, and the incorruptible friend who looms like a conscience in the background.

It is doubtful how large an audience will still be attracted by this revisiting of the Beat Generation; and doubtful, too, whether those who are will feel satisfied that this is really a definitive statement on it.

James Caan takes time out from marriage in *Chapter Two*

But Nick Nolte (as Neal) is a dominating presence; John Heard is cleverly understated as Kerouac, who from his own insecurity admires his friend's self-knowledge; and the new Cissy Spacek—glamorized to appear rather like the old Gloria Grahame — admirably combines the sensibility and the resilience of Carolyn, the shared wife of the *ménage à trois*.

Harlequin is precisely the sort of thing that can do nothing but harm to the emergent Australian cinema, and it is troubling to find that it is in part financed by the Australian Film Commission. It is a determined attempt at creating "international" appeal by introducing English and American actors, dubbing too evident Australian accents into American, and using locations and settings that have no evident geographical or national actuality. The result, inevitably, is a queer, sterile limbo-land.

The idea was originally not a bad one: the Rasputin story is updated to make the Tsar a high-ranking politician (David Hemmings) whom ambition has delivered into the hands of corrupt and criminal business elements. Rasputin (Robert Powell) turns up as a professional entertainer at a birthday party for the politician's fatally ailing son, and then turns into a magician with supernatural powers and a wardrobe of ostentatiously camp clothing.

The script is so awful that Powell and Hemmings are hardly to be blamed. It looks like pure cruelty though to push an aged Broderick Crawford—an ossified rather than actually rocklike presence—through the role of the mafioso king.

Much as I admire Fassbinder, I am no fonder at second viewing of *In einem Jahr mit 13 Monden*. The year 1978 was one of those rare ones in which there were 13 moons instead of 12, a phenomenon which is popularly reckoned to do no one any good. Fassbinder's personal misfortune during the year was the suicide of his lover, while he himself was at the Cannes Festival; and the film seems in some way a tribute to his memory.

It is a *tour-de-force* exhibition of human oddity. The central figure is a transexual and transvestite in the last days of confusion and despair leading up to suicide. She visits the slaughterhouse where once she was a cheerful working man; returns to the orphanage where she is reminded of a sad and lonely childhood: seeks out the man for whose love she changed her sex—a mephistophelean whoremaster now risen to the heights of the West German business world, and passing his life in acting out infantile sex fantasies.

The film is largely a solo by the actor Volker Spengler, and fails to make any sufficient human or philosophical point to account for its two hours and more of discouraging glumness. Any bright spots are provided by the highly eccentric playing of Ingrid Caven as a prostitute and somewhat dim *confidante* to the leading character.

David Robinson

Edinburgh

Chéri
King's Theatre

John Percival

Colette's famous short novel about the self-centred, pretty boy and the older woman who loves him is full of references to dancing, so nobody should object that Peter Darrell has made a ballet of it, which the Scottish Ballet are doing at the King's Theatre this week in what is only their second appearance in the Edinburgh Festival's official programme.

The plot which Darrell has devised in collaboration with the author's daughter, Colette de Jouvenel, stays faithfully to the original characters and situation, while condensing the action and omitting some incidents: the beginning of the love affair goes unexplained, and Chéri's adventures with his friend Desmond are left out too. Those are no great loss, since the prime interest of the book is not Chéri but Lea, and luckily Darrell has an ideal interpreter for that role in Galina Samsova.

Lea herself is obsessively interested in only two things, her love for and possession of Chéri, and her apprehensiveness about her ageing body. In a ballet lasting about an hour, with the leading character on stage most of the time, that could lead to monotony: it is amazing how Darrell and Samsova hold the interest unerringly, creating a full-length portrait of remarkable depth and detail.

Certain motifs recur throughout: her nervous way of looking in the mirror at the foot of the bed (so different from Chéri's complacent self regard) and the way she repeatedly feels her neck for fear of incipient lines. Samsova manages to give the gestures a different inflexion each time. Also important in her characterization is that she knows, and shows, how a lady behaves in all circumstances.

The ballet is not quite a one woman show but everyone else is subsidiary, even Patrick Bissell, a young American dancer making his British debut as Chéri. His reported virtuosity has to be taken largely on trust, but his brief solos reveal great fluency and flashes of brilliance. He is personable enough and in the duets he reveals impressive strength, skill and expressiveness. Darrell caricatures many of the minor characters heavily, but Sally Collard-Gentle makes much of Chéri's mother-in-law.

David Earl's score is a rarity among recent ballet music in being unfailingly tuneful. Some of the melodies get stretched a long way, but the variety of instrumentation adds character, and the music is helpful to the ballet in the same way as Philip Prowse's designs, which furnish the stage simply but effectively for quick scene changes.

SNO/Gibson
Albert Hall/Radio 3

William Mann

Hotfoot from the Edinburgh Festival and Berg's *Wozzeck*, Sir Alexander Gibson and his Scottish National Orchestra came south on Wednesday to visit the Henry Wood Proms. From their recent Nielsen cycle at home, they brought the fifth symphony whose uproarious outbursts showed off the might, and the nimbleness of a full heavy brass section as well as the energy of their side-drummer in the famous ad libitum cadenza. Nielsen meant it to be a noisy symphony and our visitors from Glasgow obliged, though Sir Alex left no doubt that the heart of the matter resides in the quiet, lonely music that begins and ends the first movement (principal clarinet and side-drummer deserved their solo calls after the performance), and in the ruminative slow fugue for strings later on.

They brought some home-grown music too, not a novelty as so often is deemed necessary, but a revival of *Memento Vitae*, the orchestral work which Thea Musgrave composed for the Beethoven bicentenary 10 years ago. Although a substantial piece, it did not make the sustained impact of, say, Musgrave's concertos for clarinet and horn, or her chamber concertos, all excellent pieces of about the same period. Yet *Memento Vitae* is not quite a *pièce d'occasion*, for all that it depends partly on quotations and allusions. Musgrave can be overheard pondering about her artistic indebtedness to Beethoven, or lack of it since the quotations sound either flippant or enigmatic, and the music suggests that a strong and attractive original composition by Musgrave was spoiled by having to be about Beethoven.

There was some real Beethoven too, the Emperor Concerto with Sir Clifford Curzon as soloist, apparently his 200th public performance of it. His reading nowadays is less classically poised than of old, more deliberate and proud, imperious perhaps, with bold flourishes and loving expressive dalliance, some twinkling humour too. At its simplest, least contrived moments, the interpretation regained that special eloquence which is Curzon's secret; would that it had been so throughout.

Lindsay Quartet
Wigmore Hall

Max Harrison

Wednesday's concert by the Lindsay Quartet was the first of a series in which they are to play all four of Sir Michael Tippett's string quartets. In the opening piece, Haydn's opus 20 no 1, the happy impression was conveyed that the acoustics of the Wigmore Hall, always kind to strings, were actively co-operating with the ensemble, for everything was very clear, as if photographed on one's ear.

Obviously that was a tribute to the playing as well as to the acoustics, and beside the striking separation of the parts, which brought out such textural novelties as that first movement passage in which the cello ascends into the treble register and the bass line is taken by the viola, the music's ebb and flow sounds wholly spontaneous.

Haydn's slow movement, marked *affettuoso e sostenuto*, can seem less enterprising, but on this occasion it was played with a sense of tonal beauty that revealed its true substance. The Minuet has some unexpected moments which arise mainly from harmonic considerations, whereas the finale's surprises are a matter of syncopation and irregular phrase lengths. Such details were well pointed by Wednesday's performance.

It would be interesting to hear the original 1935 version of Tippett's Quartet no 1, instead of the revision made later and which the Lindsay ensemble of course played. Perhaps one effect of the revision was to concentrate the work's vast energy, which reaches its height in the finale where it is conveyed by means of joltingly irregular accents.

Possibly another result was the seamless flow of the music's lines, which seem to run from the first bar to the last. Certainly it is packed with musical ideas whose impact is increased by the three movements being played without a break; and in many places the argument is more volatile than anything composed in this country is ever supposed to be. The Lindsay players some years ago recorded Tippett's first three quartets, and their performance was delivered with a commanding authority.

After such works Borodin's Quartet no 2 provided just the right sort of change in pace. He wrote it unusually quickly, in fact during a month in the country, as we might almost guess from its mellifluous charms.

Book review

The Enemy
By Jeffrey Meyers

(*Routledge & Kegan Paul*, £15)

Wyndham Lewis's last words were spoken to a nurse who enquired about the state of his bowels: "Mind your own business." This hostile utterance typified the manic secretiveness of the man. For throughout his career Lewis shrouded himself in opaque fog of mystery.

Born in 1882, he habitually lied about his age. He disguised his bourgeois antecedents. He eradicated his Rugby accent. He kept his wife in such strict purdah that his closest friends did not know of her existence. In all weathers he muffled himself behind sombrero, scarf, thick coat and dark glasses, and wore gloves in the ABC so that the cups would not bear his finger-prints. He even denied his own identity: when greeted by name in a pub he claimed to be "Captain Brown".

T. S. Eliot, a life-long intimate, described Lewis as "the most fascinating personality of our time" yet professed never really to have known him. And though, to complicate the puzzle, younger acquaintances found him an "open person", Lewis always kept his distance from "friends, fiancées, 'colleagues'". They were "livestock" and he was the "Herdsman".

The true artist, surrounded by a "multitude of unsatisfactory replicas" of himself, must shun contamination. The masses, those "hallucinated automata", posed a threat to the purity of his inspiration. Thus Lewis, who aimed to create a "megalomastodonic masterwork", found himself in a state of perpetual warfare with the rest of humanity. Hence those frenetic bursts from the "Lewis gun"—Vorticism, *Blast*, *The Apes of God* and so on—which punctuated the history of western culture (that "moronic inferno of insipidity and decay") during the first half of the century.

The Enemy is therefore an apt title for Jeffrey Meyer's intriguing biography of Lewis. The book's great merit is that it draws on an impressive array of original sources and affords many new clues for the literary detective engaged in the quest for Lewis. But though Professor Meyers possesses enormous investigative energy, he lacks the synthesizing power (not to mention the literary skill) of someone like A. J. A. Symons. For example, Meyers evidently cannot make up his mind how to explain Lewis's Corvine behaviour towards his patrons—one benefactress received a postcard inscribed simply, "Where's the fucking stipend?" Was this paranoia, or creative hatred, or, as Lewis himself pleaded, justified "lèse-argent"?

Similarly, like those academics who invest themselves with spurious virility by identifying with D. H. Lawrence, Meyers sometimes becomes the partisan in his subject's vitriolic disputes. True, he shows that Lewis was occasionally in the right, as in his celebrated quarrel with "the Pecksniff-shark", Roger Fry.

Despite all this Meyers provides a rich trove of raw material for a do-it-yourself solution to the Lewis enigma. And this is surely to be found in the perennial battle, which raged with particular ferocity in the subaqueous depths of Lewis's personality, between classicism and romanticism. On a cerebral level, in painting, writing and life, he espoused a rigorous rationalism. He favoured a hard, formal, disciplined style, bereft of sloppy emotionalism. Yet temperamentally he was quite uncontrolled, the victim of wild passions and vehement prejudices.

With his flamboyant manner, compulsive womanising and "chilling mystery of mien", Lewis is often compared to Byron. But it was that other great Romantic (and enemy of the human race), Rousseau, whom he more closely resembled. Like Jean-Jacques, he was fiercely egocentric. He abandoned his own children. And he suffered from a persecution mania which gave a hectic flush to his art and poisoned his life.

In 1940, driving through swirling mists in the Connecticut woods, Lewis saw a submarine following him "manned by the silent and determined enemies of the Enemy". It had surfaced briefly, doubtless to re-charge its batteries, before submerging again to carry on active service in the recesses of Lewis's psyche. It was the enemy within which provoked the enmity without.

Piers Brendon

Macbeth
Old Vic

Irving Wardle

Anyone prompted by *The Dresser* to start pining for the good old days of the actor managers will find a useful corrective in this Peter O'Toole-Bryan Forbes collaboration which gruesomely evokes the kind of thing one used to get from Wolfit on a bad night.

Two assumptions underline the show: that it is happening mainly for the sake of the star, and that the stage is a world unto itself. Over the past 20 years we have come to expect Shakespearian production to combine the theatrical pecking order with that of ordinary human life. On Mr Forbes's stage, status is entirely an internal stage affair. Come the Porter scene, and Gerald Sim puts on a posh voice and lords it over the high-ranking visitors. Naturally: it is his scene and he has the most lines.

By no means all the supporting company consists of unknowns, but whoever they are they fall repeatedly into semi-circular school play groupings, holding up their banners on the top level of, or adopting the one-up, one-down stance on the steps of Keith Wilson's rostrums, while Bernard Archard's Duncan fretfully paces his favoured downstage area, taking care not to mask the bloody Sergeant posed at full-length in a comrade's arms, downstage right.

Unbroken continuity of action is another factor we now take for granted; here again Mr Forbes puts the clock back by punctuating virtually every scene change with a blackout and filling in the gap with birdsong, sounds of war, and ominous flutters on the Romanian pan-pipe. Costume and set alike evoke the sense of Old Vic decor in the Baylis era; it all seems to have been put together out of stock, and the one conspicuous design element, a tree-festooned sky-cloth on which we get projections of thunderstorms, breaking dawn, and the fuzzy features of the first apparition, forms a continuous pictorial contradiction with the non-illusory timber assembly.

Witching hour: Peter O'Toole and secret, black and midnight hags Photograph by Donald Cooper

The one novelty Mr Forbes has to offer is a trio of eye-catching young witches, who run a very affectionate coven, and move in on Macbeth and Banquo with more to hand out than prophecies. Separately, they are indistinguishable, and I suppose the idea is to chill the spectator's blood through the contrast of youth and malevolence: an objective that would have been better approached through capable verse speaking (as it is, they go into a close harmony number for the cauldron scene).

Of the principals, Dudley Sutton is grotesquely miscast as Macduff, who may be many things but not a battered cherub. Brian Blessed, much the best of the supporting company, creates a formidable and intelligent Banquo from whom Macbeth really has something to fear, until the production brings him on in the banquet, descending the rostrum steps saturated with frothing blood capsules to pursue the luckless monarch round the table.

Frances Tomelty's Lady Macbeth bears such a close resemblance to the witches that one expects the show will include the Hecate scenes. It does not; and after her initial enraptured embrace with the Thane she undergoes no visible change whatsoever. Still as amorously composed as ever after the banquet, she executes an unprepared break into the sleepwalking scene, including a little dance for "The Thane of Fife had a wife" in the manner of the mad Ophelia.

Mr O'Toole, the object of all these surrounding attentions, strides on in what one first takes to be the last stages of battle fatigue. His walk is an exhausted lunge, his voice thick, hoarse, and full of abrupt sledgehammer emphases. But as he begins, so he continues. His manner on the stage is not that of a man in an intricate, danger-fraught situation, but that of someone who owns the place. He walks around the stage as if inspecting a property he has just acquired; pinching a cheek here and there, tossing commands over his shoulder, but not paying too much attention to the small fry.

His verse speaking consists of a heavy lurch from beat to beat, delivered in measured, sustained tone, and depending on prolonged phrasing within a single breath. Arresting to begin with, if only as total departure from modern verse convention, it grows extremely monotonous and blots out the sense. Its tonal range varies between arrogance and torment, allowing him no chance to show Macbeth's guile or diplomacy; let alone the unstained national hero of the first scenes. "Fail not our feast", he thunders at Banquo, from which the victim might have known what was coming.

Towards the end of the evening, he enters a zone of reckless derangement, favouring young Siward with a boyish grin and tearing him to shreds while shaking with laughter. Very impressive, but too late.

Wildcat rock

For one theatre company it was the Vatican that made the biggest impact in the third week of the Edinburgh Festival. For two weeks George Byatt was able to thump the tubs for his play, *Why Does the Pope Not Come to Glasgow?* before the Pope decided he would. Not many companies had that sort of timing and even Mr Byatt's show suffered from bad timing for critics, joining the log jam of performances at the peak hour of eight in the evening.

All the Scottish touring companies were in that cluster, from 7:84 and Borderline to the newest group, Wildcat, and I could see only the Wildcats in a surprisingly comfortable new venue called, for the duration of the festival, the Wildcat Theatre. Their rock-musical style is clearly derived from 7:84, with perhaps some ideological variations that escape me, and their musical proficiency is high.

What is not high, and it is a shame, is the calibre of the writing between songs. The company seem so aware of that themselves that they dispense with most potential scenes of dialogue and heighten the few didactic bits of narrative with light rhymes.

In their new show, *Blooter*, they tune themselves accurately to the mania for Space Invaders, a pub game that has swept Britain just as it swept Japan a year earlier. The music emphasizes the appeal of the game and they connect it to a tenuous social conflict that might have become vitally important if it was integrated by a writer. Instead, by introducing an alien from space, an android, the workers in conflict with bosses over the new technology, the authors, David Anderson and David Maclennan, simply remind spectators of the social problems.

Some of Mr Anderson's music is as theatrically effective as any now being written in the rock idiom, particularly a song called, something like "You Gotta Do This", and when the songs are strong Mr Maclennan's direction gives them force. The company are talented as musicians and singers, but the show never goes far enough beyond the concert form to become real theatre.

Rock music is everywhere on the fringe this year and the only really clever moments in a production by the Oxford Revue Group, *Radio Active*, are two send-ups of rock: a song called "Tim the Gecko" in the style of Elvis Presley and an uncanny mockery of the Bee Gees called "Meaningless Words with Very High Voices".

The Dutch Theatre School from Arnhem offered some attractive performers in a rock satire, but their presentation seemed accidental in form. Their training up to now seems to have been abridged too far.

Ned Chaillet

Some of the reviews on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions

هكذا من الاصل

Construction in the Arab world

British firms ask 'Is it worth it?'

Saudi Arabia's third five-year development plan, with its intended expenditure of about £100,902m and Iraq's steadily growing market for ancillary installations would alone seem to indicate sustained and increasing turnovers for contractors and consultants, formerly worried by gloomy predictions that the Middle East construction market had reached a plateau and might soon go into a decline.

But British companies increasingly ask themselves: "Is it worth it?" Since the hectic free-for-all days of the mid-1970s, when there was more than enough work to go round, the initial hunting-grounds for British contractors in Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states have become high-risk areas. Add to this Britain's dwindling share of the market, and it becomes less surprising that companies and firms whose main overseas turnover for the past decade has come from the Arab world should turn farther afield in urgent search of new and easier markets.

Figures compiled by the Department of the Environment for the year ending March 31, 1979, showed a continuation of the decline in new work won by Britain, which began in 1978, and this year's figures are expected to show an even greater fall.

Annual reports for last year from leading British construction companies in the Middle East show correspondingly low figures. Costain, for example, reported a Middle East turnover down by £71m, and Taylor Woodrow's profits in the region fell from £7.4m in 1978 to £5.2m.

For consultants, the outlook based on recent trends appears less daunting, although in 1979 the Association of Consulting Engineers reported that the total estimated capital cost of overseas work in hand by member firms had fallen marginally from a record £36,290m in 1978 to £35,625m. Individual firms said their Middle East work had not decreased significantly.

But both consultants and contractors say that fierce competition has radically increased Middle East operating risks in the past few years. The impact of South Korean and other Asian companies on prices has been well chronicled, and reports suggest that the overseas initiatives recently launched by China's state construction corporations, particularly in the export labour market, have added a new and disturbing dimension to an already bleak and crowded horizon.

Moreover, the strong pound has placed one more burden on British contractors in a market where awards are largely determined on the lowest lump sum fixed price rather than on quality or reputation.

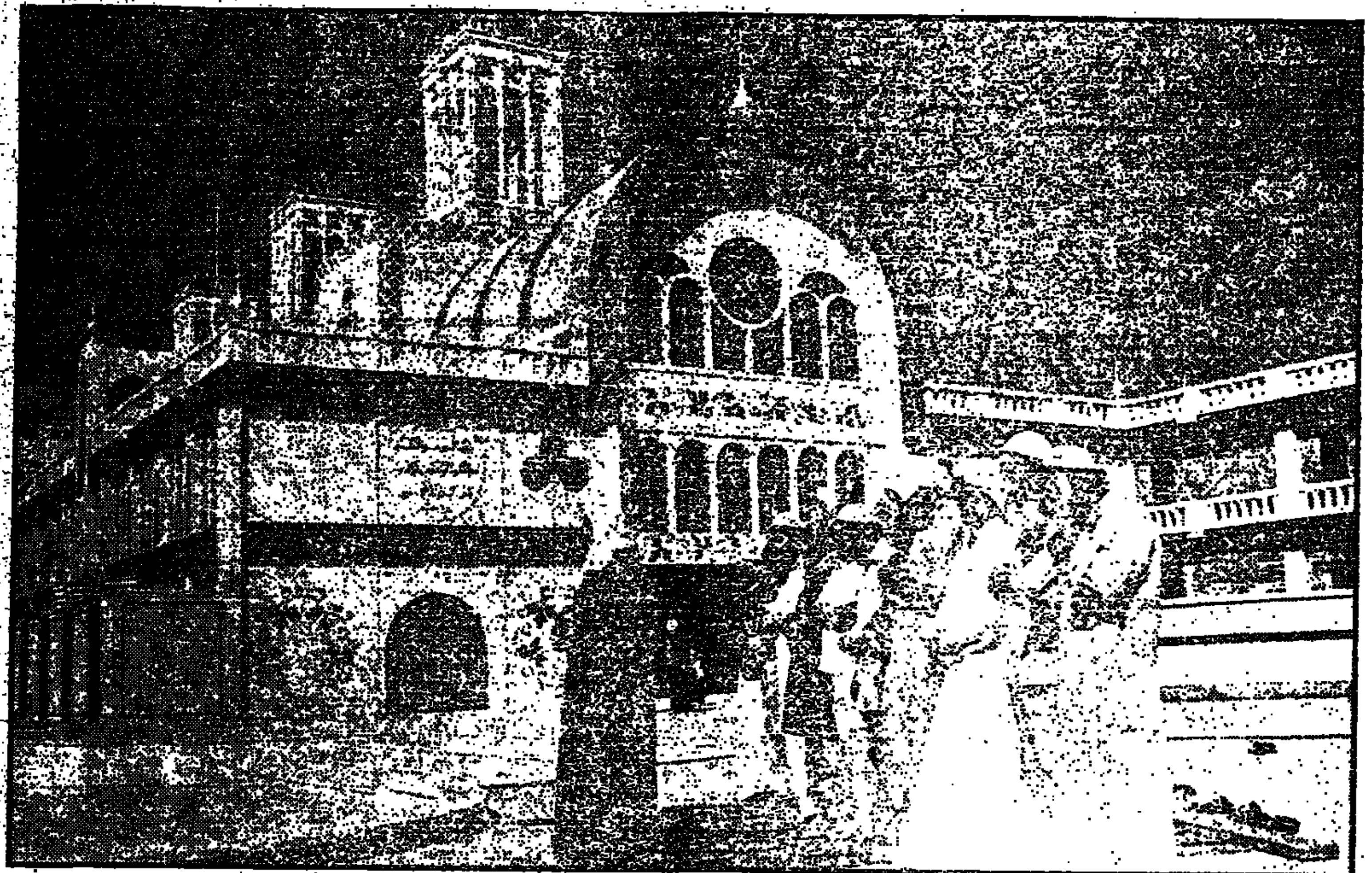
When faced with such slim profit margins, contractors have understandably become wary of inflated operating costs and delayed payments on huge projects such as the Saudi Bahrain causeway, let alone the initial expense of preparing bids, and finding tender bonds.

Seven leading British construction companies were members of the 22 consortiums which took out tender documents for the much publicized 25km of bridges and embankments between Saudi Arabia and the island of Bahrain. Only one, Cleveland Bridge, remained among the 15 consortiums which eventually made bids, and the very first to drop out was the wholly British group of Taylor Woodrow, Costain and Redpath Dorman Long.

Competition for consultancy work in Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states has also made the going more arduous for British consultants, complemented by increasing commercialization of the relationship between consultant and client, which is eroding the traditional concept of client and independent adviser. Terms of reference are often undefined and lead to studies which do not match the client's expectations.

Two largely unexplored markets which might give a fresh injection of work are Iraq and Algeria. But in Iraq, the main obstacle lies in even reaching the prequalification stage, as short-lists of suitable contractors are often chosen before the official advertisements inviting prequalification bids appear.

Iraqi government agencies have also been known to by-pass tender procedures by entering into secret negotiations with one preselected contractor. Furthermore, the allocation of places on tender short-lists is often made on national grounds.



Midday prayers outside the suk in Sharjah, UAE, which was designed by White Young and Partners of Great Britain, who were also the prime consultants and the project managers. The suk was completed last year.

Photograph: Ed Mullis

GKN was the only British contractor to prequalify for the £290m Basrah international airport last year, but eventually pulled out of the short-list, having failed to interest other British companies as sub-contractors. Although the British "slot" was offered to other companies, there were no takers, contractors shying away from pricing such a large job in the short time left. When tenders were finally returned in the late spring of this year, after several extensions of time, Costain did participate, but only as a sub-contractor to Mitsubishi of Japan for the heavy works.

Iraq offers more equitable terms to consultants, although the newer state organizations set up to orchestrate industry and agribusiness reportedly deal with consultants on much the same levels as in Saudi Arabia.

The lingering predominance of French interests in Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco has hitherto deterred British contractors, but Algeria has of late opened its doors wider in an express attempt to move out of the French trade sphere of influence on the North African coast. Despite the country's former dubious payments record, said now to be improving, British contractors have been negotiating for work on services connected with ports and housing, though these negotiations seem to take an inordinately long time by standards in other Arab countries.

Although British consultants have scored a number of significant successes in Algeria—most notably W. S. Atkins with its commissions for a huge steelworks and a teaching hospital—future opportunities are likely to be within the large state organizations in a support and training role, rather than on an independent basis. Indeed, this trend towards direct local involvement is evident throughout the Arab world, as more consultants work on the ground alongside or in conjunction with local firms, instead of operating from a London office.

With their large capital exposure in plant and materials, British construction companies are turning more frequently to the joint venture or consortiums approach, in order to spread the risk on big projects. Forming consortiums is not without pitfalls, such as increased working costs incurred by the amount of time devoted to liaison, but where consortium members stem from several different countries, it unlocks doors to previously inaccessible sources of credit, an advantage in aid-dependent countries such as Egypt.

Using contacts made through consortium members in several different countries, British contractors can meet Middle East prices by obtaining quotes at more competitive rates than are available at home. Also an international consortium may present a more politically acceptable face to the client.

Political instability in the Arab world remains the overriding risk factor contractors must take into account when committing themselves to large-scale projects entailing a construction schedule of anything up to six years.

The virtual collapse overnight of the Iranian market showed British contractors how vulnerable their operations are amid the turbulence of Middle East politics, and events over the past 18 months have done little to allay their unease.

Fears for expatriate staff caused by the imprisonment of two British businessmen, Mr Ned Sparkes of Wimpey and Mr John Smith of Hestair Dennis, on alleged bribery and espionage charges, coupled with continuing apprehension over trade relations despite the lifting of an "unofficial" trade embargo imposed on British companies after the expulsion of Iraqi diplomats from London last year, played a large part in dissuading British companies from bidding for the Basrah airport job, and still make them reluctant to venture within range of Iraq's volatile politics.

Confidence in Saudi Arabia, once regarded as the most politically stable of Arab markets, was sent reeling by the Saudi backlash over the *Death of a Princess* film, and it has not fully recovered despite the reconciliation achieved by the diplomacy of Lord Carrington. The damage done has yet to be statistically quantified, and may prove to have been slight, but not only contractors suffered, as Ewbank and Partners were barred from submitting design bids for two large desalination and power plants at Mecca and Assir.

The Middle East has therefore not only lost much of its commercial lustre for British companies, but has also become an unpredictable and potentially dangerous working environment. While the area will continue to provide Britain with most of its overseas construction workload for some time to come, declining overseas group turnovers will be sustained only by work won elsewhere in the world. To some extent British construction companies have achieved this aim, particularly in Trinidad, Nigeria and Sri Lanka, but the new work has not yet totally replaced their rapidly depleting Middle East orders.

Jim Bodgener
foreign reporter,
Construction News

The significance goes beyond ecumenism, says Peter Nichols

What the Pope's visit will really mean to British Catholics

The Pope: A call at Buckingham Palace and a pilgrimage to Canterbury are probable events of his visit.

Rome

Like much else about the reign of John Paul II, it is easy to distort some aspects of his planned visit to Britain in 1982. Certainly no pope in office has ever been there but *then no other pope preceded him* up the Amazon, and so far our planet is spinning as before.

The earthier, more everyday significance will emerge over the next two years. Already there are a few readable signs about the importance to be attached to what, at the moment is broadly described as a *pastoral visit to the Roman Catholic community*. The concept will expand: no one doubts that the Pope will accept Dr Runcie's invitation to try the time-honoured English custom of a pilgrimage to Canterbury, and the Queen is expected to ask him to call and see her when she makes her state visit to the Vatican next month. One reason given here for making the announcement two years in advance was to allow this exchange of courtesies with the Queen to take place in the full light of day.

In the framework of the whole Catholic world English Catholics are feeling a self-assertiveness which so far is unique because of its very Englishness. There are indications that had been absent before of a desire to be allowed to make an English contribution to Catholicism as a whole, and this means, largely, an insistence on a fair handling of problems and a certain conviction about the merits of common sense.

Laws once made, for instance, should be obeyed, and so must be obeyable. That is the essence of the frequent objections reaching here from English Catholics on such issues as Rome's reluctance to take a generous view with men who wish to leave the priesthood or so far to consider a genuine re-examination of what a Latin-American bishop described as "our masquerade about sexual morality". He was referring to the impossibility for the majority of Catholics in his part of the world to follow Rome's rulings and even understand them, while the hierarchy publicly insisted on traditional doctrine.

According to reports here, the Pope's relaxation of his earlier refusal to consider allowing men to leave the priesthood was a result of skilful pressures from the Brazilian bishops. They are said to have told him during the planning of his visit to Brazil that unless he took some such step there was a danger that something worse would happen on the sidelines *than happened in North America*. There the nuns publicly took him to task; in Brazil it could have been the men which, in a predominantly male *ecclesiastical society, would* have looked much worse on television.

The English bishops have said that Britain should expect him as a friend. At the same time they need not overlook the fact that one way of expressing self-assertiveness, as the Brazilians showed, is to make the best use of an impending papal visit. The English have their advantages. *By comparison for instance with the* Dutch, in spite of the two countries' similar history—both established national identities in opposition to Catholicism's political manifestations—the English have in no way shared the Dutch fervour for experiment. They are not led from behind by an uneasy group of rather unconvincing cardinals. They have in Cardinal Hume a deeply respected public figure who emerged from a different background to that of the average prelate whom Rome normally likes to promote.

The international synod opening here later this month will be a test; or, one hopes, a confirmation of his ability to express the more forceful reasonableness now making itself marked among his followers. The synod will be devoted to the family. The road has already been opened for a re-examination of the problem of birth control despite the fact that the Pope is known to be intent on keeping it in the lowest possible key. The Indian bishops have already courageously called—and it takes courage to go against Rome's wishes—for a thorough study of the question at the synod. The Japanese bishops have announced that they will do the same.

Certainly some of the Latin Americans would like to if they could. A private meeting some days ago in Panama produced that phrase of "a masquerade" from a Paraguayan who, from appearances, was thought to be the least likely to be outspoken on the subject. A steady position from the English will not be an isolated one and would prove wrong those cynics who are already saying that the early announcement of the Pope's visit to Britain will inhibit Cardinal Hume and Archbishop Worlock, who will be much more careful than before to avoid spoiling the atmosphere of the forthcoming visit of a friend.

Assertiveness in terms of English Catholicism logically leads to ecumenism. The Anglican Church for centuries has represented more than the Tory Party at prayer: because the monarch is at its head it is seen to have shared national success. It is perfectly understandable that English Catholics should now wish to *counterbalance that supremacy*.

The professed ecumenists at the Vatican are pleased with the progress made with the Anglicans. It is fair to say that a closer understanding with the Anglicans is given pride of place over every other ecumenical consideration with the exception of the breach with Eastern Orthodoxy—"the problem of problems" as they call it because that was the first and greatest schism and, had it not occurred, the others arguably would not have happened either.

The Anglican communion is widespread in the world, regards itself as Catholic, if reformed, and abides by the traditional structure of bishops and priests. The one sour note recently has been the departure of some American Episcopalians who joined the Catholics over the issue of woman priests. In general, relations at the level of official discussions are thought to be going well. They are due to end by early 1982, which could mean the announcement of a substantial ecumenical step to mark the papal visit.

The discussions have dealt with the three fundamental subjects of the Eucharist, the ministry and authority. The latest meeting of the joint theological commission was still trying to deal with the complexities of papal authority and infallibility up to the end of this week's meeting in Venice before coming to Rome for an audience with the Pope.

The Pope has still to show how deep his interest is in Anglicanism. He *is profoundly convinced of the* need to come closer to the Eastern Orthodox not only because of the greater force it would give to Christianity in the world but also because of his view of a Europe extending to the Urals. This view has brought a distinct shift in papal policy from what used to be strong encouragement of the European Community with the treatment of the East as a different sort of problem.

I have personal experience of the Pope's readiness to go to England to meet Anglicans. When he was going to Istanbul to meet Orthodoxy's ecumenical patriarch I asked him whether he would like to visit London. I had my arm firmly gripped, an intense look from his steely eyes and the reply: "I am ready". One *hopes the Catholics in Britain are too.*

Hungary's new call to arms

A spectre is haunting the People's Republic of Hungary—the spectre of aristocracy. It is not the aristocracy of socialist labour but of ancient privileges. Heroic dairy maids are out, titled charladies in. Labour may be ennobling but a coat of arms is chic. After more than three decades of Marxist-Leninist education, the toiling masses are showing an unhealthy interest in aristocratic forebears.

An original grant of arms is a highly priced possession among the unexpectedly large number of alleged descendants of armigerant families. Those unable to dig up a coat of arms have reverted to spelling their names with an old-style "y" ending suggestive of noble descent. A whole cottage industry has sprung up to cater for the heavy demand in noble ancestors. Genealogical research has become a paying proposition, illustrators reproducing old parchments can command high fees, and on the *black market armoreal bearings*, memorabilia of medieval chivalry and appurtenances of the ancient nobility can fetch considerable sums.

The interest in uncovering blue-blooded ancestors appears to be shared by people from all walks of life. Among those eagerly searching the archives — or employing a qualified researcher—for aristocratic forebears are factory workers, collective farmers, professional people and members of the state bureaucracy. This broad-based desire to uncover a lapsed title or at least a mention in a patent of nobility shows, in a way, the success of the *Communist Party in creating a* true sense of equality in the country.

This unusual social phenomenon in a country priding itself on having reached the stage of developed socialist society is causing some concern to officials of the party's agitation and propaganda department. Their discomfiture is understandable. A quarter of a century after the expropriation of the expropriators the working classes appear to be composed of aspiring barons and armigers. Worse still, not even party members seem to be immune to the sickness of "title-mania".

"We had hoped", remarked the Budapest daily *Magyar Nemzet*, "that we had eliminated 'title-mania' from our midst as we had eliminated tuberculosis. How come that it is now rearing its head here, there, everywhere? ... A coat of arms or a forename indicating noble descent was a status symbol in the Hungary of the capitalist stage. For a quarter of a century it was not even quoted on the stock exchange of human vanities, but thereafter its stock began to rise slowly. Clearly, certain habits can revive in certain conditions."

Precisely the conditions that had allowed the resurrection of "title-mania" are causing the party the greatest worry. At the end of the Second World War, the 1,000-year-old monarchy and the country as a whole, were in ruins and the aristocracy that had run it seemed totally discredited. The *ancien regime* and its representatives were blamed for the country's backwardness, for the grinding poverty of the masses, for the irresponsible policies at home and abroad that had led Hungary into two disastrous wars.

The picture that the postwar generations were given of the role of the "historical classes" was biased and one-sided but it contained a great deal of truth. Their treatment during the years of Stalinist terror, however, aroused popular sympathy. Nazi-collaborators and anti-Nazi resistance fighters were jailed indiscriminately; a double-barrelled name or the vaguest connexion with a titled family was a passport to a labour camp; as members of the "exploiting classes" their properties were sequestrated, their children deprived of the right to work or education and banished as "parasites" to hamlets, where they died of starvation.

In the 1950s there were only "bad exploiters" and "good proletarians"—and in between a nation of 10 million people in search of a formula for survival. With an agility that only a nation of born survivors can muster Hungary became a country of 10 million proletarian cadres.

But 20 years of communism and socialist legality under Janos Kadar have worked wonders for the class consciousness of the masses. Gone is the ubiquitous cloth cap and the pride in ill-fitting clothes. Keeping up with the Joneses has become a national pastime in which car, cottage and foreign travel have become basic units of account. The wives of high ranking officials now buy their dresses from Vienna or Paris while their jeans-clad offspring prefer to dress down and opt out in style.

Officially licensed watchers of the national status symbol stakes recently noted the emergence of a variety of new snobbisms. Having a country cottage built in neo-Gothic style, decorating your council house parlour with your coat of arms, or the escutcheon of a forefather, appear to be certain winners. "Is a bloody ancient sword the most suitable decoration on the tiny sittingroom wall of a factory worker?" asked *Magyar Nemzet*, the organ of the Communist-controlled Patriotic Front.

In a letter to the editor of a Budapest weekly, an historian wrote to say that, to test the extent of this "title-mania" he asked 16 people with names similar to great historic families that had died out centuries ago, whether they were related. Fourteen claimed kinship without batting an eyelid.

A surprising number of people, unable to find documentary proof of their nobility, have reverted to using forenames denoting aristocratic origins, like the German "von" or "zu". That aristocratic titles and forenames were *abolished* in Hungary in 1946 is obviously forgotten. Noblesse oblige, as the saying goes.

Gabriel Ronay

From the Budapest satirical weekly, Ludas Matyi, showing an office manager in search of nobility: "He has discovered that on his father's side he is descended from Attila the Hun".

Geoffrey Smith

The lessons to be learnt from the American way of choosing a leader

Whoever becomes the next President of the United States, the campaign that began this week will be remembered as the contest of the unwanted candidates. It is not only in this country that the cry goes up: "What a choice". The memory that I brought back from the Democratic Convention in New York last month was that there was never any chance of the delegates failing to nominate a candidate for whom they had no enthusiasm. Mr John Anderson has even gone so far as to enter the race himself on the grounds that he is neither Mr Carter nor Mr Reagan, which may be a proud boast but is not quite sufficient cause to be elected *President*.

What is the reason for this poverty of choice? Is it simply an accident? Or does it reveal a deeper failing in the American political system? If so, does it have any relevance for the conduct of British politics? I believe that there are two principal explanations, the *second of which is of some* significance for us.

First, there is the inevitable reaction to Watergate and Vietnam. Power was abused. Therefore power itself, not just the abuse of power, has become suspect to the American voter. The experience of wielding power has counted for less than it should. It is no accident that both Mr Carter and Mr Reagan came to the fore as self-proclaimed outsiders. Mr Carter was elected in 1976 not simply as an anti-Washington President, but as an anti-President President committed to playing down the prerogatives of the office. He has succeeded more than he might have wished. Any system that puts a premium on innocence is hardly likely to produce the best qualified candidates.

That may be a temporary response to particular events. The second explanation is likely to be of more lasting significance. There is now a profusion of state primary elections. This year there have been 35 Democratic and 34 Republican primaries. For both parties, though especially for the Democrats, the primary trail has become the prescribed route to the party nomination. This means that the choice has been taken out of the hands of the party organizations and given to the voters.

> The person whose surface appeal is most conspicuous is not always best equipped to run a government

Many people see this as an unalloyed improvement. A "smoke-filled room" is just as *much a term of opprobrium in* the United States as a "magic circle" is here. The principle of extending the choice to the greatest possible number of people sounds right in a democratic age, especially in a country with an anti-elitist political tradition like the United States.

But there are increasing doubts even there about the effects of applying the principle in practice. It has become fashionable among American political scientists to deplore the consequences of proliferating primaries and the further weakening of political parties. But the same criticisms are now heard in less dispassionate circles. The Democratic Convention approved by a large majority a new rule requiring delegates to vote on at least the first ballot for the candidate to whom they were committed in the primaries—a rule which was bound to enforce the sovereignty of the primaries.

Many delegates supported it, however, not because they believed in that sovereignty but because they felt it was too late to change the rules of the game. (The campaign had been conducted up to then on the assumption that the new rule would apply.)

It is now commonplace to hear that the primary season is too long, that there are too many primaries, and that they produce the wrong candidates. Whether any change will be made is another matter, but it is this third criticism that is significant for us in Britain as the question of how parties should choose their leaders is once again at the top of the political agenda. Whether Labour should leave the choice of its leader in the hands of the parliamentary party is discussed almost exclusively in terms of the battle for power between left and right, without recognizing that if the choice were to be made by the party in *the country that would tend to* produce a different kind of leader—whether right or left.

It seemed wrong under the old system of selection in the United States that the party bosses should have such influence. They did not have elevated views on the question of good government. Nonetheless, they knew that they would be stuck with the consequences of bad government. They wanted a presidential candidate who would not only look good at the top of the ticket this time, but who would also be able to provide four years of competent administration so that the party would not go down to disaster next time. For the party professional, next time always matters; therefore the capacity of a candidate to govern as well as to win elections must also matter.

Under the old system, Mr Carter would never have been nominated in 1976 or now. Perhaps Mr Reagan would have been this time; he had considerable support among Republican office-holders around the country even before the primaries started. But his competence is so much in doubt that it must be doubtful if he would have been selected.

Under the present system, competence matters less than gimmickry. A candidate's record is of less consequence than his packaging. The supreme political activity is campaigning. Anything that gets *in the way of that is a handicap*: hence, except for the incumbent, it is a disadvantage for any candidate to hold an office that requires him to do anything more substantive than engage in perpetual electioneering. It is not surprising, therefore, that a pleasing smile should be a principal asset—even if the American taste in smiles may occasionally seem a little unexpected.

The lesson for us in Britain should not be that a magic circle is best. Rather, it should be that a change is likely to occur in the kind of party leader selected once the electors are no longer confined to those with both a vested interest in the leader's capacity in office and sufficiently close knowledge of the candidates to be able to judge their potential capacity. That lesson has been obscured by the fact that in the one instance where a leader has been chosen by the party at large the Liberals elected in Mr David Steel the same person as the parliamentary party would have selected. It would not always be like that.

The issue is so bedevilled for Labour now by considerations of left and right that the point can perhaps best be made by reference to the Conservatives. If their next leader were to be chosen by the party conference one could well imagine the light shining on Mr Michael Heseltine, whose glamour *attracts the constituency associations* but who on present form would not be favoured by his colleagues in Cabinet or in Parliament.

It is not always the person whose surface appeal is most conspicuous who is best equipped to run a government, yet once the selectorate is extended beyond a certain point that is the person most likely to be chosen.

MOSCOW DIARY

It has not been much of a summer here. Apart from a miraculous spell of fine weather that began about half an hour before the Olympic opening ceremony and ended, as though by order, the day after the last athletes had gone home, we have had grey skies and rain, rain, rain.

For Moscow's children returning from the forests and fields where they spent a rather wet time in those rest camps endemic to socialist youth organization, the rain has had an unfortunate side effect: there are virtually no flowers to be had in the peasant markets. By tradition children bring flowers to school for their teachers on September 1, the opening day of the school year. But this year there were only some bedraggled carnations and gladioli flown up from the South by profiteering Georgians and costing the astonishing sum of about £3 a bloom.

But otherwise the Monday opening followed the usual rather touching ceremonies for the "first bell", the return to school. Soviet children start school at the age of seven (I have suffered repeated lectures from concerned grandmothers who tell me that it is barbarous to send children off to class at the age of five as we British do).

On the first day parents come with their young offspring, scrubbed and fresh in their new uniforms, to a big meeting outside the school. The school director makes a little speech welcoming everyone. Children of all ages are there—in the Soviet system you go to the same school until the day you leave, usually at 16. There are no middle schools, secondary schools or other permutations which enforce a change of building every few years.

Pupils from the final year line up beside the seven-year-olds. Each has brought a present, generally a children's book, and turns to the little one beside him, congratulating him or her on starting school. The elder pupils then take their hands and lead the debutantes into the school building and to the first form classroom.

Uniforms in Soviet schools are obligatory—blue jackets and trousers for boys and usually white shirts, brown dresses with white pinafores and woollen stockings for the girls. Most Russian schoolgirls seem to wear their hair in pigtails, tied up with bright red bows.

After the age of 11, both boys and girls who have been induced into the "pioneers"—the state equivalent of cubs and guides, virtually obligatory for all—wear little red scarves. When they are eligible to join the Komsomol, the Communist League of Youth, these are discarded in favour of small lapel badges.

Education in the Soviet Union is a large-scale business—40 million pupils, three million teachers, print-runs of

250,000 or so for each new text book. The Ministry of Education boasted this year that more than a million pupils will begin the year in new school buildings, and some seven million have moved into new schools over the past five years. But for a long time Soviet pupils had to put up with the shift system—half of them going to school in the morning while the others came in to use the same buildings in the afternoons and evenings.

Certainly the Russians attempt to spread schools evenly throughout the big cities. Every new housing estate includes its share of nursery schools, particularly important in a society where almost all mothers work. These institutions do not follow the academic timetable, but stay open all year round. They are really rather superior baby-minding agencies, and although children do learn songs, dances and the beginnings of reading and writing, the aim of the state kindergartens is to free Soviet women for a full working day. The children can sleep at the kindergartens during the day, and stay there until they are collected in the evenings.

Almost no Soviet child has to go far to school in the big towns. There are no school buses in this country, and children walk to their places of study. Sometimes you can see two bright yellow buses trundling children around town. But these buses, identical to thousands throughout America, belong to the American embassy and serve only the Anglo-American school, Moscow's only international school where the English-speaking community sends its children.

Some foreigners send their children to Russian schools, and are generally very satisfied with the results. "We like the old, fashioned discipline," Parents from the West remark. But the occasional difficulties arise. "Can I really allow my children to join the Pioneers?" one American mother asked. When the initiation ceremony includes an oath to be loyal to the Communist Party and the Soviet motherland. Wouldn't that cause them difficulties back home in the States one day?".

Of course in a country where the winter temperature can fall to minus 40 degrees, planners *cannot afford to site schools far* from people's places of residence. But in the countryside there is little choice, and children often have to trudge three or four miles to school, wading through seas of mud in the spring and Autumn. Rural education, though adequate on paper, suffers from the extraordinary isolation of most Soviet villages.

Higher education also gets going on the same day. The Soviet airline system is regularly in chaos during the past week in August as students and parents stream back to the big cities from the Black Sea resorts, from summer work camps and from pioneering work. Voluntary in the army sense of the word, building the new trans-Siberian railway. You can fight for weeks to wangle a seat — and then you can find yourself camping for days at the airport, waiting, if the weather is bad — as it was this year — for the planes to get through.

But for the Soviet Union's 10 million students attending the 870 universities and higher education institutes, the autumn term is soon interrupted. Almost everyone has to go off to the fields to pick potatoes. It is not a joyous job: cold, wet, muddy and boring. Students are put up in makeshift dormitories on the state farms, and have to spend at least a month in the fields with no weekends off. The only diversion is getting drunk in the evenings.

Many students try to spend out of this socialist obligation with various excuses—but the penalties for truancy are severe and may include suspension from the Komsomol or expulsion from the university. The press complained a few days ago that while some farms provide warm accommodation and good meals, others do not do enough for this seasonal labour force, without which the country would be unable to gather in the harvest. It painted a rather bleak picture of students living in cold, bare barns.

But the return to school and college marks a definite break in the Soviet year. The holiday season ends abruptly, and the Russians settle down to the final quarter of the year, the time when the year's plan, inevitably slipping behind, has to be fulfilled and when everyone buckles down to a few months' intensive work before the winter comes and locks the country *into* its winter routine.

Michael Binyon

هكذا من الاصل

Business risks grow as competition and contract demands continue to stiffen. John Whelan, deputy editor, 'Middle East Economic Digest', examines the pitfalls from the points of view of foreign contractors and bankers

Advance payments are big incentive

The biggest financial incentives in Arab contracting are the generous 20 per cent advance payments made to construction companies and consortiums operating on the big projects. The cost-free mobilization funding which they represent is one of the best financing arrangements available in the world.

Without such an inducement it is doubtful, for example, whether the consortium which built the 66-berth industrial harbour at Jebel Ali, outside Dubai on the Gulf coast, would have been able to invest in the equipment and machinery necessary to complete the job to a punishing schedule.

Jebel Ali harbour was started in 1976 at a time of high levels of inflation locally. Yet even now that inflation is down to single figures in many Gulf countries bottlenecks still recur. Port congestion, for example, thought to have been eliminated, is plaguing Iraqi ports. In Saudi Arabia one contractor working for the United States Army Corps of Engineers recently estimated his mobilization costs, on items such as worker accommodation and equipment, at nearly $40m. As he reflected ruefully: "That was not good for our cash flow in the early stages".

When the honeymoon is over and a contractor has digested the financial advantages of the advance payment, reality often sets in. The serious problems surrounding delayed payments seem intractable and get no better as bureaucracies improve in other respects in Gulf countries.

In 1979, shortly after the Queen visited a prestige British-built hospital in Qatar, the contractor was forced to withdraw from the site. The Doha Government has a reputation for parsimony which sometimes is carried to extremes but in this case it took the British company several weeks before it could resume work and get labour back on site. Such action is rare but it is common for contractors to experience delays of anything from 30 to 90 days in payments. Some of the smaller Gulf emirates such as Sharjah owe large sums to contractors. Even in the richer states such as Saudi Arabia payments are traditionally squeezed towards the end of a budget period.

By this stage in Arab contracting—which started to boom after the 1974 first big round of oil price rises—most construction companies with any experience of the market allow for delayed payments. However, the question centres on the declining markets with less new work emerging each year, and how long the contractor can carry his receivables.

The underlying principle of Arab contract law is the *sharia* and the Arabic version of a contract or agreement is usually the binding one. This has sometimes resulted in disputes over scope of works. In most public sector contracts standard conditions of international contract (FIDIC) apply, although there are usually variations.

A Dubai-based quantity surveyor says: "FIDIC is used in 99.5 per cent of contracts, but we usually make variations because FIDIC is particularly vague on payments. We use the Riba (Royal Institute of British Architects) form as a basis for payments in 90 per cent of cases."

The UAE, which attracted 24 per cent of the world's top 200 contractors in 1979, has a more or less standard approach to contract conditions for project work: 10 per cent performance bonds, 10 per cent retentions, with 5 per cent released after partial completion of the maintenance period, and 5 per cent at the end of the maintenance period. Advance payments are less standard than in Saudi Arabia, varying from 10 to 25 per cent, but Saudi practice is followed and in Abu Dhabi a company which is more than 51 per cent locally owned will always qualify for an advance payment.

In theory grievance procedures exist in most Gulf countries. The Jiddah Grievance Board is the most formalized but contractors rarely seek redress at that level. A Jiddah-based contractor says: "Liquidated damages are not applied on the whole. It seems alien to the Arab way of doing things; usually by the time a building is opened everything has been sorted out."

An important decision for international contractors has been the move by the Saudi Government to express contracts valued at more than 300m rials (£38.6m) in dollars or another international currency acceptable to the contractor. This has the effect of deflating the forward market for Saudi rials, which has grown up in Bahrain, where offshore banks service the Saudi market. There may also have been benefits for the contractor.

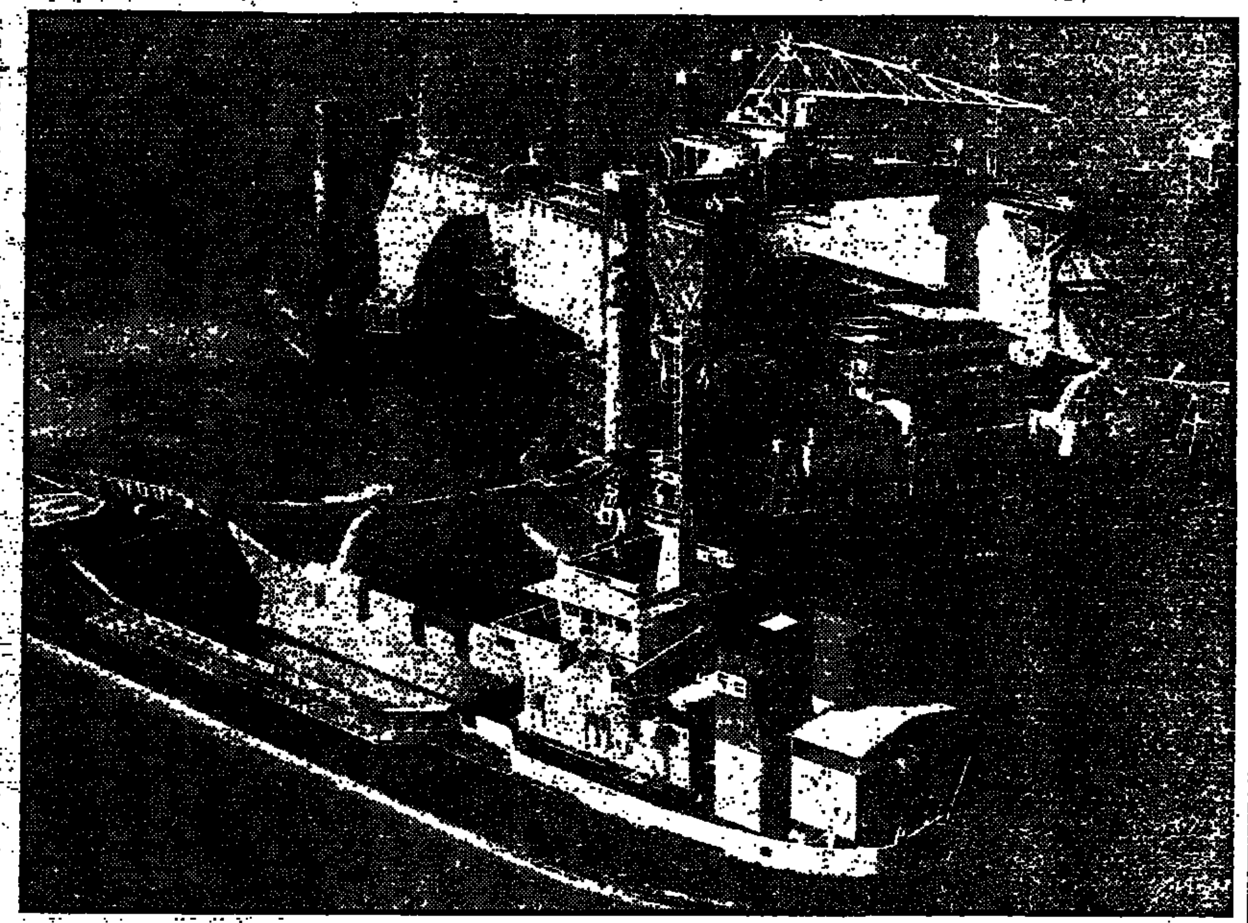
Between 1977 and 1978, in particular, the purchasing power of the "safe and strong" Saudi rial fell considerably in relation to the Deutsche mark, guilder and yen and to a lesser extent against sterling. It was fairly stable against the dollar since the rial is tied to a basket of currencies in which the dollar has a 33 per cent weight. The unpredictable changes cost many contractors lost profits.

Now the denomination of contracts in dollars has had the result of easing the exchange risks as well as achieving the Saudi Government's aim of preventing the internationalization of the rial. Given the lump sum, fixed-price preferences of the Saudi Government in contracts, the contractor has been relieved of the burden of projecting the relationship between the rial and the currencies in which he pays his job expenses. As one contractor said: "We only have the dollar to worry about and that's enough."

What has eaten into contracting profits in the Arab world more than any of these factors has been the growth of competition. Most contractors say the yield on revenue and turnover in Saudi Arabia—the biggest market—is running at between 5 per cent and 15 per cent. The Korean and Asian contractors will undoubtedly settle for less.

Some recent pricing by Korean contractors anxious to maintain full order books is described as "suicidal". There is also a growing tendency to negotiate after the opening of bids, which is a reflection of the growing competence of civil servants, but has had the effect of making margins even tighter.

Given these factors what is the outlook? From the contractor's viewpoint, the market has become more rational but competition has increased. The imponderables are those which the contractor is unable to control: political risk, payments delays and, most of all, growing competence in government ministries and agencies leading to tougher supervision of the contractor and cost consciousness on behalf of the client.



A dredger clearing the approach to the port at Jebel Ali.

The financial giants' causeway

The array of more than 40 bids submitted for the $800m Saudi Arabia-Bahrain causeway at the end of June triggered chain reactions in many of the big international banks involved in the Middle East. Once the engineers have finished costing any one of the dozen or so mega-projects which emerge each year in The Gulf, bankers take the stage.

By November, when a decision can be expected on the causeway offers, the key financing issues will have been decided. Later, when the prim tombstones appear in the financial press with the participating banks arranged in a neat pecking order, it will be possible to guess at what went on behind the scenes in London, Frankfurt and Tokyo.

The Saudi-Bahrain causeway, although it has gripped the contracting world's imagination and set off a heated debate about the merits of steel configurations as opposed to concrete, is dwarfed by some of the other projects being undertaken in the kingdom. In 1979 Saudi Arabia was the most popular Middle East market, attracting 53 per cent of the free world's 200 leading contractors. The Saudi approach to contract finance is a yardstick for other Gulf countries and has a persuasive influence elsewhere.

The Saudi Government's regulations on bid bonds, performance guarantees and advance payment guarantees no longer rouse the fears which they used to engender for many bankers. With the generally more rational approach that the Government has shown since the immediate post-1974 oil boom subsided, the financing issues also seem to have become less difficult to resolve.

One reason is the growing familiarity that the international banks are developing with the market. Another is their penetration of The Gulf and Saudi Arabia. Bahrain as an offshore centre is a haven for more than 70 banks. About a dozen international banks are known to have unofficial representative offices in the kingdom.

These are discreet presences since generally speaking the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (SAMA) is reluctant to allow official representative offices. This is part of an attempt to stop the internationalizing of the Saudi rial. Pioneering work was done by a number of banks in educating contractors about foreign exchange risks in contracting, to which process the Bank of America made a significant contribution.

To ease the burden on the two wholly owned Saudi banks SAMA has issued a list of 100 banks around the world whose standby letters of credit, provided they were issued by the head office of the bank and conformed to a prescribed text, would be acceptable to the Government in place of guarantees issued by a Saudi bank.

Naturally, a SAMA listing is a prize, but non-listed banks can still issue standby letters of credit provided they are confirmed by a Saudi bank which will charge a confirmation commission of about ¼ per cent a quarter, payable quarterly in advance, which has the effect of doubling the cost of the guarantee at the Saudi end.

The Saudi Government once required that the letter of guarantee be issued by a Saudi bank. Before it would do so, the Saudi bank would require that the foreign bank issue a standby letter of credit in its favour to back up its own guarantee to the client. After 1976 this rule was changed.

A second point on which there has been confusion is the "on demand" feature contained in the required wording of the stand-by letters of credit. The text does include a clause which allows the Government to draw against the letter at any time. This has been criticized and, indeed, abused in other Arab countries notably Libya, for having connotations of a "blank cheque". The only defence which can be advanced for the "on demand" clause is that the contract usually contains provisions which protect the contractor.

A banker with considerable experience of Saudi financing, Mr Fakruddin Khalil, of UBAF American Bank in New York, says: "While it is essentially true that this is a blank cheque, the contractors' fears of an arbitrary drawing by the Government have been exaggerated".

The performance bond is usually where the blank cheque aspect causes most concern. It is a guarantee for an amount usually equal to 5 per cent of the contract value. It is put up by the contractor against satisfactory performance and the conventional wisdom is that it is almost never called even if things go wrong.

From the Government's point of view, capricious calling of performance bonds, which the Libyan Government is alleged to have done, would damage relationships with foreign contractors. It also means expensive and time consuming retendering. Yet in 1979 the Ministry of Communications, which is to be the guiding ministry on the Bahrain causeway, felt obliged to move on a Swiss consortium which had a $9.3m roads contract.

It appears that the consortium's difficulties reflected Saudi inflation (thought now to be in single figures), the rise of the Swiss franc, port congestion (now said to be eliminated), and underbidding in the first place.

The contract was also to the fixed price lump sum formula favoured by the kingdom, which rarely allows indexed contracts or cost plus contracts, except in the oil sector where the country's principal oil producer and operating company, Aramco, is rather more flexible.

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Another hazard for the banker in the performance bond tangle is the question of a contractor's continuing liability after work is complete. This can extend up to 10 years which, in view of the short life span of many buildings constructed in the kingdom, has been a matter of concern. Egypt has similarly gone for this decennial liability concept.

Decennial liability essentially provides that for 10 years after completion of a structure, the contractors and consultants are jointly and individually liable for any defects and for resulting damage, regardless of fault. Insurance against such liability is only usually available for small-scale projects and the only remedy appears to be to negotiate within the contract for arrangements to circumvent it.

Jim Bodgener outlines the main construction projects and the budgets available to implement them, and Anthony Davis, editor-in-chief, 'Middle East Construction', assesses the emerging competition from local contractors

Insuring against the dry years

At the end of a decade dominated by the boom in public service construction, funded by massive hydrocarbon revenues as oil prices spiralled upwards, the jumbo project market in the oil-rich countries of the Middle East has gradually changed in emphasis, from general public services to the development of an industrial base as insurance against the day when the oil starts to *run dry*.

Nowhere is this more amply illustrated than in the allocations made to industry in Saudi Arabia's vast £ 09,932m third five-year development plan, running from 1980 to 1985, which have risen by 12.2 per cent to 37.3 per cent from the second plan, while public services' allocation has dropped by 14.5 per cent to 35 per cent.

In Algeria, industrial development will take 38.6 per cent of the total envisaged spending of £44,000m in the present 1980-84 development plan, and industrial spending in Iraq, the Middle East's second largest construction market after Saudi Arabia, *will total about* £1,500m under the 1980 development plan, as against £460m in 1979.

Important industrial schemes are based to a large extent on hydrocarbon inputs, aiming at the export of refined, rather than crude products. Most schemes are joint ventures using technology supplied by Western partners, which in return often receive a guaranteed supply of gas or oil from the Middle Eastern state as part of the deal.

Much of the planned industrial spending in Saudi Arabia will go to the giant complexes planned at Jubail and Yanbu, and the past 18 months have seen the con*clusion of agreements* by Western multinationals for important petrochemical and metals plants with the state-owned Saudi Basic Industries Corporation (SABIC), and for refineries with the General Petroleum and Mineral Organization (Petromin), under the aegis of the Royal Commission for Jubail and Yanbu.

Jubail and Yanbu are mirrored on a smaller scale at Ruways, in Abu Dhabi, where another parastatal organization, the Abu Dhabi National Oil Corporation (ADNOC), intends to develop an industrial complex over a 10-year period at an estimated cost of £8,500m.

But despite fears to the contrary, public service construction is by no means over in the Middle East, and industrial development itself generates more building work. At Ruways, for example, there are plans for 1,000 homes, a 90 Mw power station, a desalination plant, and a bulk cargo terminal.

Iraq, after Saudi Arabia, presents the largest public service market in the Arab world, with development expenditure of about £7,000m allocated under the £23,000m 1980 development plan. Jumbo schemes currently being bid for include a massive £1,000m project at Bekme in the north, a second international airport worth £290m at Basra, and £220m worth of *port expansion* work at Umm Qasr.

Although most hydrocarbon-rich Middle East states now seek to conserve their resources, and have shelved a number of ambitious projects, important crude export schemes are still moving towards fruition. Among these is the planned extension of the Trans-Med gas pipeline from Algeria to Italy, by the construction of a link to Greece. The £1,000m estimated cost is likely to be funded by the Greek Government and Greek banks, Euro and OECD soft loans, and export credits from Italy.

Development in Arab countries which lack the oil money to carry out comprehensive, long-term national development plans will continue to rely on Western and Arab aid, loans and commercial investment.

With Egypt's balance of payments surplus this year hanging on a new three-year extended credit from the International Monetary Fund, important projects will continue to be funded from a mixture of these sources for some time to come.

Contractors bidding for a £200m water pipeline linking the Nile with Suez and the Canal Zone, for example, will have to provide all the local and hard currency costs, at 3 per cent interest over 30 years. French finance will back the construction of the Cairo metro, and a British group including Tarmac will put up the external finance for the £280m West Nuberiya sugar scheme.

Coupled with remittances from expatriate workers in Saudi Arabia and The Gulf, Jordan's major development plans depend even more heavily on aid, which has increased from £125m in 1975, to £441m in 1979.

The largest public service schemes centre on the irrigation of the Jordan valley. Contractors are bidding for the construction of the £350m Maqarin dam on the Yarmouk river, and at the feasibility stage is a huge scheme to draw off water from the Euphrates river. Elsewhere in Jordan, contractors' attention is focused on the £210m first phase of Yarmouk University at Irbid near Amman.

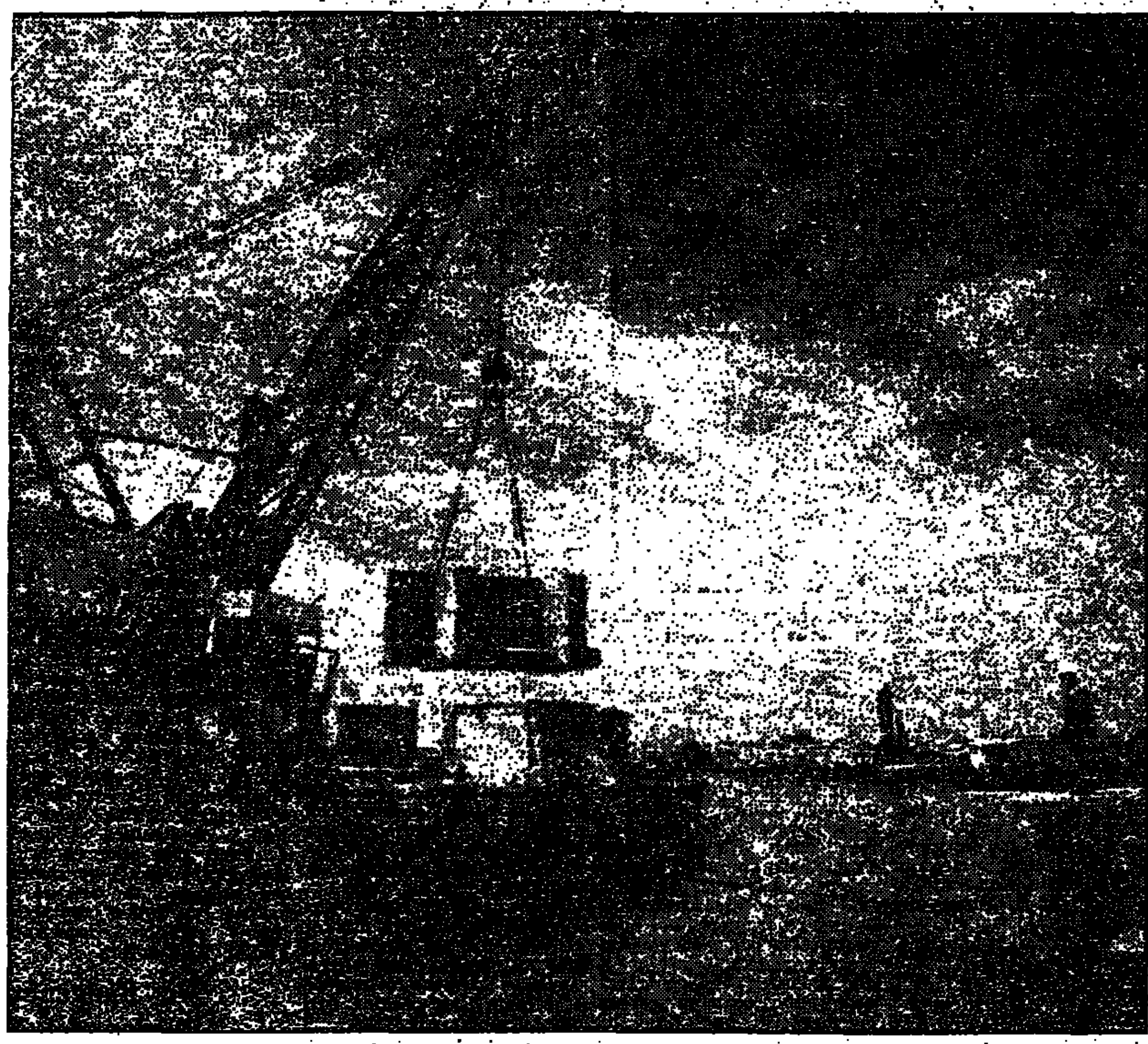
Morocco and Tunisia also rely very much on outside Western and Arab finance, while the states of North and South Yemen are almost totally dependent on loans and aid, although their development projects are small in comparison with their neighbours on the Arabian peninsula.

Inter-Arab funding has become an important source of income for these countries, with a steadily increasing *flow* of funds from oil-rich countries to their less fortunate cousins. A more tangible development is the movement of several long planned inter-Arab projects towards actual construction.

Among these is the much vaunted £200m to £300m Saudi-Bahrain causeway, for which a variety of tenders were finally received this summer. Another scheme bound to attract a large short list of contractors is the £250m Hejaz railway line routed through Syria, Jordan and Saudi Arabia from Damascus to Medina. It will be financed jointly by the three countries.

On the other hand, political *instability* in the Arab world has added fresh impetus to the establishment of a defensive military capability in Saudi Arabia and The Gulf States. Air Force bases and military encampments at present provide much of the Saudi workload for construction companies and estimates of defence and security *spending* in the [illegible] total about £66,000m, most of which will be spent on public services at schemes like the £4,000m King Khaled Military [illegible].

As this brief survey of important projects into the Arab world indicates, there will be no lack of construction opportunities in the Middle East in the foreseeable future, particularly in the industrial sector. An important trend is the increasing use of the consortium approach, offering a full turnkey design, build and commissioning package to the client, and particularly aid dependent countries credit finance terms. British contractors may complain of falling turnovers in the area but this cannot solely be due to falling demand, and perhaps the reasons behind Britain's dwindling market share lie much closer to home.



Construction work on the quay at the port of Yanbu.

Local contractors are being favoured

The growth and increasing competence of local contractors in the developing Arab world has added a new dimension to the fiercely competitive Middle East construction market. The bigger construction spenders of the Arabian peninsula are quickly developing indigenous capabilities in manufacturing, consultancy and building. This trend towards self-reliance is actively fostered and encouraged by governments.

In Saudi Arabia Dr Ghaith Pharaon, chairman of REDEC (Saudi Research and Development Corporation), sees a good future for Saudi companies. He also predicts that development of the private sector will generate a great many smaller building contractors. Local industry in Saudi Arabia is supported either by breaking large projects into smaller units to enable indigenous contractors to participate, or by encouraging foreign contractors to take local partners (joint ventures) for government programmes. The Royal Commission for Jubail and Yanbu led the way, splitting its massive schemes for the benefit of Saudi companies. At the same time increasingly knowledgeable officials are tending to prefer closer personal control rather than handing out overall management contracts.

The Royal Commission has led the way in favouring local firms as a matter of policy. Joint venture partnerships submitting tenders for work have also to complete questionnaires on the proportions of ownership and on the number of Saudi Arabians in the work force. Some contractors have said that other government agencies and ministries have established the same system, basing much of their choice of bidders on a sliding scale of local involvement.

Some reports suggest that this method of selection has reached the point where a foreign company without specialized skills and not already in the kingdom would find the chances of participation rather slim. Broadly speaking, Saudi Arabian construction companies can be divided into two main categories: those companies which actually carry out the work and tend to have foreigners (often Lebanese, Syrian or Jordanian) in their management structure, and those which reflect the traditional Arab attitude towards commerce. These are by far the most numerous (excluding joint ventures) and tend to sublet on a commission basis. Their contract management forte largely involves negotiation and liaison with client ministries and agencies.

It must be remembered, however, that the local construction in Saudi Arabia is little older than half a decade. With some notable exceptions the scope of the work they can undertake is limited—quite often to such basic jobs as earthmoving. Local management skills are not yet properly developed and control over performance and cost is often negligible.

Among last year's more successful Saudi companies was Al-Rashid Trading & Contracting which is building two reservoirs, a water tower and a pumping station under a contract valued at \$165.1m. Earlier this year a Saudi consortium secured one of the biggest contracts so far awarded during 1980. The consortium (Binladen, Saud Ibn-Birjis al-Muraibad, Kara Company, Ditco and General Agencies Company) is building the \$297.6m first 44Km section of the 100 metre-wide dual carriageway Riyadh ring road.

But the strongest competition, certainly for the bigger contracts and those requiring more specialized skills and advanced technology, continues to come from the increasingly numerous and bigger joint venture companies. Contracts won last year by this group included construction of a \$560m government centre in the Eastern Province by Saudi Oger (Ciconest of Saudi Arabia and Oger of France). This year important successes include a \$45m contract to build concrete bridges (awarded to the Saudi-Greek venture Jax-Edok-Eter), and a \$217.54m contract for housing and community facilities (awarded to a Saudi-Korean-Lebanese venture).

The emphasis placed on maintenance in Saudi Arabia's new five-year development plan (a concept previously disregarded in the Arab world) is likely to generate a great deal of work. As yet there is little indication of any trend towards the development of maintenance abilities by local builders. One of the few companies showing any inclination towards this particularly lucrative [illegible] set up [illegible] 1978 as part of Sheikh Saleh Kamel's Dallah Group. Last year it won a \$4.5m contract to maintain Jiddah airport and two Defence and Aviation Ministry [illegible] to look after a telephone exchange and power plant.

In the building materials and components sector of the construction industry, competition is increasing. Some [illegible] are attempting to become independent producers with varying degrees of success. Restrictions on imports are common where such imports are likely to compete with local manufacture or assembly. In other cases preference must be given to materials produced locally.

In Saudi Arabia the Government is keen to develop this sector of local industry and there has been a fairly rapid growth in the number of manufacturing units. Most, according to [illegible] Anthony B. Davies, recently appointed director of the British Building Materials Export Group, have three problems in common: First costs tend to be high and they can often be competitive only if protected by 20 per cent customs barrier. Second they have difficulty in maintaining consistent quality and meeting delivery schedules (often because they rely on imported raw materials). Third, they are weak in terms of marketing, a serious handicap in the fiercely competitive Saudi market-place.

The larger companies tend to live on government projects where they are given preference almost irrespective of pricing. Local manufacture in Saudi Arabia is important in a number of basic product categories. Cement production, for example, is now well established. Less well known is local production of hollow clay pots for floor and wall construction. Welded steel reinforcing mesh is available from at least two factories in Jiddah and Dammam both British joint ventures.

A crane is manoeuvred alongside a building platform at the expanding port of Jubail.

هكذا من الاهمال

Business risks grow as competition and contract demands continue to stiffen.

John Whelan, deputy editor, 'Middle East Economic Digest', examines the pitfalls from the points of view of foreign contractors and bankers

Advance payments are big incentive

The biggest financial incentives in Arab contracting are the generous 20 per cent advance payments made to construction companies and consortiums operating on the big projects. The cost-free mobilization funding which they represent is one of the best financing arrangements available in the world.

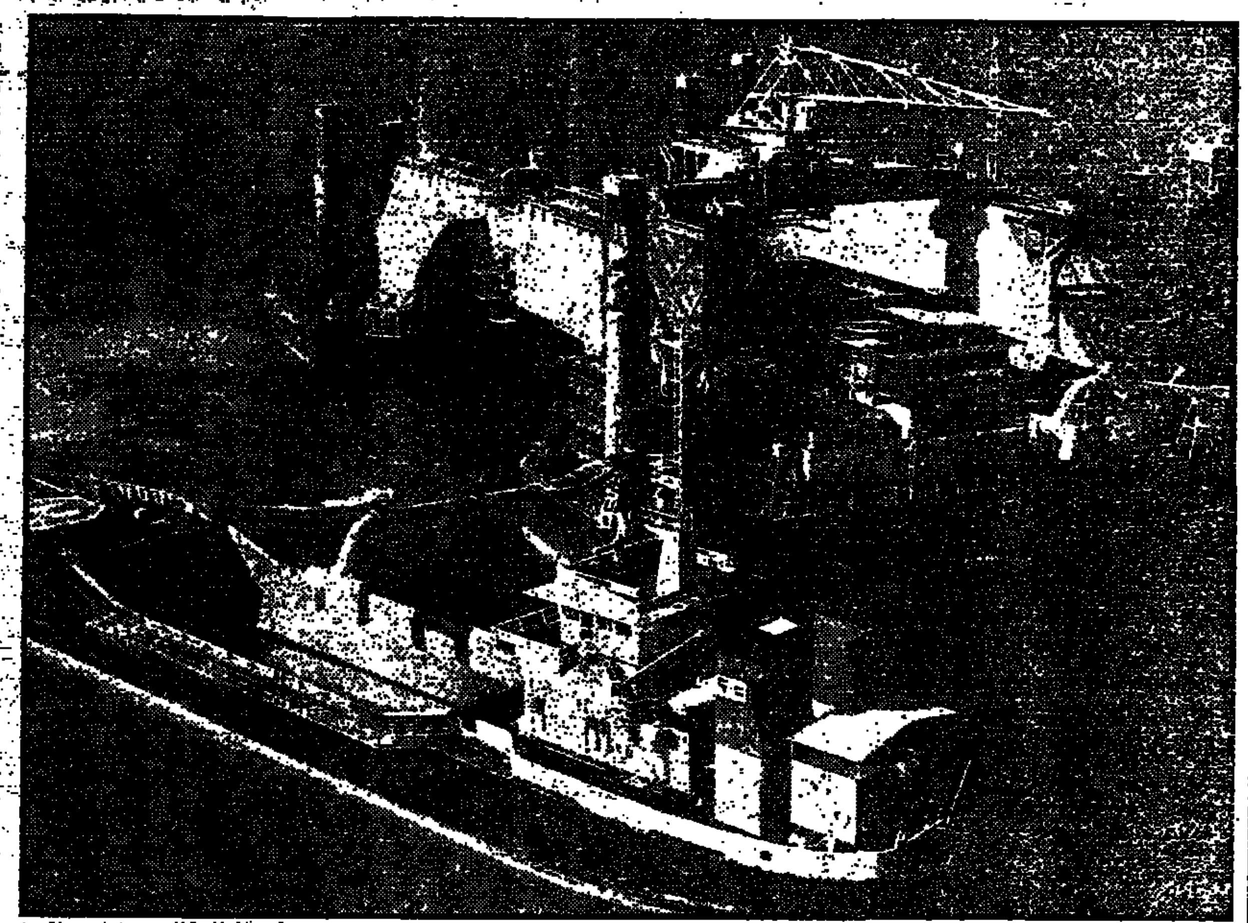
Without such an inducement it is doubtful, for example, whether the consortium which built the 66-berth industrial harbour at Jebel Ali, outside Dubai on the Gulf coast, would have been able to invest in the equipment and machinery necessary to complete the job to a punishing schedule.

Jebel Ali harbour was started in 1976 at a time of high levels of inflation locally. Yet even now that inflation is down to single figures in many Gulf countries bottlenecks still recur. Port congestion, for example, thought to have been eliminated, is plaguing Iraqi ports. In Saudi Arabia one contractor working for the United States Army Corps of Engineers recently estimated his mobilization costs, on items such as worker accommodation and equipment, at nearly $40m. As he reflected ruefully: "That was not good for our cash flow in the early stages".

When the honeymoon is over and a contractor has digested the financial advantages of the advance payment, reality often sets in. The serious problems surrounding delayed payments seem intractable and get no better as bureaucracies improve in other respects in Gulf countries.

In 1979, shortly after the Queen visited a prestige British-built hospital in Qatar, the contractor was forced to withdraw from the site. The Doha Government has a reputation for parsimony which sometimes is carried to extremes but in this case it took the British company several weeks before it could resume work and get labour back on site. Such action is rare but it is common for contractors to experience delays of anything from 30 to 90 days in payments. Some of the smaller Gulf emirates such as Sharjah owe large sums to contractors. Even in the richer states such as Saudi Arabia payments are traditionally squeezed towards the end of a budget period.

By this stage in Arab contracting—which started to boom after the 1974 first big round of oil price rises — most construction companies with any experience of the market allow for delayed payments. However, the question centres on the declining markets with less new work emerging each year, and how long the contractor can carry his receivables.



A dredger clearing the approach to the port at Jebel Ali.

The underlying principle of Arab contract law is the *sharia* and the Arabic version of a contract or agreement is usually the binding one. This has sometimes resulted in disputes over scope of works. In most public sector contracts standard conditions of international contract (FIDIC) apply, although there are usually variations.

A Dubai-based quantity surveyor says: "FIDIC is used in 99.5 per cent of contracts, but we usually make variations because FIDIC is particularly vague on payments. We use the Riba (Royal Institute of British Architects) form as a basis for payments in 90 per cent of cases."

The UAE, which attracted 24 per cent of the world's top 200 contractors in 1979, has a more or less standard approach to contract conditions for project work: 10 per cent performance bonds, 10 per cent retentions, with 5 per cent released after partial completion of the maintenance period, and 5 per cent at the end of the maintenance period. Advance payments are less standard than in Saudi Arabia, varying from 10 to 25 per cent, but Saudi practice is followed and in Abu Dhabi a company which is more than 51 per cent locally owned will always qualify for an advance payment.

In theory grievance procedures exist in most Gulf countries. The Jiddah Grievance Board is the most formalized but contractors rarely seek redress at that level. A Jiddah-based contractor says: "Liquidated damages are not applied on the whole. It seems alien to the Arab way of doing things; usually by the time a building is opened everything has been sorted out."

An important decision for international contractors has been the move by the Saudi Government to express contracts valued at more than 300m rials (£38.6m) in dollars or another international currency acceptable to the contractor. This has the effect of deflating the forward market for Saudi rials, which has grown up in Bahrain, where offshore banks service the Saudi market. There may also have been benefits for the contractor.

Between 1977 and 1978, in particular, the purchasing power of the "safe and strong" Saudi rial fell considerably in relation to the Deutsche mark, guilder and yen and to a lesser extent against sterling. It was fairly stable against the dollar since the rial is tied to a basket of currencies in which the dollar has a 33 per cent weight. The unpredictable changes cost many contractors lost profits.

Now the denomination of contracts in dollars has had the result of easing the exchange risks as well as achieving the Saudi Government's aim of preventing the internationalization of the rial. Given the lump sum, fixed-price preferences of the Saudi Government in contracts, the contractor has been relieved of the burden of projecting the relationship between the rial and the currencies in which he pays his job expenses. As one contractor said: "We only have the dollar to worry about and that's enough."

What has eaten into contracting profits in the Arab world more than any of these factors has been the growth of competition. Most contractors say the yield on revenue and turnover in Saudi Arabia—the biggest market—is running at between 5 per cent and 15 per cent. The Korean and Asian contractors will undoubtedly settle for less.

Some recent pricing by Korean contractors anxious to maintain full order books is described as "suicidal". There is also a growing tendency to negotiate after the opening of bids, which is a reflection of the growing competence of civil servants, but has had the effect of making margins even tighter.

Given these factors what is the outlook? From the contractor's viewpoint, the market has become more rational but competition has increased. The imponderables are those which the contractor is unable to control: political risk, payments delays and, most of all, growing competence in government ministries and agencies leading to tougher supervision of the contractor and cost consciousness on behalf of the client.

The financial giants' causeway

The array of more than 40 bids submitted for the $800m Saudi Arabia-Bahrain causeway at the end of June triggered chain reactions in many of the big international banks involved in the Middle East. Once the engineers have finished costing any one of the dozen or so mega-projects which emerge each year in The Gulf, bankers take the stage.

By November, when a decision can be expected on the causeway offers, the key financing issues will have been decided. Later, when the prim tombstones appear in the financial press with the participating banks arranged in a neat pecking order, it will be possible to guess at what went on behind the scenes in London, Frankfurt and Tokyo.

The Saudi-Bahrain causeway, although it has gripped the contracting world's imagination and set off a heated debate about the merits of steel configurations as opposed to concrete, is dwarfed by some of the other projects being undertaken in the kingdom. In 1979 Saudi Arabia was the most popular Middle East market, attracting 53 per cent of the free world's 200 leading contractors. The Saudi approach to contract finance is a yardstick for other Gulf countries and has a persuasive influence elsewhere.

The Saudi Government's regulations on bid bonds, performance guarantees and advance payment guarantees no longer rouse the fears which they used to engender for many bankers. With the generally more rational approach that the Government has shown since the immediate post-1974 oil boom subsided, the financing issues also seem to have become less difficult to resolve.

One reason is the growing familiarity that the international banks are developing with the market. Another is their penetration of The Gulf and Saudi Arabia. Bahrain as an offshore centre is a haven for more than 70 banks. About a dozen international banks are known to have unofficial representative offices in the kingdom.

These are discreet presences since generally speaking the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (SAMA) is reluctant to allow official representative offices. This is part of an attempt to stop the internationalizing of the Saudi rial. Pioneering work was done by a number of banks in educating contractors about foreign exchange risks in contracting, to which process the Bank of America made a significant contribution.

To ease the burden on the two wholly owned Saudi banks SAMA has issued a list of 100 banks around the world whose standby letters of credit, provided they were issued by the head office of the bank and conformed to a prescribed text, would be acceptable to the Government in place of guarantees issued by a Saudi bank.

Naturally, a SAMA listing is a prize, but non-listed banks can still issue standby letters of credit provided they are confirmed by a Saudi bank which will charge a confirmation commission of about ¼ per cent a quarter, payable quarterly in advance, which has the effect of doubling the cost of the guarantee at the Saudi end.

The Saudi Government once required that the letter of guarantee be issued by a Saudi bank. Before it would do so, the Saudi bank would require that the foreign bank issue a standby letter of credit in its favour to back up its own guarantee to the client. After 1976 this rule was changed.

A second point on which there has been confusion is the "on demand" feature contained in the required wording of the stand-by letters of credit. The text does include a clause which allows the Government to draw against the letter at any time. This has been criticized and, indeed, abused in other Arab countries notably Libya, for having connotations of a "blank cheque". The only defence which can be advanced for the "on demand" clause is that the contract usually contains provisions which protect the contractor.

A banker with considerable experience of Saudi financing, Mr Fakruddin Khalil, of UBAF American Bank in New York, says: "While it is essentially true that this is a blank cheque, the contractors' fears of an arbitrary drawing by the Government have been exaggerated".

The performance bond is usually where the blank cheque aspect causes most concern. It is a guarantee for an amount usually equal to 5 per cent of the contract value. It is put up by the contractor against satisfactory performance and the conventional wisdom is that it is almost never called even if things go wrong.

From the Government's point of view, capricious calling of performance bonds, which the Libyan Government is alleged to have done, would damage relationships with foreign contractors. It also means expensive and time consuming retendering. Yet in 1979 the Ministry of Communications, which is to be the guiding ministry on the Bahrain causeway, felt obliged to move on a Swiss consortium which had a $9.3m roads contract.

It appears that the consortium's difficulties reflected Saudi inflation (thought now to be in single figures), the rise of the Swiss franc, port congestion (now said to be eliminated), and underbidding in the first place.

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ARAB CONSTRUCTION

On this page and the next, business prospects are examined in detail

Consulting engineers

All professionals in construction — whether architect, quantity surveyor or consulting engineer—face similar organizational and professional problems if they wish to establish or keep a presence in Middle Eastern countries.

The first wave of hectic development is being superseded by more orderly, methodical plans; the social and economic aims of projects now in the conceptual stage are likely to have been evaluated very critically, and alternative methods of putting them into effect appraised, without frenetic haste and without targets for fast completion that dominate all other issues. This deliberation, and increasing fund of experience in development is very encouraging for the professional, especially the consulting engineer whose activities, of course, are on the greatest scale, by far, of the three.

Consultancy services are essential in such an approach to development, and are likely to become more effectively applied when the clients — those responsible for initiating the development—are experienced and applying critical appraisals. The package deal is, therefore, likely to be less popular and the approach relying on the professional to be not only more in favour, but less distorted by practices such as fee-competition in bidding for jobs and local lobbying.

That does not imply that the future is entirely rosy. Generally speaking, the British professional has a good reputation in the region, but consultancy services have not always given complete satisfaction. At the recent FIDIC (International Federation of Consulting Engineers) meeting in San Francisco, Dr Rasoul Istrabadi, of the Abu Dhabi Fund for Economic Development, said:

"Everyone is aware that developing countries and lending institutions are dependent on foreign consultants and will remain so for a long time. In the Middle East the consultants had, and still have, a big role and tremendous impact. It is true that many of them helped to develop these countries and are honest and sincere to their client, but this was not always the case. This does not mean that the others were dishonest on purpose, but I can frankly say that they were not capable of handling many projects in the area. In planning, and particularly in long-range planning, many consultants were not up to a high standard in their performance.

"Look at any city in the Middle East and examine the airports, transport, sewage, water system, schools, health facilities, social centres, parks and recreation facilities, industrial parks and agricultural development. Much of the work that the consultants have done will bring them pride or honour. However, airports are to be replaced, streets are jammed, drinking water is unhealthy, and sewers are lacking or are in bad shape."

The professional will have to adapt to take advantage of the opportunities that will be presented to him. One likely, perhaps essential, evolution is to form a joint venture, or some sort of mixed ownership with local and expatriate partners. Local knowledge and presence remain important factors, and the firm that succeeds will necessarily attain high standards of personal representation on the spot.

The greatest opportunities lie in Saudi Arabia. There will be a great deal of work there for many years. The scope of some projects will be awesomely great and professional firms or groups with large resources will be needed to cope with them. A doubling of the rate of investment in projects of interest to the professional construction can be expected in Saudi Arabia in the years ahead, coupled with a demand for higher professional standards in their execution and joint working with local and foreign professionals.

J. H. Stephens

editor,

Consulting Engineer

Contractors

Foreign contractors have had difficulties in the Middle East over the past two years. The cash flow crisis of two years ago in the Arab world resulted in a sharp reduction in development programmes. Contractors suffered; they had to contend with increasing payment delays and indefinite postponement of contracts already agreed.

Since then the domestic markets of most foreign contractors have shrunk, as the world recession has deepened. It has led to a huge overcapacity of the construction industry throughout the world, and has intensified the fight for contracts in the Arab world.

British, French, German, Italian and American contractors obtained work of far less value. The Koreans were able to sustain their quick growth, but even these Asian contractors have now been affected, although they remain the market leaders.

The Arab market is beginning to improve again. With an estimated current account surplus of $100,000m for 1980, the Arab oil-producing countries are expanding their development programmes. Oil surpluses, far greater than those generated in 1974-76, are now expected for the early 1980s.

There is unlikely to be a return to the heady days of the mid-1970s, when work was plentiful and comparatively easy for foreign contractors to obtain. Market conditions and the market's structure are changing.

Ex-colonial links which once gave almost exclusive markets to countries such as Britain, France, and Italy are breaking down, and the Arabs are keen to give as much work as possible to local companies.

Britain relied heavily on the United Arab Emirates market, which is now diminishing as most of the construction of services is complete. The workload of British contractors is likely to show a large drop for the financial year 1979-80 when results are announced next month. The contractors have the difficult task of expanding into Saudi Arabia—by far the largest market—and into Algeria and Iraq, which have ambitious development plans.

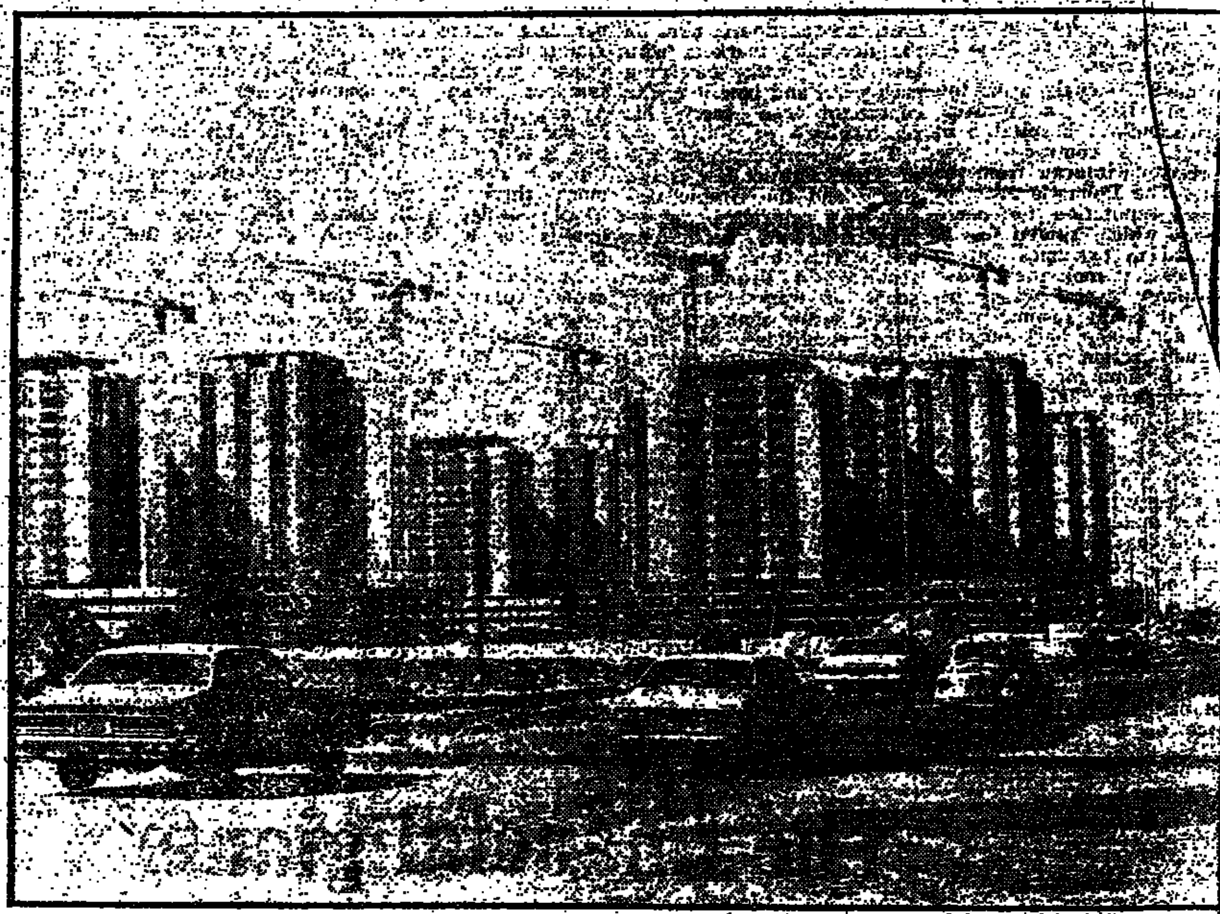
The Koreans, are tackling the problem by seeking joint venture contracts. The Korean Overseas Construction Corporation is touring European countries seeking such joint ventures for the Middle East.

Perhaps such schemes are the most likely to succeed in the new phase of development in the Arab world.

Tony Sutton

news editor,

Construction News



Above: quickly built housing outside Dammam. Top: Korean workers in Riyadh.

Cost consultants

The cost consciousness which is gripping Arab ministries and government agencies in dealing with foreign contractors is long overdue. In the period immediately after 1974, when oil revenues provoked a rash of spending on expensive services, the role of the cost consultant was too often ignored. Now that most countries have embarked on a second phase of development, many of the lessons of the past have been digested.

A good example of the new atmosphere on the Arab market is afforded by the four months of negotiations between the Saudi Saline Water Conversion Corporation, which supervises desalination schemes, and a low bidding consortium headed by Mannesmann of West Germany, for the £257m Jubail-Riyadh water pipeline. The four months of talks resulted in the consortium reducing its price by 25 per cent. The corporation had, two months before the contract award in July, barred four leading international contractors from bidding on another project, on the ground that they had submitted "inflated prices".

Low prices, particularly by South Korean contractors, have been responsible for some of the gloom which has gripped the market recently. Bids for a prisons project in the UAE this year came in at 15 per cent below the estimate made for the client by the cost consultant. It was a case of contractors desperate to stay in the market discounting to the extent of being prepared to take a "loss leader" to stay in business. In this sort of environment, some of the big name contractors of the early 1970s have cut back their operations or effectively retired from the market by leaving behind a small lowly capitalized joint venture with a local contractor to carry on tendering.

Low prices, including that offered by a South Korean company for the construction of a headquarters for the Defence and Aviation Ministry in Riyadh, which has been described as "suicidal", are one side of an equation. To the cost consultant advising a client, they represent another. Most consultants agree that recent developments, particularly in the rich, oil-producing states, make lower tenders feasible.

Single figure inflation is now common in the Gulf states and Saudi Arabia; cheap labour is available on long contracts from the Far East; price stability exists on local purchases, with many contractors able to take advantage of subsidized inputs such as cement and reinforced bar; construction equipment has improved and a good secondhand market exists; there are reasonably modern work camps and other support facilities available.

The cost of construction has if anything come down during 1978-80 in most of the big markets. Cost consultants are having to allow for the fact that many of the oil-producing states have successfully invested in downstream industry and have achieved self-sufficiency in many construction materials. The widely criticized spending on cement factories in the UAE has had the effect of almost eliminating the need for imported cement.

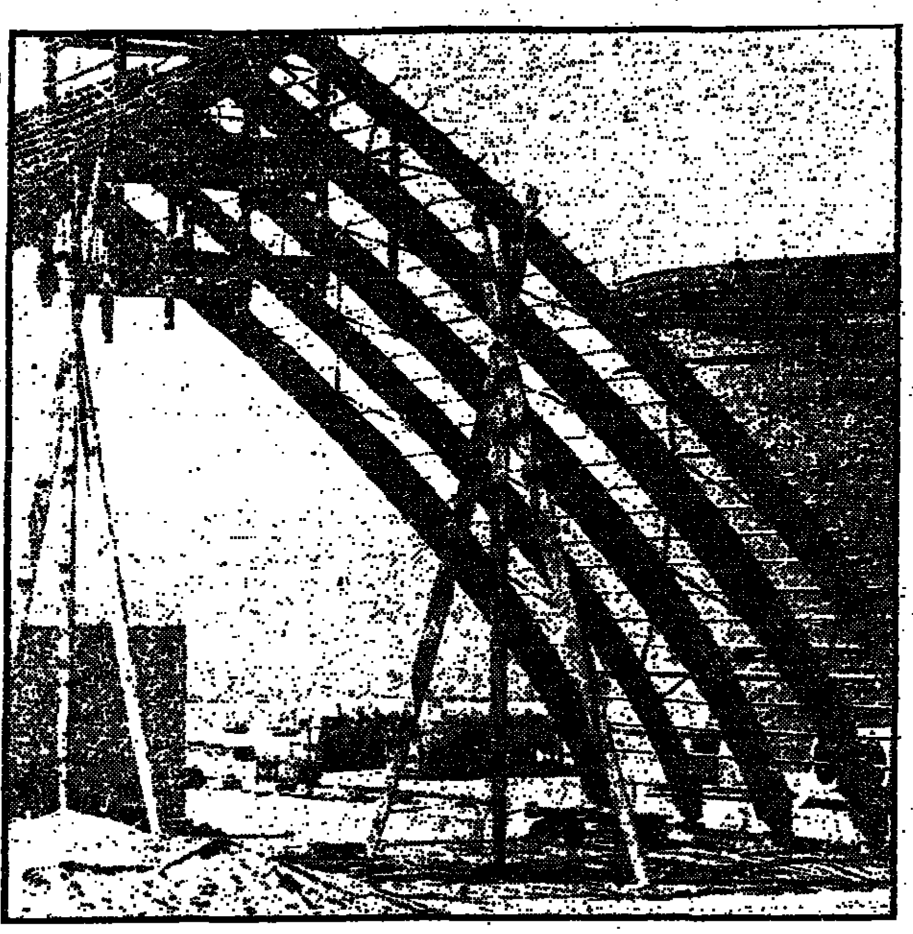
In Qatar the Qatar Steel Company is manufacturing enough reinforced bar to satisfy the local market as well as a significant proportion of the Saudi demand as well. Even Ras al Khaymah, at the eastern end of The Gulf, has contributed to lowering construction costs with its investment in aggregate quarries, cement plants and a lime factory which has found an export market in countries as distant as Kuwait and Iraq.

Construction costs per room for hotels in Dubai are estimated at between 150,000 dirhams (£17,441) a sq metre, for low quality, to 375,000 dirhams (£43,604) a sq metre for high quality. D. G. Jones and Partners, the British quantity surveyors and cost consultants, estimate hospital construction at about 650,000 dirhams (£75,581) a room and banks at about 4,500 dirhams (£523) a sq metre. Residential and commercial buildings can come out at as little as 1,100 dirhams (£127) a sq metre.

Cost consultants, particularly from Britain, have established an enviable reputation in markets where British quality has long been accepted as the standard for the construction industry. Lately there has been a trend towards government agencies, particularly the military, acting as their own consultants. In general, British consultants have survived, even in difficult markets, because of their reputation for straightforward dealing.

John Whelan

Some of the projects planned or under construction will revolutionize the economic and sociological climates of the regions they are intended to benefit. Anthony Davis examines four



Construction at an Aqaba fertilizer plant.

Aqaba, Jordan

Jordan's Aqaba region, on the Red Sea, has considerable development potential. As Jordan's only port, it has grown and its traffic has greatly increased through the general economic progress of the Middle East region.

The recent Iraq-Jordan cooperation agreements include, among joint projects, a railway between Aqaba and the Iraq city of Aqashat, further expansion of the port facilities and construction of a road network linking the port with southern and central Iraq. It is hoped that the mixture of Jordanian free enterprise and Iraqi socialism in these projects will bring mutually beneficial results.

The Aqaba region is arid and sparsely populated. Mineral resources include copper, manganese, glass-making sands and feldspar. But the chief resource is the Gulf of Aqaba itself—an outlet for waterborne traffic and a tourist attraction because of its climate and spectacular coastline.

The primary importance of the region as a site for future development stems *from its transport routes for* carrying goods to the port and it is a logical site for development of plant for processing of raw materials and for manufacturing.

A consultants' study, commissioned by the Jordanian Government and the World Bank, has reviewed a range of possible activities that may be promoted. The consultants, *Dar Al-Handasah*, with Tippetts-Abbett-McCarthy-Stratton, made a number of recommendations.

The pattern of development which has emerged from their plan is primarily concerned with three areas of economic activity—the manufacture of phosphate fertilizers, the port of Aqaba (including the Free Trade Zone to function primarily as a transit zone), and the tourist industry.

Aqaba and the south coast have been planned as a single urban entity: urban Aqaba includes the tourist area lying west of the town, and the south coast incorporates the main tourist development.

Starting about 1982, a satellite community with a population of about 14,000 will be provided by 1990 to house employees in the tourism area and in the heavy industrial zone.

The south coast area has been planned to take tourist accommodation over an eight kilometre stretch to be developed in three phases. It will consist of clusters of activities linked by less intensive uses along the shoreline. It is expected that the initial development will be fairly small in scale and that major growth will occur in the mid-1980s.

The heavy industrial area for the $325m chemical fertilizer plant and other possible uses is separated from the tourist areas by topographic features along the coast and surrounding valleys and hills. The Jordanian *Government*, in its own right and through the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company, has a 51 per cent share in the Jordan Fertilizer Industries company that will operate the fertilizer plant when it is completed in 1981.

In the tourism sector, most hotel building is undertaken by the private sector, with government taking a minority share in some of the large schemes. A Canadian firm has studied a large inland lagoon water sports and leisure complex as part of a $25m project.

As for agriculture in the region, studies revealed that such development in the Quweira-Qa Disi area would not adequately support even the existing population.

But in the Disi-Ram area, village plans are proposed for development to guide the growth of the agricultural settlements springing up in response to the irrigation scheme in Qa Disi.

British consultants Rendel, Palmer and Tritton recently handed in their detailed feasibility study on the Aqaba container port project, which is expected to come into service early in 1982. It is understood that tenders for the new port, to be sited about three kilometres south of the main port on the Red Sea, will be invited later this year. Joint ventures between local contractors and foreign contractors will be favoured.

Work on the $60m expansion project at Aqaba port's *general cargo* area (apart from the phosphate loading berths) is almost completed.

Aqaba is vital to Jordan's economy. In 1975 the port handled 682,000 tons of imports. By 1979 it was handling 2,300,000 tons, and the estimate for this year's is 3,800,000 tons. This will include 1,500,000 tons in transit to Iraq, demonstrating the regional significance of Aqaba and the importance of the Iraq-Jordan agreements. Projected annual import handling capacity for *1981* is five million tons.

Experts through the port have increased on a similar scale. In 1975 they were 870,000 tons. Last year they were 2,700,000 tons and are expected to reach four million tons this year. These exports are almost exclusively in the form of raw phosphate rock and are handled at separate berths.

In 1978, to ease congestion during this period of rapid commercial development, Aqaba port bought two floating berths from Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries. They are scheduled to be drydocked for cleaning in 1982, when the new container port is due for completion.

The floating berths' future is unknown but they will probably be sold, having completed their task of boosting handling facilities during construction of permanent facilities. Also planned for Aqaba this decade is a new 300 MW power station and allied desalination plant.

Kassioun, Syria

Proposals for urban development around Mount Kassioun, north-west of Damascus, have been made after pressure had been exerted *for the provision* of new housing to absorb some of the Syrian capital's expanding population. Proximity to central Damascus and opportunities for exploiting the mountain for recreation and tourism inspired the Government of Syria and the municipality of Damascus to commission Britain's Shankland Cox Partnerships to study an area of 26 sq km bounded by the ridge of Mount Kassioun and the parallel ridge of Daher el Khenzeir, including the Baroda Valley and the Wadi el Rih.

Shankland Cox prepared a structure plan and detailed plans providing suitable housing for 100,000 people—equal to about two and a half years' growth in the population of the city of Damascus—reflecting a cross section of the capital's population. The plan also includes suitable social facilities and appropriate job opportunities, it also exploits natural resources for recreation and tourism.

The main features of the *master plan* include two areas of urban development, a small tourist village, and recreational facilities.

Provision will be made for housing families of different income groups to ensure that there is a balanced community structure. High income families will be accommodated in low density zones of 25 dwellings a hectare in the form of villas and luxury flats to be built by private enterprise. Middle income areas will be developed at 45 dwellings a hectare in the form of terraced flats, maisonettes and houses, built mainly by cooperatives. Lower income areas will be built at an average of 65 dwellings a hectare by the *municipality* in the form of blocks of flats with communal outdoor spaces.

A wide range of shops, services and public amenities will be located in streets extending through the urban areas. Most of the social and community facilities, such as schools and clinics, are closely integrated with commercial development to provide easy access for the whole population.

The plans provide about 10,400 job opportunities—26 per cent in the district centre, 28 per cent in the industrial estate, and 46 per cent throughout the urban areas, concentrated along the commercial streets. The consultants also propose that Mount Kassioun be linked by cable car to Damascus city centre via the tourist village.

Provision for recreation includes small local parks, large parks and sports areas for the residents of Kassioun, and general facilities for the whole of the Damascus population. The latter will include a botanical garden and a zoo in the Baroda Valley, and landscaping on the mountain top and face. A tourist complex on the mountain ridge at Awab el Rih is also proposed.

Syria's population is growing by about 3.3 per cent a year and pressure on schools and hospitals is increasing. State investment to deal with these problems has been increased, and the new five-year development plan (1981 to 1985), now in its final stages of preparation, is committed to encouraging greater private investment in new industrial and related projects.

But while urban expansion projects like Kassioun fulfil relatively short-term requirements, they are only part of wider regional policies for Syria's economic growth. Their aim will be to reduce the attraction of Damascus by spreading new large employment projects over other centres throughout the country.

Meanwhile, the Damascus population growth rate grows at an annual rate of about 4.5 per cent and, in addition to the Kassioun de*velopment, progress* is being made to modernize the city itself and to provide new housing, social and work opportunities. Plans are also in hand to coordinate expansion of Doummar, Maaraba and Tel.

Kenana, Sudan

One of the largest irrigation developments in Sudan, the Kenana Sugar Project, will bring an area of 50,400 hectares on the east bank of the White Nile River, 200 km south of Khartum, into sugar production. The area covered is comparable in size to London within the green belt and will probably be the largest sugar plantation in the world.

The consulting engineer *for the project is Howard* Humphreys and Sons, of the United Kingdom. Britain's Shankland Cox Partnerships are the planning and architectural consultants.

Such a massive project has carefully to be broken down into manageable areas. The arrangement of canals and resultant pattern of agriculture, therefore, provides a clear organizational framework. This is related to zones of the various irrigation water regulators and the management areas for the plantation.

This in turn is reflected in the administration system set up by the Kenana Sugar Company. The plantation is divided into five agricultural management areas, each with its own separate administrative staff and technical facilities.

The main objective for the agricultural management areas has been setting up settlements which give equitable access to a range of organizational and basic service facilities. Each farm village has to support minimum basic services such as water supply, health centres and schools. Two central farm villages have been developed for each agricultural area, one of which acts as the administrative headquarters, with workshops, water treatment plant and housing for senior staff.

Related to the central farm villages are small satellite settlements which are located in relation to the agricultural management of sugar cane production areas. Each small village accommodates 50 households extended over an area of about 6.3 hectares.

This plan forms a system of interdependent settlements that can support themselves, that relate to management areas and to the general phasing of the project, and to the likely settling of a large number of immigrant workers. A township, situated on the south-west part of the *site*, is provided to accommodate the needs of the labour force for the adjacent factory. The maximum distance for walking has been maintained as two kilometres *from dwelling to place of* work.

The total population estimated for the early 1980s, when the project is expected to be in operation, is 40,000. By 1990, this is expected to increase to 50,800, and by the end of the century there are likely to be 65,000 people living within the project boundaries.

Such is the pace of development in this region of Sudan that experts estimate a population of between 105,000 and 120,000 people in urban settlements generated by the Kenana Sugar Project and other agricultural development in its immediate hinterland.

In addition, an estimated 40,000 people will inhabit the rural villages of the area. Collectively, therefore, the total population attracted to the area in such a relatively short time is likely to have considerable impact on existing resources—particularly such services as education, health and transport.

Subiya, Kuwait

During the past 25 years continuing development and urban growth have more than doubled the urban area of Kuwait. Indications are that this pattern will continue and that similar development will be necessary during the next 25 years.

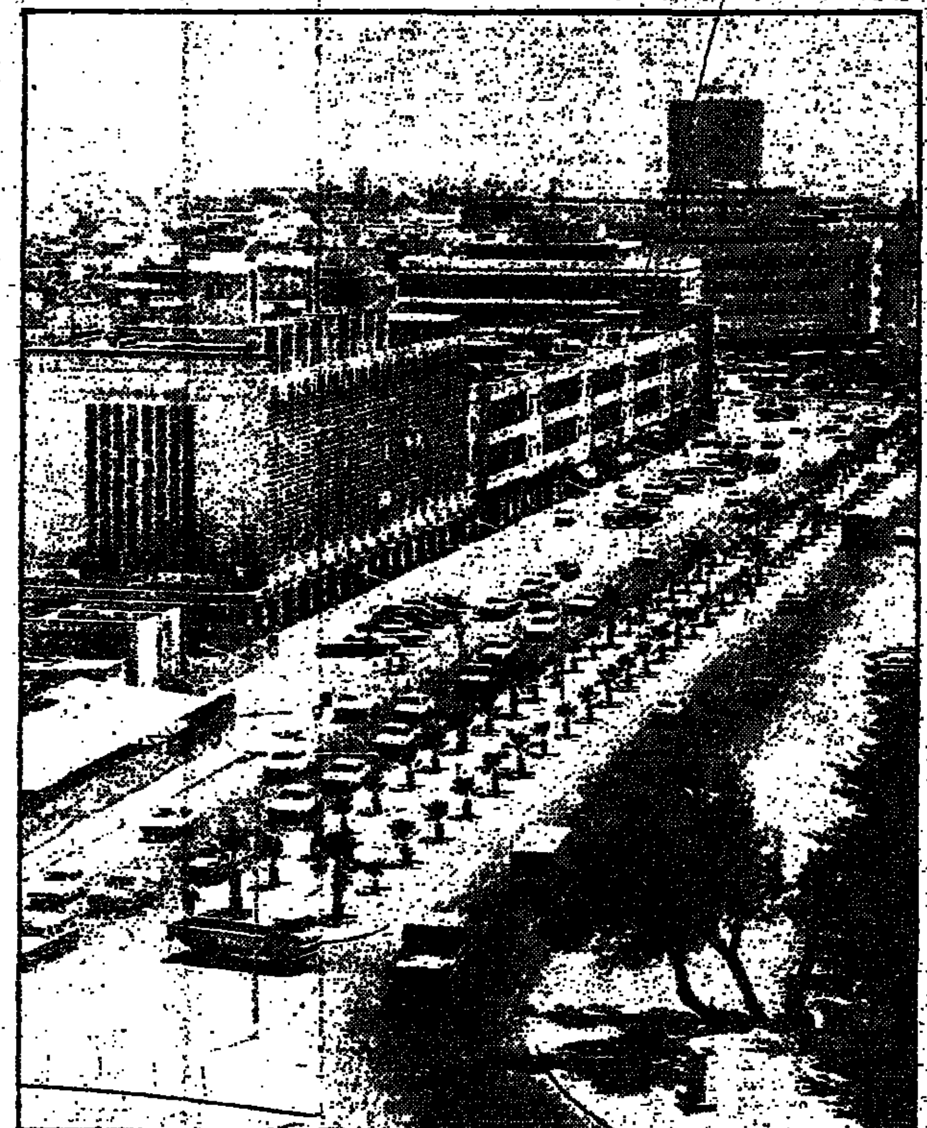
Kuwait covers an area of 17,818 sq km of flat featureless desert, including the Bubiyan and Warba islands. The population at the 1975 census was 991,000—by 1985 it is expected to exceed 1,500,000. This unusually fast growth rate is the result of a combination of natural increase and high levels of immigration. During 1957 to 1975, Kuwaitis, as a proportion of the total population, declined from 56.6 per cent to 47.6 per cent.

From the mid-1980s, at least part of the population growth will have to be accommodated in new areas. A report prepared by Shankland Cox Partnerships and Salem al Marzouk and Sobah abi Hanna emphasizes the need to identify and initiate development in the new growth areas at an early date to absorb the expected overspill population and to accommodate substantial further growth in the 1990s.

The consultants' report examined a number of alternatives for long-term development and chose finally the self-contained new town concept, planned in a dispersed pattern at a distance from Kuwait City to be self sufficient in services and employment opportunities. The consultants advised that such a strategy would allow well designed, high standard urban environments and provide relief to overcrowding and congestion in Kuwait City itself. In addition, it is argued, such new towns will achieve more even distribution of population and employment throughout the emirate of Kuwait.

Of the two sites eventually recommended (Khor al Muffatra, 90 km south of Kuwait City, and Subiya Point, 80 km by road from the city), the coastal location of Subiya was chosen for an overall population target of 500,000. Two factors were influential in the final choice—land potential and current commitments and proposals. And from this analysis it was concluded that the site of Subiya was more attractive and presented better opportunities for development.

The total designated area for the new city is 20,000 hectares, of which about 14,000 will be required for the urban area and associated open space. The remainder will provide for growth and for extensive recreation uses along the south and east coasts.



Traffic flowing at a street junction in Kuwait.

These proposals for the new city of Subiya come at a time in the development of Kuwait when it both needs, and can provide, an important step forward in its environmental development. The structure of the new city, therefore, takes advantage of outstanding features of the site overlooking Kuwait Bay to the south, and the Subiya Channel to the east. A fundamental reason for its choice is Subiya Point's physical character: the ridge across the bay to Kuwait City, coastal lands around three sides, and gently sloping loadbearing land punctuated by wadi depressions and local knolls.

It is a unique site and one that can be greatly enhanced by careful tree planting and landscaping—envisaged as an important element of the development process and phased in line with construction stages.

Trees will take the form of windbreaks and plantations of substantial size. They will also be effective in the structuring of the urban areas, as in the road network in Kuwait City. The plan adopted for the new city is a dispersed alignment, but essentially linear.

The various levels of activity have been distributed throughout the plan but their distribution has been related to the appropriate level of accessibility provided by the transport network from pedestrian and cycle routes to important private and public transport routes. The plan *adopted* for Subiya tries to avoid complete separation of land uses and therefore reduces distances between residential areas, places of employment, leisure and education. Freedom of choice for a number of locations is given in the plan for those who provide facilities and those who use them.

RECONSTRUCTION AND STATE FOR HOUSING AND LAND RECLAMATION

DEVELOPMENT OF NEW COMMUNITIES IN EGYPT

"OPPORTUNITIES FOR INVESTMENT AND JOINT COOPERATION"

President Sadat and Vice-President Hosni Mubarek are listening to the explanation of Engineer Hassab allah El-Kafrawi, Minister of Housing and Construction and land reclamation about the planning of the new cities.

I. The National Urban Development. Context: Problems facing Development

Egypt's population is estimated to have totalled only 2.4 million at the beginning of the 19th century. Since then, it has roughly quadrupled twice, once during the 19th century and again during the last 75 years.

Population is estimated to reach some 66 million by the year 2000*. Depending on different sets of assumptions however, the projected population by the end of this century would range between a low of 60 million and a high of 70 million. The impact of rapid population growth on economic development in Egypt—as well as other similar development nations—could be severe. However, Egypt's situation may be more acute in view of the largely inelastic supply of cultivated land and the long absence of resource planning, areas of potential studies and resources' discovery for new human settlements.

These limitations have resulted in a serious rise in population densities in the Nile Valley and the Delta (from 845 persons per square kilometre in 1960 to some 1,042 in 1975), to make Egypt one of the most densely settled countries in the world.

Population growth in the rural areas, which the agrarian sector cannot absorb, created an imbalance between population and land, and results in ever-increasing migration to urban areas. The outflow from rural to urban areas has become worse by diminishing land holdings.

As a result, the urban component of the population has witnessed a more rapid increase than the total population estimated to reach about 44% today. Currently, the average annual rate of urban population growth is over 4%. This trend toward a higher degree of urbanization, which is common in most developing countries, is likely to continue at a faster pace in the future. However, if this trend is not checked, a congested urban population, extreme shortages in the supply of housing and other basic urban facilities, will result in serious economic and social problems which is certainly unacceptable. Therefore, the Ministry of Development and New Communities is commited from economic, social and physical policies' point of view to the concept of proper infrastructure of an urban centre with efforts to create an economic base and industrialize the national economy.

* The Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics.

II. The System of Cities: Present Trends

The past forces influencing the shape of and leading to the stages of development of the Egyptian system of cities indicate a greater degree of primacy or skewed distribution of urban population in favour of Cairo and Alexandria. The share of these two areas of the urban population has steadily increased from 53% in 1960 to 59% in 1975. It is interesting to note that this trend of urban concentration in Cairo city has been partially at the expense of smaller cities and towns, the latter mostly located in the core of agricultural land and the Delta. However, it has also resulted in hierarchical imbalances in the present urban system in the nation, which is not acceptable economically, socially or politically. These qualities of urban spatial distribution are by no means that of Egypt only, nor are they particularly abnormal for its stages of socio-economic development. Indeed they are common spatial features of the early stages of development and moving from an agrarian or dual economy into a more diversified and industrial national economic structure.

III. Toward Comprehensive National Urban Development policies, Plans and Programmes.

With the full awareness of the Government of Egypt, the above problems and conditions of urban and regional development problems facing Egypt today, the Ministry of Development and New Communities in coordination with other Government and private agencies, is currently formulating long, medium and short terms, urban and regional development policies, plans and programmes addressed to:

(a) Narrowing the gap between rural and urban areas in all fields in order to offset the negative effects of internal migration.

(b) Developing a system of small and medium sized towns and cities in order that the spatial distribution of the population provides better making opportunities and efficient system of labour mobility and hence, new sources of employment.

(c) Changing the urban hierarchy at the country and regional levels by influencing the destination choices of rural out migration. This is very true in the case of Egypt where—as mentioned earlier, the present system of cities in the country is not based on population rank in economic/functional sizes: Indeed, it is characterized by an imbalanced embryonic structure easy to mould if properly planned.

(d) Connecting urbanization with industrialization and agro-industrial base. These elements and/or variables are connected if structural transformation referred to earlier has to come about—especially when we consider that urbanization is a powerful instrument of social change. However, we recognize that the force of this instrument is a function not merely of the degree of urbanization (i.e. the proportion of urban population, however defined to total population), but also of its structure (the orderly hierarchy of and the size distribution between cities).

It is an appropriate time to emphasize the serious social implication of urbanization without the prerequisites of an adequate investment towards a well developed urban hierarchical system to tackle the present development conditions and problems.

This is particularly true where new movement of religious orthodoxy and fundamentalism poses a clear potential danger to the fabric of many countries and societies in the region.

IV. Major Programmes and Projects of the Ministry currently Implemented within the National Plan Frame.

1. New Towns and National Policy

As stated earlier redistribution of population is already an accepted government policy. New towns are recognized as an important link in such policy and recent government actions testify to such recognition. In 1973 the Greater Cairo Planning Commission which, at that time, was the largest and best organized urban planning agency in the country was transformed into a general organization responsible for urban and regional planning in the country as a whole.

In 1977 a proposal was submitted *to the People's Assembly calling* for the establishment of an Organization for the Development of New Towns. The proposal stressed the significance that the government attaches to the role of new towns in the economic and social development of the country. In the fall of 1978 a new ministry was established and charged with the responsibility for the planning and development of new communities. The Ministry of Development and New Communities took over from the Ministry of Housing the responsibility for the General *Organization for Physical Planning* and assumed all the duties and authorities of the proposed Organization for the Development of New Towns. To enable it to perform its functions in an efficient and expedient manner the Ministry was freed from many of the red tape and routine bureaucratic restrictions especially in its dealings with local and foreign experts needed for the planning of new towns.

In summary, it is obvious that during the last six years government has placed a considerable emphasis on the development of administrative structure capable of handling the complicated task of assembling talent and resources for the successful development of New Towns in Egypt. But the real test of government's commitment to New Towns lies in the ambitious programme it established following the October War of 1973. As should be expected the liberation of the eastern bank of the Suez Canal shifted the emphasis in building and planning from the congested Cairo Region to the *partially or fully destroyed and* vacated cities on the western side of the Canal. The three cities of Suez, Ismailia and Port Said were treated as New Towns and were planned as such. As work progressed in the reconstruction of these cities and as life in them began to return to its normal pattern, emphasis began to shift towards the problem of overcrowding in the Cairo Area and the rest of the Nile Valley. To address this problem New Towns, Sadat City and the Tenth of Ramadan were initiated as a first step in the direction of moving urban development towards the desert regions. The two towns were located halfway between Cairo on one hand and Alexandria and Ismailia on the other. Both sites were easily accessible and were judged suitable for the location of new industries thus ensuring their economic viability.

In subsequent years two more towns were planned. Al Ameriyah El-Gedida south west of Alexandria and the Fifteenth of May to the east of the industrial suburb *of Helwan. While the latter is* only planned as a 150,000 persons industrial workers town, it is significant because it emphasizes governments interest in channeling future urban growth towards newly planned communities. The four new towns are planned to accommodate a total population of 1.65 million persons by the year 2000. This represents less than 10 per cent of the population for which new towns are to be built if the recommendations of the National five year plan are to be carried out. Later, a fifth town, 6th *of October was launched. This city* lies on El Wahat Road from El Fayoum Road about 32km west from Cairo with a target population of 350,000. Major economic activities for this city shown in Table I—are those of tourism, light and medium industry and residential.

In other words these five towns are only the beginning of what could be one of the largest new towns programmes since the inception of the British New Towns policy in the late 1940s. The current proposal for three new towns *in the Cairo Region is, therefore,* another milestone in the road towards making such a programme a reality. It also affirms government's commitment to the success and continuity of the new towns policy initiated in the early seventies.

The plans prepared for the first five towns reflect another important government policy. As table 1 indicates these towns are planned as industrial and tourism communities. One is designed to house already existing industrial labour force and the other three *call for industrial employment to* reach as high as 40% of the total labour force. In other words four of these new towns are geared to the need of the growing blue collar class rather than professional and white collar classes that dominated earlier new settlements in the Cairo Region. Indeed this is an appropriate recognition of the realities of future trends in population growth and characteristics.

The plans as approved by the Ministry enforce a commitment to bring about some basic changes in the *structure of new urban communities*. These changes are reflected in lower population densities varying from 35 persons per acre in the October 6th to 61 persons per acre in the Fifteenth of May. These compare with an average density of 100 persons per acre in the built up areas of the Greater Cairo Region. Net residential densities were equally low in the four large new towns and were rather high in the Fifteenth of May but only because the difficult nature of the site dictated such increase. Another important aspect is the large area devoted to recreation and open spaces which varied from 10 per cent in the Tenth of Ramadan to 18 per cent in the Fifteenth of May. In other words it could be successfully argued that one of the basic objectives of the government's new town policy is the reduction in the level of crowding currently prevailing in Egyptian cities and towns as well as the creation of communities with healthier physical environments.

Another important aspect of government policy is the emphasis placed on the redistribution of economic activities. The first new towns were planned as industrial communities with the understanding that they will grow into powerful magnets for economic activities. This was to be attained through a combination of factors based on direct government actions requiring new firms to locate in New towns and improvement of the quality of the new urban environment to serve as an attraction for industrial investors. The later is an important consideration since it is obvious, from the investment allocations of the 1978-1982 five year plan, that government expects the private sector to play the dominant role in the industrialization of new towns (Table 2).

In general, experience in the development of the Tenth of Ramadan and Sadat City suggests that government places higher priorities on the development of the economic base and industrial infrastructure of the new towns. This is intended to enhance their attractiveness for non-commuting population. This also reflects the *serious commitment of the government* to ensure the success of the new urban development policy. As a result it is safe to conclude that new towns are viewed by the central government as an important tool or vehicle through which many of the national goals could be attained. These goals could be summarized into three broad objectives.

1. Solve the problems of the Housing market.
2. Reduce the level of overcrowding in the currently inhabited area (4% of the country) and establish a new urban environment based on better standards and concepts.
3. Protect agricultural lands.

2. Integrated Regional Development Programmes

a) In 1976 the Regional Plan for the North Western Coast was prepared and it indicated a big potentiality for development. Accordingly, the Ministry prepared a Sub-regional Urban Plan for the Development of the Area between km 34 and km 100 west of Alexandria.

b) The Government intends to release 10,000 Hectares of an Arable Land for an Integrated Agricultural Development. This Area is situated in Wadi Kurkur, High Dam Lake Region, Aswan Governorate. It lies to the west of Aswan—at about (35-40) km.

3. Harbours Development within a Regional Context.

Based on a recently conducted development policy study for the Ports of Egypt, in which transportation cost outlays of the Egyptian economy were minimized, a new major port should be developed at Damietta, planned with a capacity reaching 5.6 million tons by year 1985 and 16.5 million tons by the end of the century. The new port located at Damietta is an integral component of Egypt's plans for economic and social progress, with repercussions spanning a broad range of areas—international trade, inland transport, industrial development, urban renewal and the creation of new communities.

Conclusion

These projects and programmes currently being implemented need an atmosphere of international cooperation. There are many mutually profitable investment opportunities for the private investor in the programmes and projects of the Ministry. These profitable opportunities have to be evaluated from two aspects. First, the economic and social aspect and second from the long, medium and short terms horizon. The Ministry welcomes international and private foreign investment to participate in cooperation with the Egyptian public and private corporations.

In that respect the Peoples Assembly "Parliament of Egypt" passed last year a new Law empowering the Government to offer the most favourable development conditions and concessions for building and developing new communities in Egypt.

Urban Centres in Egypt

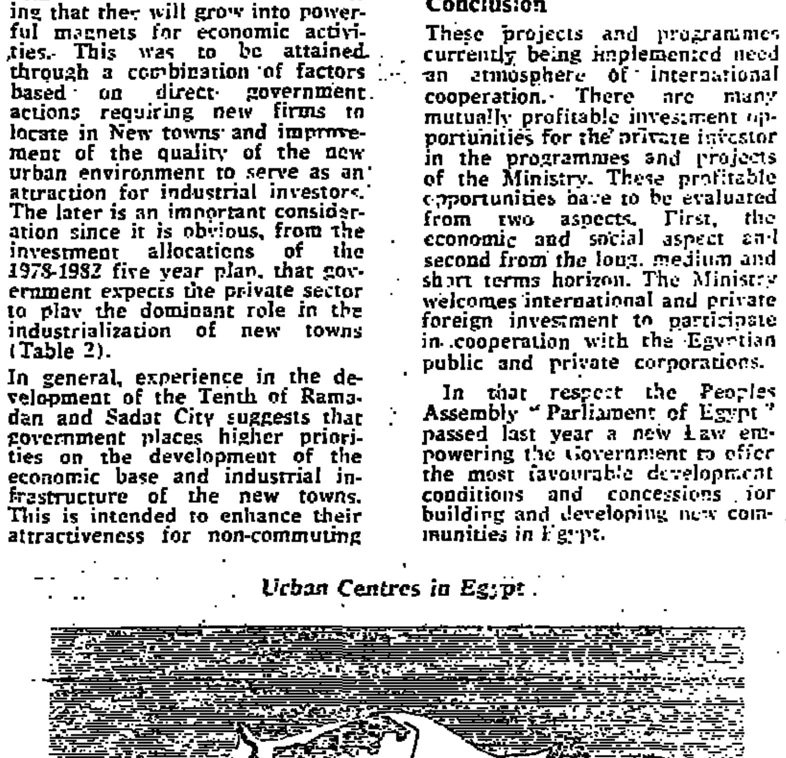


Table 1

New Towns: Comparative Analysis

	Sadat	Ramadan	Ameriyah	May	October
Distance from nearest city (km)	95	58	50	4	32
Planned Population	500,000	500,000	510,200	150,000	350,000
Industrial Employment	36%	40%	40%	(1)	30%
Total Area (ha)	4,841	5,678	4,780	1.034	—
(acre)	11,423	13,400	11,280	2,440	10,500
Residential Services	25%	38%	31%	24%	26.7%
Utilities	27%	7%	27%	21%	(2)
Industrial	21%	20%	14%	(1)	31%
Open Space	21%	10%	11%	18%	6.1%
Roads	13%	25%	8%	37%	17.3%
Tourism	—	—	—	—	17.8%
Residential Density (Persons/Acre)	175	98	145	256	100
Overall Density	44	37	45	61	35

(1) The 15th of May city is planned as a dormitory community for workers in already existing industrial complexes.
(2) Utilities is included in the Item of Roads.

Table 2

Distributed Investments Allocated for New Towns

1978-1982

Sector	Investment (L.E.000)	Percent of Total	Percent
Agriculture	5,000	1.86	1.55
Irrigation	—	—	—
Industry	16,000	.86	4.97
Oil	—	—	—
Electricity and Power	25,000	4.65	7.77
Transport and Communication	50,000	3.75	15.55
Commerce	9,000	5.30	2.80
Housing	18,600	14.56	25.37
Utilities	85,000	14.03	26.44
Services	50,000	7.56	15.55
Total	321,600	4.82	100.00

Source: Ministry of Planning. 1978-82 Five Year Plan. Development Strategy and Regional Planning. Volume 9 August 1977.

MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT AND NEW COMMUNITIES, CAIRO, EGYPT

Water supply is a fundamental problem common to all important development projects in the Middle East. **Anthony Davis** explains how it is being overcome

Sea and rivers will quench parched lands' thirst

Saudi Arabia plans to spend $15,910m on water resource development during the next five years, according to details so far released of the kingdom's third five-year development plan. The money will be used to build no fewer than 37 new dams, 250 supply and distribution schemes and 29 new desalination plants. Whether for domestic supply, industry, sanitation or agriculture, new development plans throughout the Middle East place emphasis on water-related projects. Collectively, demand for consultancy, technology, equipment and materials represents a huge and expanding market.

The United Nations Organization has described the 1980s as the international drinking water supply and sanitation decade—and the challenge of providing access to a safe water supply and adequate means of sewage disposal for everyone is enormous. In the Middle East, as in any developing region, increased budgets for improving water distribution, sewerage and drainage conditions are made necessary by the continuing urbanization of populations. At the same time a wholesale irrigation effort must accompany the pan-Arab realization that agricultural development should feature more in the region's self-sufficiency ambitions.

For the northern states, such as Iraq and Syria, the accent is on large civil engineering schemes to harness river and groundwater resources. The arid Arabian peninsula is forced to employ seawater desalination technology on a huge scale. In both situations, the importation of engineering and consultancy services is matched by a continuing demand for pipes, pumps, valves, tanks, groundworks equipment, treatment plant, irrigation systems and the whole range of materials and fittings needed to bring the water to the tap.

For a country like Saudi Arabia the development of its interior regions is made more difficult by there not being enough water to begin with. In Riyadh, for example, the next five years' consumption is expected to double from the present 227 million litres a day. Because there is nothing to desalinate in the area, desalinated seawater is to be piped 500 km from Jubail. Supply contracts for steel piping for that project were let earlier this year to a Japanese consortium, Hoesch and Mannesmann of West Germany and Italsider of Italy.

A further supply of water is to come from exploitation of traditional sources in the aquifers lying under the Central Region. On the Wasia Aquifer, British consultants Sir M. MacDonald and Partners are working on a project to tap 236 litres a day of groundwater for pumping to Riyadh, 110 km away.

At the Minjur Aquifer, plans are more advanced. Late last year the Salbоukh scheme came into operation, exploiting that groundwater, and soon afterwards the Buwaib project was dedicated. That project was carried out by the British firm Ames Crosta Babcock, whose contract involved sending 60,000 cu metres a day of treated groundwater from 2,000 metres below the surface, 128 km from Riyadh. The company is working on a five-year operation and maintenance contract on the wellfield.

New technology is constantly being sought and applied. For example, the idea of recycling for non-drinking purposes is being adopted. Last October a British firm secured a contract from Saudian Try to install a 180,000 litres-a-day closed recycling system to serve a Riyadh apartment block housing 400 people. The company, Eflo International, believes it to be the first contract let in Saudi Arabia for a closed system. It operates on double plumbing, with all the waste water from the block going to an attached treatment plant.

The mains water supply is mixed with 22,000 litres treated and returned to the set of pipes that feed the water closets, with a smaller volume sent for irrigation. Again for Riyadh, drinking water supply has been increased from what is claimed to be the world's largest reverse osmosis desalination plant—a complex built at the village of Salboukh near by, by the French company, Degremont of Paris, for the Saudi Ministry of Agriculture and Water. Consulting engineer for the project was VBB of Sweden.

The extent to which Saudi Arabia is increasing its fresh water supplies can be gauged by the extent of some projects now under construction—a desalination plant at Rabigh by Italimpianti ($30m), a water treatment plant at Al-Wasia by Kawasaki Heavy Industries, C. Itoh & Company and Sasakura Engineering Company ($76.3m) and the second phase of Al-Khobar power and desalination plant by Niigata Engineering and Mitsui & Company (Japan), Tamimi & Fuad and Amiantit Company (Saudi Arabia), and Grands Travaux de Marseilles and Eau & Assainissement Socea (France) ($137m).

Elsewhere on the Arabian peninsula, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Resources in Abu Dhabi is preparing a five-year agricultural plan for the United Arab Emirates, to cover 1981 to 1985, in which the development of irrigation projects will be a prominent feature. An immediate priority is water supply and conservation.

For this year in Abu Dhabi alone the emirate's Public Works Department is spending $192m for water resources. Earlier this year a $58m contract was awarded by Abu Dhabi's Water and Electricity Department for a 123 km pipeline between the city and Al Ayn to supplement the oasis town with water from the Umm Al Nar island water desalination plant.

The 18-month contract went to the joint venture company Al Salmeen—Bovis. The engineers for the project are Britain's Binnie & Partners.

To the north, Mesopotamia's twin river systems are generating construction contracts to improve agricultural production in Syria and Iraq. The Jordan Valley Authority has begun a project to draw huge quantities of water to Jordan from the Euphrates river in Iraq.

Clean drinking water is ensured at Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, by the reverse osmosis desalting plant.

Earlier this year, Jordanian - Iraqi agreements were signed with a view to studying schemes to bring Iraqi waters to provide for agricultural and industrial needs in Jordan, particularly to the arid eastern desert region along the border between the two countries. It has been reported that one possibility is the establishment of a string of agriculture-based cities in the desert, fed by new water supplies from Iraq.

Last December the Jordan Valley Authority called for prequalification data for the first of what is believed will become a series of contracts worth more than $1,300m during the next five years. The project centres on the construction of the huge Maqarin dam to be built astride the Yarmuk river in north Jordan. The dam will form the heart of a new stage in the Jordan Valley scheme. Stage two aims to irrigate 10,000 hectares of new farmland over the five-year period.

The Middle East's other great waterway, the Nile, will certainly sustain further exploitation in Egypt and Sudan. Work on the latter's Rahad, Kenana and Jonglei irrigation schemes, which are likely to continue for many years, is said to represent the world's largest civil engineering venture.

Egypt is said to have discovered a vast freshwater reservoir beneath its western desert. Reports, first circulated three years ago, described the subterranean reservoir as a sheet of water-bearing limestone stretching from the Mediterranean coast 500 miles southward to near the Sudanese border.

According to a 1977 report in the semi-official newspaper *Al-Ahram*, the reservoir is capable of producing at least 181,000 million gallons of water a year. No further official information has been issued about the find, which experts believed would take a generation or more to develop fully.

Bahrain has given priority to improvement of water distribution, sewerage, and water drainage. Funds have been allocated to renew and strengthen the system, including pumping stations to bring desalinated water from plants to the congested cities. Kuwait is making steady progress to cope with expanding demands—a dual supply system provides drinking water through desalination. Oman uses groundwater as the main source of supply, with some desalination in the coastal areas.

In North Africa, Libya and the Maghreb are mounting one of the most ambitious agricultural schemes by tapping into a vast subterranean water store, claimed by geologists to cover an expanse the size of Lake Superior. Known as the Sarir project, it aims to reclaim more than 1,554 sq km of desert using irrigation wells sunk to a depth of 200 metres. The scale of this project is demonstrated by the recent $30m contract awarded to Westinghouse Canada for part only of the power generation and distribution equipment required. Only 77 per cent of Algeria's population is served by a public water supply system, but a large proportion of this receives only intermittent supplies. Sanitation facilities are available only to about 60 per cent of the urban population and to 40 per cent of those who live in rural areas. The country's main needs include technical assistance for formulating a national water plan and pre-investment studies.

In Morocco, there is an immediate need for a water resources study and financial assistance for new projects. For Tunisia, external assistance is needed for a water resources survey and preparation of a development programme for rural water supply and sanitation.

It is the serious intention of all Arab states to improve water facilities. And, given the diverse mix of geography, climate, project requirements and available investment for water-related work, choice of the most appropriate technology is vitally important. This technology must be imported from the West and it is, therefore, certain that opportunities for participation must grow for at least another decade.

Tony Sutton assesses the difficulties of bonding and the importance of risk management

Sweeping changes in the insurance market

Like a scythe the Arab world's development has sliced through the traditional insurance market leaving in its wake a host of problems for client, contractor, and the market itself.

There have been sweeping changes in the placing of insurance, the intense competition has produced very thin rates so that claims have generally exceeded premium, and the size and complexity of some projects have produced problems on bonding and have elevated the role of risk management.

Only five years ago much of the insurance was placed in traditional centres, such as Lloyd's of London. Today, after the growth of national insurance companies, it is increasingly only reinsurance that is finding its way back to London.

In Saudi Arabia for instance, it is unusual for contracts below $25m to come direct to London for brokerage.

The trend continues. On one of the biggest construction projects at tender stage, the Saudi-Bahrain causeway, worth between $560m and $1,000m, agreement has been reached for placement of 60 per cent of the risk in Saudi Arabia by the country's federation insurance members and for 40 per cent with Bahraini national companies.

A huge reinsurance company, ARIG, is soon to become operational in Bahrain. It is backed by Libya, Kuwait and UAE with $3,000m capital and is designed to attract other Arab countries. Once in operation it is likely to keep even more business in the area at the expense of the London market and of reinsurers such as Munich Reinsurance Company, M. & G. and British Engine.

In nationalized markets, such as Iraq and Syria, the contractor has to accept both rating and cover from the local insurer. This restriction, coupled with possible difficulties in disputing claims, means that firms think of insuring elsewhere under a specialized cover. But this is often illegal under the contract conditions and, in the words of one broker, "has to be done with great care".

More and more countries are also specifying that goods and machinery imported must be insured in the country of destination. Predictably, the Iranian revolution has had its effect. The war risks rating for the Gulf area was the subject of fierce debate between London and the local market, which culminated in proposals to set up a pool for insurance risks to be handled locally. When the pool is established it is hoped rates will level out, as Lloyds's rate increases on hulls have pushed up freight-ing charges for contractors.

Still a matter of controversy is clients' insistence on bid and performance bonds and guarantees in respect of advance payments. The capricious calling of on-demand bonds by Colonel Gaddafi's regime when it came to power in Libya in 1969 is often cited as an example of the risks contractors permanently live with abroad. But there are few other known cases of clients acting in this arbitrary manner.

Of more concern to contractors is the huge contingent liability performance bond guarantees create. On the Saudi-Bahrain causeway, for example, it is estimated by some bankers that contractors could be involved in putting up performance bonds of perhaps $80m and making advance payment guarantees of about $170m.

In January, 1977, after a report from the Construction Exports Advisory Board, Mr Reg Freeson, the Minister for Housing and Construction at that time, said: "A shortage of facilities for bonding and protection against contingent liabilities is thought to be a major obstacle facing construction exporters".

Attempts by the Bank of England and City institutions to create a pool involving both insurance and banking to deal with bonding foundered. Since then the export credits and guarantees department has extended the cover it offers for joint and several contingent liability for consortium members. But the policy has hardly been used, if at all.

Many contractors are now bidding in the name of the local company or associate, and thereby relying on local markets to deal with the problem of bonding and guarantees. Because of the huge sums involved on large projects, risk management is becoming increasingly important. The effects of Pakistan's $50m claim over faults in the Tarbela Dam project are likely to be long-lasting. The World Bank is now expected to appoint insurance or risk management consultants on all their important projects. This would be done at the design stage when the consulting engineer is appointed.

"The Tarbela Dam claim was unique in its proportions and in terms of its impact on the international insurance market", the Water and Power Development Authority of Pakistan, which was the client, said when the claim was finally settled for $16m last year. The claim was initially rejected by the insurers, which included 53 firms from all over the world led by London's Commercial Union.

They argued that the cause of the failure in the dam was faulty design for which there was no adequate cover. Problems of inadequate insurance cover for construction projects and the growing inability of contractors to absorb costs as competition increases and profit margins drop has led many to the view that clients should appoint risk management advisers as consultants.

Working closely with the project manager or consulting engineer, the risk management adviser would cover physical risks, design implications, legal liabilities, financial and political risks.

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TIMES PAST THE TIMES
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THE BOMB BACK ON THE AGENDA

There are occasions when the ambiguity of a conference resolution is of particular significance. *So it was in the defence debate* at the TUC yesterday. The resolution that was passed condemned the siting of Cruise missiles in Britain. That was specific enough. The resolution went on to deplore the Government's decision to purchase Trident Missiles as a replacement for Polaris. That was specific *only* up to a point because it was not clear from the terms of the motion whether Trident *in* particular was being opposed on grounds of cost or whether any British nuclear deterrent would be rejected. The resolution did indeed come down against any defence policy based upon the use or threatened use of nuclear weapons, but while it called for disarmament in both the nuclear and conventional *fields it did not say whether this* should be unilateral or multilateral.

It was therefore a resolution which gave encouragement to the unilateralists but could be accepted by the multilateralists as not directly condemning their position. There are, after all, genuine multilateralists who are against either Cruise or Trident, or both, on technical or economic grounds. So the resolution could be, and was, supported from very different standpoints. This *ambiguity* was not accidental. It was a means of concealing, at least to some extent, the deep divisions that exist within the trade union movement on defence policy.

This development is important for two reasons. It is a further indication that for the first time in nearly 20 years nuclear defence policy has come back right to the top of the political agenda. It almost tore the Labour Party apart when Gaitskell made his great stand in 1960, and now once again it threatens the unity of the party. It is *expected* to provide the most contentious debate at the Blackpool conference at the end of this month, apart from the rows over the party's constitution. But it is not only within *Labour's ranks that nuclear* defence policy has now become a major point of dispute. It will probably be the most strenuously contested *debate among the* Liberals as well when they assemble at Brighton next week. And outside the ranks of all political parties there is now a sense that questions that have lain dormant for nearly 20 years are now being asked again.

The second reason why the trade unions' disagreements on defence are of some consequence is that they make it all the harder to predict what the Labour Party conference will do. The hope has been that the principal unions, most of them under moderate control, would rally round the established policy of multilateralism—while no doubt opposing Trident on grounds of cost, and possibly Cruise as well. *This belief that the unions will* safeguard the principle of multilateralism may still prove to be true. But it is impossible to have any confidence in the outcome when the AUEW, under right-wing control, point in one direction and the Transport and General Workers, under equivocal management, point in another. With such a division of strength and *consequent* uncertainty about the outcome if battle is joined, it is quite possible that the issue will be fudged at the Labour conference as it has been at the TUC. But while that might be a dexterous way of holding the party together, it would neither command the respect of the electorate at home nor strengthen the cohesion of the alliance abroad.

THE VERLIGTES OF SIMONSTOWN

The result of the Simonstown *election* reveals more clearly than ever the feeling among white South African voters of the need for change. It is true that the Progressive Party is disappointed at failing to take the seat. Traditionally a United Party seat, it was taken into Nationalist custody by its sitting member when the UP split up. Now the Nationalist Party holds it by a genuine majority. But there is a difference. That majority was given to the National Party of Mr Botha, not the National Party of Mr Vorster. The Progressives might well have won but for *Mr Botha's* moves. He reshuffled his cabinet last week to give it a more progressive, or at least forward-looking and reformist, appearance. He made an eve of poll speech trouncing the diehards of his party, and plainly repudiating their spokesman Dr Treurnicht, who had defiantly upheld apartheid fundamentalism after his demotion to minor office.

This did the trick in Simonstown. But was Mr Botha merely electioneering, or was he in earnest? Has progressivism won at Simonstown, even if the Progressive Party has lost? Mr Botha certainly knows how to play on the confused feelings of the white voter, if more particularly the Cape voter, both *Afrikaans* and English-*speaking*. The voters increasingly realize, even if Dr Treurnicht pretends not to, that apartheid as evolved since 1948 has run into the sand. But to admit its failure (of which only the latest sign is the famine in the overloaded bantustans) *is to be brought* face to face with the only alternative that avoids confrontation: some tolerable form of power-sharing with non-whites.

The voters do not know what form this can take. They fear that a formula for power-sharing that would leave the whites as the permanent senior partner would now come too late for acceptance. *They fear that the blacks are set* on majority rule, in the crude form of black rule, and will settle for nothing but the Zimbabwe model. Accordingly they want a government that is realistic and will come up with a formula that will obviate a race war. They also feel that the whites must close ranks as bargaining begins in order to dispel any black *notions that they are on the run* and any compromise short of black rule can be rejected.

These feelings account for the Simonstown result and may affect other coming bye-elections. But they do not change the key struggle within the Nationalist Party, which Mr Botha has to win but has not yet won. He would only need Simonstown and many constituencies like it to retain power if the hardline Nationalists broke away from the party. At present he still needs their votes, and meanwhile, though demoted in the cabinet, they *retain immense* leverage in the party machine, and, just as important, in the civil service, so that the whole administration is deeply imbued with hardline attitudes.

Mr Botha's counterstroke is apparently to bring into the gov*ernment Mr Gerrit Viljoen, who* is the chairman of the Broederbond but who accepts the need for change. No less significant is the growing strength of the military in government, personified by the appointment of General Malan as Defence Minister. Thus the government is still a facing-both-ways government. The final decisions have not been taken.

There are two actions that Mr Botha could take to show that his words are not mere electioneering. One would be steps really to end the Mixed Marriage and the Immorality Acts. *His* challenge that the proud Afrikaner nation cannot be dependent for its survival on these sexual taboos struck the right note. To shame the Afrikaners into abandoning these inhumane caste rules would be a step forward—but equally it might split the Nationalist Party as little else could.

The other *move that* would show him in earnest would be the decision to bring black representatives into the planned Presidential Council, which has constitution-making functions. It may *be too late now, but it could be* tried, and is certainly the only way to resuscitate the concept. If outsiders are ever to believe Mr Botha is in earnest it will have to be tried, as a minimum commitment to change. Otherwise Mr Botha, while speaking fair, will be leading the country towards a quasi-military dictatorship, albeit one with multiracial facets. Simonstown hardly voted for that.

CONFUCIAN PURGE IN SOUTH KOREA

After the assassination of President Park in October last year, South Korea's acting president, Mr Choi Kyu Hah, promised the country a democratic constitution and the election of a new government in 1981. He made the point then that, whatever case had been made for the military takeover that brought Park Chung Hee to *power in* 1961, the country's economic transformation since that time had left far behind such political evolution as should have accompanied South Korea's new status in the world. These *arguments were lost in the* wind when a new military coup occurred in December. It was followed by martial law in May of this year, and the installation last Monday of the young and previously unknown General Chon Doo Hwan as a new president devoted to the same authoritarian principles as President Park. The new president was formally endorsed without a single dissenting vote by the National Conference for Unification.

Quick march, by the right, is not however the simple answer *to* South Korea's ideological hesitation. Left-wing and other anti-government demonstrators have been arrested, journalists lacking in anti-communist zeal have been sacked. The *ever*-useful plea of a threat from the communist North is brought out to silence all those who were *advocates of more political* freedom under President Park's rule, and the many more who joined them in the brief weeks of freedom earlier this year.

The purge in the civil service and the drive against corruption has been even more sweeping. Mr Kim Jong Pil, President Park's original political backer, has been made to disgorge the *millions* corruptly acquired. All through the upper ranks of ministries and the police many hundreds have been charged with corruption and many more have thought it prudent to resign. The swathe cut through the media has been equally fierce. Of 172 periodicals most had their licences cancelled for being pornographic, but along with these have gone most of the worthwhile intellectual weeklies and monthlies. Lest intellectual life still show signs of vitality in any of Korea's eighty-five universities, President Chon has told these institutions that their job is to teach students what will best serve the national interest and to understand the real situation that the country faces.

It is not difficult to perceive the Confucian origins of President Chon's authoritarian moral standpoint. That tradition is as strong in Korea as it is in China and in China, *too*, since Mao's death the plea for democracy has first swelled and then been curbed to prevent the demand *becoming insupportable to rulers* whose Confucian instincts are too strong to accept an opposition as a permanent form of political life. Most reports from Korea have admitted that popular acceptance of the new strong man and his purges offers little encouragement for those trying to make the case for political freedom. From being highly critical of the growing repression both American and Japanese officials have been inclined to accept the fait accompli. There are limits to what outside pressure can do where *democracy is such a new* and unappreciated mode of political organization.

That change in Korea in the past two decades of economic growth must have given democratic ideas a stronger foothold and that a now much larger educated public cannot endure a conformist press uncritical of government must both surely be true. More immediately, Korea will certainly be judged by the trial of Mr Kim Dae Jung, for long the country's courageous spokesman for representative government. Some of the charges *seem absurd. The censorship of* Mr Kim's speech in his own defence is another black mark. On no possible grounds could a death sentence be justified. President Chon cannot expect his own view of Korea's "real situation" to be shared by international opinion.

Under sail

From Mr A. M. B. Bell

Sir, Any realistic shipowner operating today, and hoping to be in business tomorrow, knows that sail-assisted, if not fully wind-powered ships, will come. Air Commodore Nance, in his letter (Sept 2) points out that the momentum of research cannot be allowed to falter. Operating along a route between Bristol and Cape Town, which includes two pronounced areas of trade winds, we have been able to feed weather information to Air Commodore Nance's team to help them in their assessment of practical circumstances.

From the depths of one of the most prolonged freight rate depressions in modern history, and barely surviving the phenomenal increase in fuel price rises in the past seven years, all but the richest shipowners can be forgiven for being preoccupied with the task of meeting the month's bills, fighting for the next cargo, and combating the encroachment of worldwide government interference. The latter ranges from *trade protection* to unilateral reductions in how many people a ship's lifeboat can carry.

Despite all this we are a brave breed. In the depths of the 1929-1932 depression every now famous name—and a few who have faded into history—was pioneering the technology and building up the fleets which gave Britain a *modern* merchant navy with which to go to war in 1939; a key factor of the victory that is often forgotten. Whilst perhaps a few of us have an eye on defence issues now, all of us want sail-assisted ships encouraged but despite the best efforts of the General Council of British Shipping, this is unlikely to be a joint project amongst British shipping operators.

Early in 1981 we anticipate putting a 500 gross ton sail and diesel-engined coaster into our route between Ascension Island and St Helena, two British colonies 700 miles apart, in the tropical south Atlantic. All year round the south-easterly trades blow. This is a very obvious route to exploit a "sail-assisted passage" even though the little ship runs on a mere two tonnes of diesel oil a day.

We know that for this innovation we cannot rely on any official encouragement, let alone the cost of *the devices* involved. Employing the only young ship's captain to be near achieving a "square rigged" endorsement in his masters certificate, we even have in-house experience to make it work. Who will *follow us?*

Yours faithfully,

A. M. B. BELL,
Managing Director,
St Helena Shipping Company Ltd,
3 Church Row,
Porthleven,
Helston,
Cornwall.
September 3.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The electoral see-saw

From Lord Harlech

Sir, Mr Callaghan's speech to the TUC Conference on Tuesday (September 2) highlights the unrealistic confidence of all political leaders that their party will, under the present electoral system, be re-elected and remain in power for many years. His plea to the TUC for support clearly reflected this outlook when he drew attention to the need for stable government, and "to put an end to Conservative and Labour Governments enacting and repealing legislation in turn".

Of course we want to get away from drastic reversals of policy each time the Government changes as the result of a swing of only a few per cent in the votes cast at a general election. These instant re*versals have done incalculable harm to British industry and society.* But however desirable greater continuity may be, it can only be achieved by electoral reform and changing to a system of proportional representation.

It is high time our political leaders adopted a more realistic attitude and at least undertook to examine seriously the merits of electoral reform for which there is growing support.

Yours etc,
HARLECH,
Chairman,
National Committee for Electoral Reform,
60 Chandos Place, WC2.
September 4.

A diplomat's business

From Sir John Wilton

Sir, Some myths, it seems, will never die and one of the sillier of them has just been repeated by Mr Peter Hennessy in his Whitehall brief of September 2, where he states that the Chatham House policy unit "all agree that . . . economic and trade matters . . . are still regarded as 'a second-class area that proper diplomats do not get involved in'."

If it is true that the pundits of Chatham House hold that view it can only be from ignorance and the *sooner they make a serious study* of the matter the better for their reputation for objectivity. If Mr Hennessy has misrepresented their views I hope they will say so. He is at least a quarter of a century or so *behind the times if by "proper diplomats"* he means those promoted to the higher posts in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and to Embassies in the United States; the countries of the European communities; places like Switzerland which is one of our biggest export markets; the oil-producing states; and the East European countries and China with whom business is conducted on highly specialized terms.

In most countries an intimate knowledge of local conditions, legislation and personalities is necessary for the successful conduct of business and most businessmen with whom I and my colleagues have dealt over the past decade or so are glad to admit *that they find just* that knowledge—and the assistance they look for—in our Embassies abroad. They do not go to the Embassy to be taught economics or told how to run their businesses, but to *hear about the factors and conditions* peculiar to that particular market.

There is, of course, an entirely separate question, which is whether United Kingdom economic and com*mercial policy is well conceived.* But that is a matter that involves the political parties, the trade unions, the CBI, economists (of Chatham House and elsewhere), the Treasury, the Department of Trade, the Bank of England and journalists at least as much as it involves diplomats: who have to try to make sense of the views and pronouncements of all those bodies as well as of the equivalents in the countries in which they are accredited.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN WILTON,
Wilmere Lodge,
Middleton Stoney,
Oxfordshire.
September 2.

The theology of marriage

From Mr Jeremy Gaskell

Sir, One problem that will vex curial minds if presented with a request to develop a theology of marriage based on the "total mutual self-giving" in human sexuality will be annulment, rather than contraception which dominates pre*sent thinking. If the authenticity of* a marriage is to be judged on the degree of "self giving", then either annulment will become redundant because it will be impossible to categorize that degree, or it will become a magic formula for ending unhappy Roman Catholic marriages: a deduction the authorities would not wish to encourage.

Yours faithfully,
JEREMY M. GASKELL,
29 Epple Road, SW6.
August 20.

French connexion

From Mr L. R. Weston

Sir, The slogan "French fishermen rule, aux quais?" reported by my Broadcasting House colleague Leslie Robinson (September 3) could in fact be an echo of the origin of the expression OK.

According to the Oxford Dictionary, OK was first used as an election slogan by President Van Buren, the initials being those of his birthplace, Old Kinderhook, New York State. One school of thought predates it, however, to Louisiana when that state was under French rule.

According to this theory inspectors weighed and graded bales of cotton as they were delivered to *Mississippi river ports for shipment.* Those found faulty for any reason were turned back. Porters bearing those which passed muster were told "aux quai"—to the jetty.

Like jazz, the expression could *well have travelled up the Missis*sippi to win acceptance throughout America and eventually the world—and not just the English-speaking countries.

Yours faithfully,
LAURENCE WESTON,
BBC External Services,
Bush House, WC2.
September 3.

Polish lesson on communism in practice

From Mr David Holbrook

Sir, I was one of those who, at Cambridge at the tail end of the pro-communist movement, found themselves under a powerful appeal from Soviet developments. What appealed to us was the promise of a new and rational kind of social organization, and even the materialism of communism itself. It seemed to offer at last an escape from the hypocrisy of capitalist values, which were to us (as they were later to Simone de Beauvoir) the mere elevation of class interests into spurious principles. The philosophy of dialectical materialism seemed also to offer a release from the cruelties and bigotries of religion, such as we witness today all around us. In short, we became entranced by communism because it seemed the most rational *approach to social and economic* problems, and the most *truthful* approach to man's predicament.

There was however one difference, as we soon discovered, about communist truth. Lenin devised a form of political activism and theory in which anything must needs be sacrificed to expediency. Only show that the future domination of the proletariat, which was historically inevitable, required a certain action, and it became justi*fied*. Any destruction of human values was vindicated, by the promise of eventual communism. This meant, of course, that traditional values could be rejected as "bourgeois", and even truth itself could be jettisoned, in the name of what was, after all, a vision, a postulated new society—in the name of blind faith.

I was one of those who left the party when the Zdanhov and Lysenko affairs made it clear that, *under Stalin, even human culture* and science were to be sacrificed, if necessary, to such expediency. And since those days matters have grown worse and worse—a paralysed and rigid concept of what the "dictatorship of the proletariat" *must* mean has impelled the powerful Soviet Union to suppress all new growths in the sphere of the exploration of truth, in Hungary, in Czechoslovakia, and in such spheres as the misuse of psychiatry, the suppression of dissidents, the treatment of artists, and the harassment of Dr Sakharov.

Now, surely, it must be plain to the world, over Poland, that the Soviet Union is a blatant enemy of *truth. It jams broadcasts, to prevent* its own people knowing about the Polish workers' movement. It tells lies about Poland as absurd as the paranoid lies it tells about Afghanistan. Whatever else the Polish *workers have* achieved they have exposed the communist movement as one which lives by an untruthful travesty, endorsed where necessary by force—as was clear in Prague in 1968, when, with banners depicting the "proletariat" hung about the place, Russian tanks rumbled about the streets to suppress the actual workers, wherever they began to cry "Dubcek!"

Communism, however, is still respectable in our universities, and some of my colleagues of the forties are still leading Marxists. The dreadful offences to human truth and rationality committed by Marxism in action seem to leave them untroubled, not even when *these offences have led to vast mass* death and suffering. It would be interesting to hear their comments, as to whether there isn't something inherent in Marxist philosophy which led it to become, instead of a new science of politics and social organization, a horrible new darkness, which relies upon lies, suppression and brutality.

Yours, etc,
DAVID HOLBROOK,
Denmore Lodge,
Brunswick Gardens,
Cambridge.
September 1.

From Mr Zbigniew Mieczkowski

Sir, The policy of non-interference into the crisis in Poland could only be justified if backed by a promise of some financial aid to help to stabilize the collapsing economy of *that country*.

This may lead to East-West dialogue with possible reestablishment of détente, so much desired! This could also allow the Polish communist Government to give concessions to the workers.

When the Second World War ended, the United States, aiming to prevent communism spreading to the West created a strong Germany. Surely Poland deserves at least another Marshall Plan or similar treatment *once given so freely to* those responsible for her destruction.

Yours faithfully,
ZBIGNIEW MIECZKOWSKI,
Brooks's,
St James's Street, SW1.
August 29.

From Mr L. Gilbert

Sir, You welcome the weakening of the Communist Government in Poland. It may be true that such governments were installed in East Europe under the protection of the Red Army and not by revolution from below; perhaps not surprising in view of the slaughter of progressives during the German occupation.

However, one should recall the role of the fascist and semi-fascist regimes in power in these countries before the war and how they supported, or at the least did not impede, the German drive against the Soviet Union. It is understandable that the latter should want friendly governments in power on her western frontiers.

But this is also in our interests. The destabilization of Poland opens the way to that of East Germany, which would be a necessary step towards the reunification of Germany. The West is officially committed to the latter, though in *reality may not be enthusiastic.* Sooner or later, the political and military role of Germany must catch up with her economic might. In fact, the strongest industrial power in Western Europe already has the largest land forces. It may be that the British nuclear deterrent (unlike the cruise missile) and the French *force de frappe*, together with their forces in Germany, are in reality designed to contain the threat. However, once events move they can do so remarkably rapidly.

Two politicians who were or are anathematized in progressive circles, Winston Churchill and Enoch Powell, drew attention to the real military danger to Britain from *Germany, not from the Soviet* Union. Powell not long ago pointed out that traditional British policy was to maintain an alliance with Russia (irrespective of the nature of the regime in power) against a German threat. It would be well to ponder on these words before rushing to welcome fundamental changes in Eastern Europe.

Yours faithfully,
L. GILBERT,
24 Lewes Road, N12.

An international Jerusalem

From the Archdeacon of Oxford

Sir, The letter from Lord Banks and others (September 2) or something like it, was to be expected sooner or later. It is of special interest to me as one who was a resident of the Holy City in 1947, when on Nov*ember 27* that year the United Nations General Assembly, by a more than two thirds majority, approved the United Nation's Special Committee on Palestine proposals to partition the Holy Land into an Arab state and a Jewish state, Jerusalem and its environs, including Bethlehem to the south, and Ramallah to the north, to be an "international enclave".

At the time many of us thought this the fairest solution of what seemed an intractable problem. The immediate reactions were rejoicing on the Jewish side but dismay on the Arab side, which refused to have anything to do with it. The Palestinian Arabs invoked the help of *their* Arab neighbours. Jordan, Syria, Iraq and Egypt, to assist them to frustrate the implementation of the plan. I frequently heard them say that their object was "to drive the Jews into the sea".

I have always opposed a divided Jerusalem, which was the case between 1948 and 1967. The Holy City has been open to all, especially pilgrims from the three monotheistic faiths, since June, 1967, as it had been before 1948. While regretting *the timing of the present Israeli* Government's recent decree regarding Jerusalem, I am bound to say that I wholeheartedly applaud what *Teddy Kollek, the indefatigable* mayor, has done not only to ensure free access to *all* the holy places, but also in so *many* ways, to make Jerusalem more beautiful and better administered than ever before.

Attractive as internationalisation may seem to the three noble lords, the precedents elsewhere are not encouraging. More important, it has to be realised, that in 1947 the Jews were prepared to accept this as part *of the United Nations package deal* allocating them their Israeli state. It is a bit late now, after more than 20 years of Arab-Israeli strife, to expect Israel to oblige meekly. Rather should the various suggestions made by Mr Kollek and others be carefully and expeditiously explored. These include the possibility of certain areas of Jerusalem, mainly in the Old City, being under the protection of the countries concerned with the various shrines—as some have put it—some *sort of* "Vatican" arrangement. I just add that of course the Orthodox Patriarch and the leaders of all the non-Roman Catholic communities would need to be similarly treated. Likewise with the Jewish and Muslim holy places.

Yours faithfully,
C. WITTON-DAVIES,
Christ Church,
Oxford.
September 2

Aid for the Third World

From Mr M. A. Cameron

Sir, Will you please accept grateful thanks from one who has been a technical adviser in Third World countries for both the United Nations and the World Bank, for Melvyn Westlake's article (August 14)?

The statistics quoted of actual and planned British aid expenditure and the aid GNP ratio over 10 years tell the obtuse and humiliating story, with its implied scorn for the Brandt Commission report.

This report commands serious attention on three accounts:

1. That after two years of wide-ranging travel and discussion, a *commission with* equal and authoritative representation from the richer northern and the poorer southern countries of the world produced unanimous conclusions.
2. That the title of the North-South *report deliberately includes* the dramatic words, "Programme for survival", and says why.
3. That the commission have been able to identify and stress the *mutual* benefits to rich and poor *nations that could result from* implementing the commission's recommendations, including their "emergency programme".

For we in the North need more outlets for our exports to create more jobs; the South need more of the goods and technical services the North can supply. Means have to, and can, be found of providing the finance required to link these two continuing needs.

From a global point of view—and, surely at this point in history a global viewpoint is essential—the coexistence of these two needs does not make sense.

As our Government points out, *the world economic system* can change to meet changing circumstances; but such changes have to start with change in the attitudes of the dominant northern countries, among which Britain is perhaps uniquely qualified by its experience and resources to take the lead. To have abdicated from such leadership at this time is a shame-making decision, which could well have electoral repercussions for a Government which at present shows signs of needing all the electoral support it can attract.

Yours etc,
M. A. CAMERON,
22 Jireh Court,
Perrymount Road,
Haywards Heath,
West Sussex.

The life of a Welshman

From Sir Cennydd Traherne and others

Sir, The hope of Welsh people everywhere is that a satisfactory solution will result from the forthcoming meeting between the Home Secretary and three representatives of the Welsh nation.

We recognize that the Archbishop of Wales, the Most Reverend Dr G. O. Williams, Lord Cledwyn and Sir Goronwy Daniel have given a lifetime of service not only to the people of Wales but to the British nation in religion, government and *education. It will be a sad reflection* on Her Majesty's Government if their intervention to save the life of Dr Gwynfor Evans does not secure a positive response.

This mission has the support of *the majority of those concerned* with the peace and welfare of this country, including those who, like ourselves, are not members of any Welsh nationalist political party.

We are deeply anxious about the bitterness, disruption and possible violence which will follow if this mission fails. We trust that the gravity of this situation will be fully taken into account in the discussion.

Many thinking people in Wales believe that, if appropriate action is not taken, *the death of this noble* and peace-loving Christian gentleman will be the result of a failure by Her Majesty's Government to carry out its own pledge, the fulfilment of which for Dr Gwynfor Evans and many thousands of others was vital to the cause for which they have lived and are ready to die: the preservation of the Welsh language.

Yours faithfully,
CENNYDD TRAHERNE,
IDRIS FOSTER,
BENJAMIN SWANSEA AND BRECON,
THOMAS JONES,
ELWYN DAVIES,
J. A. DAVIES,
HYWEL E. EVANS,
PETER MAGILL,
E. G. BOWEN,
IEUAN G. JONES,
A. D. LEWIS,
W. J. ST ERVYL-GLYNDWR RHYS,
S. I. ENOCH,
Hendre,
Brynymor Road,
Aberystwyth,
Dyfed.

Immigrant's detention

From Mr H. D. Sills

Sir, Certainly the case of Zamir is disturbing, as was indicated by Mr Arthur Davidson in his article "Habeas Corpus: how its spirit has changed" (August 12), though this is not solely for the reasons that Mr Davidson has adduced.

Mr Zamir had a right of entry under paragraph 38 of the 1973 rules; but the immigration authori*ties took three years to answer his* application, by which time he was over 18. All three courts, the Divisional Court, the Court of Appeal, and the House of Lords, held that Mr Zamir's failure to disclose that he was married had vitiated *his* right of entry, even though he had not been asked about it. (In the similar case of Mangoo Khan Lord Denning held that there was no duty of disclosure, and of the House of Lords' decision in *Commissioners of Customs and Excise v Tan and Another*, 1977).

Neither the Court of Appeal nor the House of Lords really considered the other, prior, aspect of the case. However it was considered in the Divisional Court, where Lord Widgery said: "When the application for the entry certificate was made the applicant was only 15 and did not require to show that he was unmarried or that he was fully dependant . . . But by the time the authorities got around to dealing with the application he was 18, and, as a child of 18, if that is the material date to judge these matters, he was not entitled to enter the *United Kingdom under paragraph* 39, without showing that he was unmarried and wholly dependent" (Weekly Law Reports, 1979, 3:90 [July 20, 1979]).

It is wrong that delay by the immigration authorities should be capable of depriving an applicant of his right of entry under paragraph 38. There was some uncertainty about the authenticity of Mr Zamir's birth certificate; but the court did not pursue the matter: and, this apart, I submit that Mr Zamir's right of entry ought not to have been impaired by the delay, that the question, therefore, of his subsequent marriage was irrelevant, and that he was guilty of no deceit *in failing to disclose it.*

Truly yours,
H. D. SILLS,
Hillstead,
Great Shelford,
Cambridge.

Wrong turning

From Dr R. A. Buchanan

Sir, I have not seen the new book on *Industrial Archaeology* to which you give a notice today (September 3) under "Books for children", so I make no judgment on its contents other than the illustration of a water-wheel which you reproduce. On this, however, it must be said that, quite apart from showing the wheel going round in the wrong direction in relation to the flow of water, it is alarming to find a juvenile audience being encouraged to treat such a potentially lethal piece of machinery as a fairground feature which may be clambered over with immunity.

Yours faithfully,
R. A. BUCHANAN,
Centre for the History of Technology, Science and Society,
University of Bath,
Claverton Down,
Bath

Green and pleasant land

From Mr Roland Moyle, MP for Lewisham East (Labour)

Sir, I note that the Pope's visit to Great Britain is being described as "purely pastoral". Am I right in believing that this is a subtle hint from a sensitive world leader that he expects nothing of industry and commerce to be left by the time he arrives?

Yours faithfully,
ROLAND MOYLE,
House of Commons.

COURT CIRCULAR

BALMORAL CASTLE
September 4: The Duke of Edinburgh this morning attended the Annual Conference of the British Equine Veterinary Association Congress (President, Mr A. Cunningham) at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, SW7.

Mr Richard Davies was in attendance.

His Royal Highness later visited the Farnborough International '80 Air Show and was received upon arrival by Her Majesty's Vice Lord-Lieutenant for Hampshire (Sir Hugh Smiley, Bt).

The Duke of Edinburgh, attended by Air Commodore Sir Archie Winskill and Mr Richard Davies, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

The Prince of Wales will attend an Order of Christian Unity reception at the Bible Society, 146 Victoria Street, London, on October 28.

Birthdays today

Lord Delfont, 71; Sir David Follett, 73; Professor Peter Fricker, 60; Mr Stuart Hibberd, 87; Mr Arthur Koestler, 75; Sir Francis Loyd, 64; Professor A. D. Momigliano, 72; Professor Sir Denys Wilkinson, 58; Air Vice-Marshal B. C. Yarde, 75.

Forthcoming marriages

Lieutenant C. R. Style, RN and Miss C. A. Woodford
The engagement is announced between Lieutenant Charles Style, Royal Navy, son of Lieutenant-Commander Sir Godfrey Style, CBE, DSC, Royal Navy, and Lady Style, of Rocklands, Norton-sub-Hamdon, Somerset, and Charlotte, elder daughter of the late Lieutenant Tim Woodford, Royal Navy, and Mrs George Walker, and stepdaughter of Mr George Walker, of 8 rue du Moulin, Brumath, Strasbourg.

Mr N. S. D. Bulmer and Miss A. M. E. Gurney
The engagement is announced between Nigel Sebastian David, elder son of Mr and Mrs R. H. Bulmer, of Bromtrees, Hereford, and Angela Mary Esterel, daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. Gurney, DSO, MC, and Mrs Gurney, of Tacolneston Hall, Norwich, Norfolk.

Mr A. M. Scott and Miss E. J. David
The engagement is announced between Alastair Malcolm, younger son of the late Mr Gordon L. M. Scott and Mrs E. M. Scott, of Terregles Avenue, Pollokshields, Glasgow, and Erica Jane, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs John David, of Arkley Hall, Barnet, Hertfordshire.

Mr L. A. Barr and Miss D. M. Cook
The engagement is announced between Lindsay, son of Mr and Mrs A. H. S. Barr, of Auckland, New Zealand, and Diana Mary, daughter of the late Mr and Mrs V. Cook, of Radlett, Hertfordshire.

Mr P. A. Freedman and Miss D. M. McNulty
The engagement is announced between Philip, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Morris Freedman, 1 Talbot Crescent, London NW4, and Diane, elder daughter of Dr and Mrs Myles McNulty, Hillcrest, Midford Road, Combe Down, Bath.

Mr J. D. Lowry and Miss C. J. Pasold
The engagement is announced from Sydney between Jeremy Dalton, eldest son of Mr and Mrs D. Lowry, of Lyme Regis, Dorset, and Christine Jane, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs E. Pasold, of Lucerne, Switzerland.

Marriage

Mr J. J. R. Green and the Hon Mrs Claerwen de Ulvert
A service of thanksgiving was held yesterday at Chelsea Old Church after the marriage of Mr James Green, son of Mr and the Hon Mrs John Green, of 38 Chelsea Park Gardens, SW3, and the Hon Mrs Claerwen de Ulvert, elder daughter of Lord and Lady Gibson-Watt, of Doldowlod, Powys. The Rev C. E. Leighton Thomson officiated.

Latest wills

Mr Hubert Griffiths, of Walton-on-the-Hill, Staffordshire, left estate valued at £40,956 net. He left all of his property to the Salvation Army.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid; tax not disclosed):
Baker, Mr Leslie John Stanley, of Orpington, Kent .. £163,556
Burrell, Mr Edgar Claude, of Ewell, Surrey £158,414
Downing, Mrs Violet Constance, of Oadby, Leicestershire £252,498
Dudfield, Mr Kenneth Percy, of Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire £157,929

£10,000 bond winners

The winning numbers in the September draw for £10,000 Premium Savings Bond prizes, announced yesterday, were:
5AS 528460 (winner lives in Kingston upon Thames); 7TL 735788 (Brent, London); 14VT 763868 (Lancashire); 20VL 805113 (Barnet, London); 22ZK 479422 (west Sussex).

Pope's British visit linked with renewal of church

By Robert Nowell

The Pope's planned visit to Britain in 1982 was linked yesterday by Cardinal Hume, Archbishop of Westminster, with the internal renewal of the Roman Catholic Church in England and Wales, initiated by the National Pastoral Congress last May.

Addressing the National Conference of Priests yesterday at its eleventh annual meeting in Birmingham, the cardinal said that when the Pope visited a country it was his normal practice to meet the Bishops' Conference.

"I would like to think that on that occasion each diocese will present the Holy Father with a summary of what it has done between the National Pastoral Congress and his arrival, to implement the congress and the vision it offered", he said.

In the months before the visit, the cardinal told the priests, their efforts should be such that when the Pope left they would be living the Gospel more faithfully and more fully. "If that happens, every effort will be worthwhile. If it does not, the visit will become just a pleasant memory."

The cardinal expressed the hope that people would not demand too much of the Pope during his visit. "These visits are very exacting, and he cannot go everywhere", he said.

The visit would be planned to allow as many people as possible to enjoy and benefit from it. "Judging by his visits to other countries, it will be a matter of a few days."

Asked how Catholics could answer the fears of those who were disturbed by the prospect of the visit, the cardinal said that he had been overwhelmed by the generosity and enthusiasm shown in the press. He liked to think that expressed the prevalent mood.

Unity discussed in Italy

From Peter Nichols
Rome, Sept 4

Pope John Paul II told members of the Anglican-Roman Catholic International Commission today that unity had been marred by the sins of men, "but it was never entirely lost".

Addressing them at his summer residence in Castelgandolfo, the Pope said: "We have a common treasure, which we must recover, and in the fulness of which we must share, not losing certain characteristic qualities and gifts which have been ours even in our divided state".

The members of the commission, led by the joint presidents, the Roman Catholic Bishop of East Anglia, the Right Rev Alan Clark, and the Archbishop of Dublin, the Most Rev Henry McAdoo, had just ended a meeting in Venice devoted largely to the outstanding difficulties of papal authority.

After 14 years the task of the commission was drawing to an end. "Now the time is approaching when you will make a final report, which the respective ecclesiastical authorities must assess. Here is a great responsibility.

"Your work will be taken seriously, weighed with all the care and sympathetic attention it demands. I thank God for what has been achieved, and I thank you who have worked in his name with a desire to be submissive to his spirit."

The Pope's visit, page 12

Christenings

Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, is godmother to the infant daughter of Mr Donald Cameron Yr of Lochiel and Lady Cecil Cameron of Lochiel, who was baptized Lucy Margot Therese in the chapel of The Border Saints, Monteviot, on Sunday, August 31, by Don Fabian Cowper, OSB, assisted by the Rev David Maybury. The other godparents are Mr and Mrs Hugh van Cutsem, Mr Jackie Stewart, Mr James Barclay, the Countess of Lichfield and the Countess of Euston.

The infant son of Mr and Mrs Peter Reeve was christened William Francis by the Rev Christopher Courtauld at St Paul's, Knightsbridge, yesterday. The godparents are the Hon Charles Harbord-Hamond, Mr Thomas Hessel, Miss Katharine Cooper and Miss Venetia Heathcote.

Photograph by Dennis Risley

Topped out: The Rev Alan Webster, Dean of St Paul's Cathedral, on the new lead roof of the nave, with the restored north-west tower behind him, after a topping-out ceremony yesterday. High-level work is now complete.

Today's engagements

Exhibitions: Town and country in French nineteenth-century paintings, National Gallery, 10-5; Festival of English vineyard wine, Birling Manor, Eastdean, East Sussex, 12-4; Robert Louis Stevenson and Victorian Scotland, Canongate Tolbooth, Royal Mile, Edinburgh, 10-5; Mary Rose; Amoco heritage collection, J. Steven Dews, special exhibition gallery, National Maritime Museum, 10-6 (last day); Annette Chevallier, Camden Arts Centre, Arkwright Road, 11-6; International exhibition of miniature textiles, British Craft Centre, Earlham Street, 10-5.30.

Lectures: Raphael, by Audrey Tyndall, National Gallery, 1; Turner in Rome, by Mary Ellis, Tate Gallery, 1; Western woodcuts, by Geoffrey House, 11.30; Athletics and ancient Greece, by Ian Jenkins, British Museum, 1.15.

Dulwich College Old Alleynians

The second reunion of Old Alleynians will be held at Dulwich College on Saturday, October 4. All former members of the college who left after the summer of 1942 and by the summer of 1954 are warmly invited to attend. Full details of the arrangements for the day may be obtained from the Master's Secretary, Dulwich College.

25 years ago

From The Times of Tuesday, Sept 6, 1955

Aid for immigrants

The Jamaican Government is to be advised to finance and manage an organization in the United Kingdom to help both Jamaican immigrants and the cities to which they go in the search for work and homes. They will also be recommended to adopt an orientation programme in the West Indies to remove misunderstandings about Britain from the minds of intending immigrants. These two courses of action will be recommended by Dr Clarence Senior and Mr Douglas Manley in a report they will write on their return to Jamaica after a field survey in Britain lasting nine weeks. Dr Senior and Mr Manley were asked to make the survey by the Chief Minister of Jamaica, Mr Norman Manley, so that they could give advice on the formulation of a programme to help West Indians to adjust themselves to British life.

Science report

Zoology: Vocal repertoire of rats

By the Staff of *Nature*

A study of the sounds made by nine species of Australian rats reveals a wide vocal repertoire, both audible and ultrasonic. Dr C. H. S. Watts of the Institute of Medical and Veterinary Science in Adelaide has found that the rats emit their pips, squeals and whistles in much the same circumstances although the different species come from all over Australia, living in habitats ranging from arid desert to tropical rain forest.

Dr Watts, who recorded the calls of rats kept in the laboratory, termed their earliest sounds, emitted during the first three weeks of life, neonatal pipping. Those brief ultrasonic pulses were produced when a baby rat was removed from the nest and exposed to the cold, or when handled by its mother or by an experimenter. Baby rats in the nest were also prone to give what Dr Watts terms a clear squeal, an audible call particularly associated with suckling or a disturbance caused, for example, by some movement of their mother.

Between weaning and puberty most of the rats studied were rather quiet, but there was some juvenile pipping—at a higher ultrasonic frequency than neonatal pipping—during encounters between young males. Aggressive encounters between adults were accompanied by squeals, both clear and diffuse, from the subordinate combatant after dominance had been established, or by long and short whistles. The whistles were both audible and ultrasonic, and were sometimes given by mothers when their young were removed from them.

Other sounds emitted chiefly during aggressive encounters were coughing, which was ultrasonic, and two voiceless sounds, hissing and tooth chattering. The latter was also sometimes recorded from rats threatened by an experimenter.

Like those who have studied the calls of rodents in the past, Dr Watts finds it hard to assign a general function to the various sounds he has recorded, and does not know what they would all mean in the natural life of a rat. But his study has shown that future researchers will have to take account of a wide range of vocal signals if they are to understand the way such animals communicate with each other.

Source *Journal of Zoology*, August (volume 191, page 531), 1980.
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BRITISH ASSOCIATION/SALFORD

Extracting fear from a visit to the dentist

It need not hurt to go to the dentist, the association was told yesterday. All that is needed is more regular visits, the dentist to take more time and care and a better system to be found for paying him, Mr John Woolgrove, a dentist and psychologist, said.

A survey of patients carried out at Aston University, in Birmingham, showed that 40 per cent of those sampled had at one time or another delayed a visit to the dentist because they were afraid. Yet 93 per cent of them knew they should visit the dentist at least once a year.

But the matter was largely psychological, Mr Woolgrove said. Fear stopped patients attending so that when they did go procedures were needed that if not handled carefully could cause pain.

The expectation of pain also made patients over-sensitive, so that stimuli and procedures that should not hurt were interpreted and perceived as painful. Yet even patients with a real phobia could quickly be cured if time and care were taken.

One patient, whose teeth were in a bad state after 10 years avoiding the dentist, was terrified of injections. But when a surface anesthetic was applied before a warmed injection, the patient was unable even to detect that it had been given.

Careful explanation calmed fears, and the fear of drilling was overcome for some patients by offering them a cutout switch which stopped the drill. Fifty patients were involved in the study, but not one actually used the switch.

Pain and fear control require time and a slow rate of work, Mr Woolgrove said. But the system of payment meant that dentists were penalized for working that way.

Adoption of inner city programmes said to be 'a massive waste of resources'

From Pearce Wright
Science Editor
and Nicholas Timmins

For more than a decade attempts by government to tackle inner city decline have been a monumental failure. The millions of pounds spent on the operation can be assessed, but the cost in terms of social blight is inestimable.

That was the nub of an analysis by Mr Christopher Stoddart in a controversial paper presented yesterday to a special meeting at the conference of the British Association in which he sought a more effective approach to resolving the troubles of our decaying cities.

Mr Stoddart, who until recently was research secretary of the Department of Environment's Centre for Environmental Studies and is now senior executive of the regional companies secretariat at the Independent Television Companies Association, described the adoption by central government of "inner city" programmes as a massive waste of resources.

By concentrating on relatively small pockets of urban deprivation in a very small number of large cities, in the so-called "seven inner city partnership" areas, central government had failed to recognize that the causes of inner city decline went much wider than those few localities.

Deprivation was by no means confined to a few areas, but could be found in many medium-size towns and even in rural areas.

Investigations that might have shown that poverty was more widespread and that its causes were broader had not been commissioned, even though government research spending on the inner cities had risen five times as rapidly as other social research spending between 1969 and 1978.

In the reorganization of government-funded research and development proposed by Lord Rothschild when he was head of the Central Policy Review Staff, he had suggested transferring a proportion of the budgets of the five research councils to ministry departments so that they could control as "the customers" a certain proportion of research money.

That reorganization became known as the customer-contractor principle.

In an indictment of the principle on which all government funding of research has been based since 1972, Mr Stoddart said: "Ministers and civil servants create policy and do not always share an interest in researching the assumptions of that policy".

When research had been commissioned it had been heavily controlled. Subsequent reports on subjects as varied as comprehensive schools, lavatory seats, squatters and rent arrears had all suffered delay before publication or had been severely amended by government.

Mr Stoddart said he recognized that publicly funded research must be politically accountable. He therefore supported a proposal made by Professor Peter Willmott to the Social Research Association for more influence over the use of research funds by the new select committees of MPs who scrutinize expenditure department by department.

In the case of the inner city, he said, it was possible to see how the Rothschild customer-contractor principle had consistently worked against both good research and, ultimately, good policy.

Heart transplants defended by doctors

Leading doctors yesterday strongly defended Britain's heart transplant programme in the face of criticisms earlier this week that transplants were "tragically irrelevant" in the context of the high death toll from heart disease.

Sir Douglas Black, president of the Royal College of Physicians, said such attacks were highly discouraging to patients and the transplant teams.

The same criticism that the procedure has too high a death rate and is too expensive was made of kidney transplants and open heart surgery when they started. Both procedures now save hundreds of lives a year.

The argument by Dr Peter Draper, of the unit for the study of health policy at Guy's Hospital, London, that effort should go into prevention rather than salvaging treatments, was based on a false antithesis, Sir Douglas said.

"It is not as if if you stop doing cardiac transplants the surgeons are going to go out with sandwich boards and start telling people to live the good life", Sir Douglas, a former chief scientist to the Department of Health, said. They undertook much other cardiac surgery.

"It must be very discouraging to the transplant teams, to patients awaiting transplants, to their relatives and the relatives of the donors to hear the whole thing being called into total disrepute on economic grounds", he said.

Sir Douglas was supported by Professor John Goodwin, professor of cardiology at Hammersmith Hospital, London, a member of the Government's transplant advisory panel and president of the International Society and Federation of Cardiology.

Despite the eight deaths from the 22 transplants performed in the present programme, the results were encouraging, he said. Transplantation was a practical method, although still to some extent a research procedure.

"The demand exists. There are many patients who need the operation. There is no reason at all why the results should not be as good as those achieved by Shumway", Professor Goodwin said.

"Prevention and medical science should advance in parallel. "It would be absolutely wrong if talented people of imagination and great competence were to be deprived of the resources to carry out new and innovative work, because if that happened all innovation would rapidly come to a halt."

The same arguments had been put against open heart surgery. "Had we stopped at that point and become discouraged by the death rate we should have put back the advance of cardiology by several decades", he said.

OBITUARY

SIR GEORGE PICKERING

Major contributions to clinical medicine

Sir George Pickering, FRS, FRCP, who made major contributions to clinical science and was Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford University from 1956 to 1968, died on September 3 at the age of 76. He was Master of Pembroke College, Oxford from 1968 to 1974.

George White Pickering was born at Whalton in Northumberland on June 26, 1904, and learned there to love fishing and gardening. He was educated at Dulwich College and entered Pembroke College, Cambridge, with a Major Scholarship in 1923. He obtained a 1st Class in both parts of the Natural Sciences Tripos. His subject in Part II was physiology, and it was to remain the base of his own approach to the problems of clinical medicine. In Cambridge he met a fellow medical student, Carola Seward, who was a daughter of the Professor of Botany and Master of Downing, and whom he married in 1930. There were a son and three daughters of the marriage.

In 1926 he went to St Thomas' Hospital for his clinical training, with a scholarship which was supplemented by teaching biology at Westminster School. While at St Thomas' he attended ward rounds at University College Hospital and came under the spell of Sir Thomas Lewis, who was showing that clinical medicine could be studied as a branch of inductive science, a study which Lewis called Clinical Science.

After completing his training, Pickering was appointed assistant in the department of clinical research and lecturer in cardiovascular pathology at University College Hospital. This was a golden age at University College Hospital, which at that time had on its staff Wilfred Trotter, T. R. Elliot, C. R. Harington, Thomas Lewis, Charles Bolton and A. E. Boycott, all fellows of the Royal Society. Lewis's department was the acknowledged centre of clinical science and among Pickering's immediate associates were Himsworth, McMichael, Smirk and Wayne, all of whom were to achieve distinction. Pickering was Lewis's favourite pupil and can be regarded as his lineal descendant. Here he laid the foundations of his work on the circulation, on headache, on peptic ulcer and on temperature regulation. His scientific interests were wide but his major study was the arterial circulation; it culminated in his book *High Blood Pressure* (1955) which at once became a classic. He avoided the danger, which is inherent in Lewis's approach, that clinical science may degenerate into a rather sterile analysis of symptoms, and he was one of the first to see that the study of a large group of patients with a particular disease may reveal features which could not have been seen in the individual case.

In 1937 he was appointed professor of medicine at St Mary's Hospital and soon acquired a heavy load of teaching and administration in addition to his abiding interest in research. His unit was evacuated to Hereford during the war, and he was a member of the University Grants Committee from 1944 to 1954, and of the Medical Research Council and Clinical Research Board from 1954 to 1958. He made a short stay in Oxford as visiting professor in 1954.

His scientific ability and personal charm, his tastes and mannerisms, made a great impression on those who were concerned with the future of the clinical medical school in Oxford, and when the Regius chair of medicine became vacant in 1956 he was the obvious choice. During the previous 50 years the Regius Professorship of Medicine had been held by men like Osler and Garrod who had already completed their life's main work and came to a post which was in some sense a sinecure, but the duties attached to the professorship had been radically changed by the growth of the medical school and teaching hospital and by the coming of the National Health Service. To be *primus inter pares* it was necessary for the Regius Professor of Medicine to be in charge of a department of his own as well as acting as the permanent dean of the medical school.

With the aid of the Wellcome Trust a separate university clinical department was established in the teaching hospital with its own wards and laboratories under the control of the Regius Professor of Medicine. This was a total assignment that would have daunted most men but Pickering carried it off triumphantly and his department rapidly attracted research workers from all parts of the world. The stream of important publications continued unchecked as also did his visits abroad as lecturer, visiting professor and recipient of honorary degrees.

The medical situation which faced Pickering on his arrival in Oxford was complex. Lord Nuffield had given his benefaction for the establishment of post-graduate research departments in the hospitals. There had been a tacit assumption in some quarters that the example of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, the pioneer school in American medical education, would be followed and that when the new clinical professorial departments for postgraduate research had been firmly established an undergraduate clinical school would be set up. The War and the exodus of clinical students from London to Oxford telescoped this process and a clinical school was started before the Nuffield professors were adequately housed. Some members of the University felt that this was an opportunity for the formation of a university hospital on American lines, though the introduction of the National Health Service, in which the provision of clinical facilities for university teaching and research is the responsibility of the Minister of Health and not the University, made this in fact impracticable. Finally, the National Health Service had made it incumbent on the University to be the centre of postgraduate training for the practitioners and doctors in hospitals throughout the Oxford Region. The physical accommodation for all these tasks was inadequate, and the relations between the University and the Board of Governors of the Hospital, between part-time and whole-time teachers and between protagonists of undergraduate and postgraduate teaching, were all showing signs of strain.

Within a few years Pickering had built up for himself a position of great strength in the councils of the university and the medical school. His opportunity came in 1964 when a number of important posts in the clinical school became vacant more or less simultaneously and it was possible to review the situation as a whole. Pickering and his colleagues were able to present a plan whereby the diverse interests of the different members of the school were satisfactorily integrated and what might be called the second wave in the development of the Oxford medical school was able to proceed satisfactorily.

Pickering's distinction in his own field of clinical medicine was united with a strong and active concern in the sphere of education in general. In his evidence to the Franks Commission which was subsequently reprinted in the *Oxford Magazine*, he had argued for a university education which bridges the arts and sciences with the aim of developing a more integrated sensibility in the individual. His book *The Challenge to Education* (1967) extended this argument and examined the damage done by premature specialization in schools. A practical man as well as a humanist he deplored the total ignorance of technology forced on successive generations of arts graduates by narrowness of specialization from an early age, in schools. *The Challenge to Education* made an eloquent and forceful plea for a thorough reexamination of sixth form and undergraduate courses.

Pickering also continued writing on medical and cognate subjects. His *The Nature of Essential Hypertension* had appeared in 1961 and *Hypertension: Causes, Consequences and Management* was published in 1970. In 1974 there appeared the highly provocative *Creative Malady* which explored the role of psychoneurosis in the achievements of a number of distinguished figures in history, ranging from Florence Nightingale to Proust. *The Quest for Excellence in Medical Education*, was published in 1978.

George Pickering had been elected Master of Pembroke in 1968 and on his retirement from the Regius Professorship he took up this office which he occupied until his final retirement in 1974, in which year he was elected a Hon Fellow of the college. He was also a Pro-Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University from 1967 to 1969.

Pickering had received a knighthood in 1957 and became a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1960. He was President of the British Medical Association (1963), a trustee of the Beit and the Astor Foundations and adviser to the Nuffield Provincial Hospitals Trust, and a member of the Hebdomadal Council at Oxford. Numerous academic distinctions were conferred on him both in this country and abroad. However, no one was further in his outlook from the organisation man than George Pickering and he had a passionate interest in individual experimentation. An unbroken day in the laboratory gave him the same sensuous pleasure as others get from a walk on the hills or a symphony concert. He enjoyed good food and drink and the companionship of his fellows, and in his middle years he looked like a rather small Silenus. Long after the war he drove a pre-war car which was old without being vintage, and he was the last to notice that his shirt was becoming tattered and that his razor required a new blade. A hereditary tremor, an acquired lameness and a diffident manner disguised a formidable strength of purpose and output of energy.

LORD BROCK

Lord Brock, MS, FRCS, PPFRCS, died on September 3 at the age of 76. He was President of the Royal College of Surgeons from 1963 to 1966.

Russell Brock will be remembered, in the main, for his contributions to the surgery of the heart, in which field he was the accepted pioneer in this country. Working quite independently, he, almost simultaneously, arrived at the same conclusions as his American colleagues, who were first in the field in the surgical relief of mitral stenosis. Although this procedure had been carried out once 25 years previously by Sir Henry Souttar, this was the beginning of the surgery on the structures inside the heart. This operation, which was carried out blindly, was a precursor to the more complicated procedures which are now carried out under direct vision, and in their devising, Brock took a not inconsiderable part.

He had firm views on transplants and in 1968 published an article in *The Times* in which, among other things, he called for anonymity in the transplantation of hearts.

His place, nationally and internationally, as a cardiac surgeon, is well illustrated by the honours which fell to his lot after these pioneer efforts were publicized.

The son of Herbert Brock he was born on October 24, 1903 and educated at Christ's Hospital and Guy's Hospital.

Obtaining the FRCS (Eng), he held a Rockefeller Travelling Fellowship which was spent in the surgical service of the late Professor Evarts Graham, in St Louis, Missouri, United States of America. It is here that his interest in thoracic surgery first was stimulated and to which he devoted the rest of his life. On his return from the United States, he took the MS London, and very soon he was appointed to Guy's Hospital and to Brompton Hospital, the staffs of which he adorned for many years.

His contributions to the literature of cardiac surgery were basic and fundamental, he also produced an important book on the anatomy of the bronchial tree and lung abscess. He was, for many years, editor of Guy's Hospital Reports, and also wrote an excellent account of the *Life and Work of Sir Astley Cooper*, his brilliant predecessor, whom he so much admired.

Latterly, he, by his own efforts, reconstructed the women's operating theatre of the old St Thomas' Hospital. This was a most important work, and should a monument be necessary to remember Brock, this, for a long time, will serve as such.

His association with the Royal College of Surgeons was long and valuable. In 1935, he won the Jacksonian Prize for an essay on *New Growths of the Lung*, and became a Hunterian Professor in 1938. In 1949, he was elected a member of the council of the College, and served as vice-president from 1956 to 1958, was Bradshaw Lecturer in 1957, and Hunterian Orator in 1960. In 1963 he was elected president. He was knighted in 1954 and created a life peer in 1965.

In the academic world, in this country, he received the Julius Mickle prize of the London University (1952), the Fothergillian Gold Medal of the Medical Society of London (1953), the Cameron Prize of the University of Edinburgh (1954), the Gold Medal of the Society of Apothecaries (1955), and the Gold Medal of the West London Medical & Chirurgical Society (1955).

Abroad he had many honours from many countries, those he cherished most were the honorary Fellowships of the Royal Australian College of Surgeons and the American College of Surgeons, and the conferring on him of the status of honorary Visiting Physician to the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore.

Brock was not an easy man to know intimately, it is doubtful whether anyone achieved this; however, he was an agreeable colleague, and although strict in his handling of his juniors, he was always scrupulously fair, and what is more, would exert himself to the limit to guard their interests once they had gained his complete confidence. Meticulous in his conduct of affairs, almost to the point of fussiness, he could not tolerate slackness in those who worked with him, he suffered fools badly and, in his early days, was not backward in making this obvious. Later in life he mellowed considerably and managed to control the restless dynamism which characterized his early days and led to not a little criticism by those who knew him only slightly.

He was a supreme individualist, independent in his outlook, and consequently tended to plough a lonely furrow; thus he almost unconsciously found it difficult to accept the opinions of others, engendering a certain amount of critical opposition from those who were unable to appreciate the single-mindedness of his approach to a problem.

He trained a considerable group of young surgeons, who bore unmistakeable evidence of his personality, and they have carried on well the traditions he has left behind.

He married in 1927 Germaine Louise Ladevèze. They had three daughters one of whom died. Lady Brock died in 1978.

MR I. H. LEVISON

Mr Isaac Harry Levison, who died on September 2, was a member of the main board of Sears Holdings Ltd from 1961.

As managing director of Sears footwear division from 1954 until 1978, he played a major role in the creation of what is now the largest footwear manufacturing and retail business in the United Kingdom.

Lady Crutchley, wife of Admiral Sir Victor Crutchley, VC, died on September 2. She was Joan Elizabeth Loveday, youngest daughter of William Coryton, and she was married in 1930.

Captain Charles Ford Hammill, CIE, who died on August 30 at the age of 88, was Commodore, Senior Naval Officer, Persian Gulf, 1942-44, and Commodore in Charge, Royal Naval Establishments, Durban, 1944-46.

Rampie Stander, the South African rugby forward, died in hospital in Bloemfontein on August 28. He was 34 and had played in five internationals, one against the British Lions in 1974 and four against New Zealand in 1976.

Mr Percy Briggs, CBE, who died on September 1 at the age of 76, was Regional Director, N. E. Region, Central Electricity Generating Board, 1958-61. He was a member of the Electricity Council from 1962 to 1966.

هدية من الأهرام

هكذا من الاصل

THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

■ **Stock Markets**
FT Ind 490.8, up 1.0
FT Gilts 68.93, down 0.11

■ **Sterling**
$2.4190, up 32 pts
Index 76.5, unchanged

■ **Dollar**
Index 83.5, unchanged
DM 1.7765, up 0.3

■ **Gold**
$647.5, up $10

■ **Money**
3 mth sterling 16⅝-16¾
3 mth Euro $ 11⅝-11¾
6 mth Euro $ 11⅝-11⅞

IN BRIEF

Opec leaders plan new conference on pricing

An extraordinary conference of oil ministers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries is likely to be convened immediately after the meeting of finance, foreign and oil ministers in Vienna on September 15 and 16.

The conference will try once again to reunify the Opec price structure. Any resulting price rises will be small. Saudi Arabia is expected to raise its price from $28 a barrel to the $32 benchmark figure which was agreed at the last meeting in Algiers and which most of the Opec moderates are using to fix their own prices before their second summit meeting in Baghdad in November.

It is also expected to reduce its production by one million barrels a day for the fourth quarter to ease the glut of supplies which is developing on the market.

Oil discovery

The Union Oil Company of California's Netherlands subsidiary has made another oil discovery in the Dutch sector of the North Sea. The well was drilled by Union Oil Company of The Netherlands and flowed at a rate of 1,941 barrels of 26.4 gravity oil.
gravity oil. Texaco and Union Oil of California have also reported discoveries in the North Sea.

Westward dispute

Both sides in the boardroom battle at Westward Television appeared in the High Court before Mr Justice Dillon yesterday. The board is attempting to stop a shareholders' meeting called by Mr. Peter Cadbury for September 10. The hearing was adjourned until 2pm today.

'Dawn raids' meeting

The Council for the Securities Industry met yesterday to discuss recommendations from its special committee looking into stock market "dawn raids". A statement is to be issued today.

Cable & Wireless chief

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, has confirmed the appointment of Mr Eric Sharp as chairman of Cable and Wireless.

Car output down

United Kingdom car output in the four weeks to August 23 was estimated to be 42,000 compared with 44,000 a year earlier. Production for the first eight months was 660,000, a fall of 12.2 per cent on the same period of 1979.

Kaiser decision

The board of directors of Kaiser steel are to meet today to decide whether to liquidate the company.

Philippine mix

Filling stations in the Philippine city of Bacolod are to start selling a mixture of petrol and anhydrous alcohol made from sugar cane molasses next week.

Wall Street lower

The Dow Jones Industrial average closed 4.35 down to 948.81. The $ against the SDR was 1.32220. The £ was 0.547064.

Bank postpones recall of £500m facility to ease pressure on interest rates

By Melvyn Westlake

The Bank of England yesterday gave banks another month to repay the £500m that it lent them earlier in the summer in yet another attempt to hold down short-term interest rates.

This move is the latest in a long sequence of such actions stretching back to the beginning of the year, and as with all the others, the latest postponement of the banks' loan repayment is described by the authorities as being intended to "smooth" distortions in the City money markets.

The £500m was due to be repaid next Monday. It originally formed part of a £700m Bank of England facility under which gilt-edged stocks were bought from the banking system, with the intention that they should be repurchased later.

Such arrangements increase the bank's liquidity and take pressure off interest rates. Another £750m is also outstanding under a similar arrangement, but expires on September 15.

The authorities are thought to be particularly concerned that short-term interest rates do not go above 17 per cent. If they did it becomes attractive for blue-chip corporate borrowers to take loans from their banks and re-lend the funds to the short-term money markets.

This is known as "round-tripping". Blue-chip companies can borrow at about 1 per cent above the banks' 16 per cent base rate.

It would be viewed as particularly undesirable for blue chip borrowers to re-lend on the banks' "make-up" day—September 17.

This would inflate bank lending and deposits, and consequently increase the money supply figures. Overnight money rates were about 16 or 16½ per cent yesterday and seven-day loans were just below 17 per cent.

If it were not for persistent "smoothing" operations by the Bank of England, there would almost certainly have been much greater pressure for a rise in the minimum lending rate, the keystone in Britain's interest rate structure.

A rise in interest rates would be unwelcome to the Government. The already high level of interest rates is straining the finances of many companies, particularly manufacturers, and profits have sunk very low. A rise in the cost of corporate overdrafts would probably force many companies into bankruptcy.

But by holding down interest rates, the Government loses some control over the growth in the money supply, which is important to its policy. In public ministers maintain that the present minimum lending rate is still appropriate to achieve government policy objectives.

Yet every month this year the Bank of England has taken some action to counter liquidity pressures in the money markets which are officially described as special factors.

The liquidity pressures have come from a variety of sources. The increase in value-added tax, advance payments of petroleum revenue tax, the advance sale of oil and the backlog of unpaid telephone bills after the strike at the Post Office, have all drained money from the banking system.

Moreover, the Government has issued about £7,400m gross of gilt-edged stocks so far this financial year, although two tap stocks have not been fully sold.

About £2,500m net has been sold to outside banks. This has imposed further liquidity strains on the system.

How Bank of England tried to keep interest rates down

January 16: Bank of England pumps £1,000m into banking system by releasing special deposits equivalent to 2 per cent of the banks' eligible liabilities. Due for recall on February 8.
February 1: Repayment of £500m of eligible liabilities postponed to April 8. Deferred further to June 16. Cancelled June 5.
March 7: Repayment of other £500m of eligible liabilities postponed to May 14. Cancelled May 8.
February 15: A £500m Bank of England facility to clearing banks through sale and repurchase of gilts. To be recalled March 13.
March 7: Recall deferred to April 14.
April 3: Deferred again to May 19.
May 9: Deferred to June 17.
June 5: Recall cancelled.
April 11: New £500m Bank of England facility to the clearing banks through sale and repurchase arrangement of gilts. To end May 12.
May 9: Deferred to June 12.
June 5: Cancelled.
June 27: Bank of England offer to buy £700m of gilt-edged stock from banks and deposit-taking finance houses, with effect from July 4. To be repurchased by Aug 11.
July 4: Facility of up to £900m to be made available to banks until Aug 18.
August 7: Bank of England extended to Sept 8 £500m of earlier £700m assistance to market.
August 14: New facility of £750m to replace earlier £900m facility. New facility expires on Sept 15.
September 4: Postponement until Oct 6 of the £500m due to be repaid on Sept 8.

Lloyd's profits reach £131m 'peak'

By Our Financial Staff

Lloyd's of London's global profits rose nearly 8 per cent in the three-year account to the end of 1977, the world's biggest risk taker announced yesterday. But it said that the profits of £131.3m earned on a premium income of £1,896m could be the high point of a cycle which now looked like going downwards.

The surplus premium income over claims, the highest since the record year of 1975, represents a 6.9 per cent return.

The figure for the three years—a period chosen by Lloyd's because it gives a "more accurate picture" of trading—would have more than doubled but for the full provision of computer leasing losses estimated at $340m (£141m). An estimated $71m (£29m) has already been paid out on claims.

Mr Peter Green, Lloyd's chairman, said that many people "with the benefit of hindsight have suggested that this was a class of business that underwriters had got badly wrong, and I would not venture to disagree".

Computer leasing comes with the group's non-marine account which reported a better than expected overall profit of 3.3 per cent on the 1977 account. Profits were £30.1m on premium income of £899.8m.

But speaking on the general trends of Lloyd's business, Mr Green added that, although the results of individual syndicates may differ, "1977 could prove the high point in the current cycle as the outlook for 1978 and 1979 appears much less favourable".


Mr Joseph Hodges (left), secretary general of Lloyd's, and Mr Peter Green, chairman, at yesterday's press conference.

Lloyd's is facing increased competition which in some cases has kept premiums below the inflation rate and from overcapacity and an increasing number of names diluting profits.

Lloyd's expects to add a further 1,000 names next year bringing the total to 18,500. In 1977 membership was 10,730.

The London market's marine business, which forms part of its largest single premium income, foresees an overall profit in 1978—although some syndicates with an emphasis on "hull all risks" have little confidence of a surplus. The 1979 account is expected to show a loss.

Mr Gordon Hutton, chairman of Lloyd's Underwriters' Association, said last year's results would not be helped by the $300m (£125m) settlement of Avondale. Although Hurricanes Frederick and David did not, at first, make serious inroads on the marine account, there were substantial claims settled in the end.

Marine premium income rose from £636m to £695.8m against claims of £619.4m. Taken with aviation—income £145.5m and claims of £144.3m—the profit for the two was £93.3m.

Compared with 1976, the hull account made a smaller contribution to overall profit and marked the first year of deterioration which has led the account into losses in 1978 and 1979.

During the last quarter of 1979, Mr Hutton said, 42 vessels with a known value in excess of £500,000 were lost. For the year as a whole the incidence of 156 total losses is expected to reach a value of about £326m.

Mr Hutton cited two examples of the gradual erosion of the remaining profitable sections of marine underwriting: cargo and the war account which has suffered serious losses in 1979 and 1980 because of the Iranian crisis. He said the drilling account could also be in danger of profits erosion. The major 1980 loss, the capsizing of the Alexander L. Kielland in the North Sea, is likely to be substantial.

Against other forecast trends, Lloyd's aviation business for 1978 and 1979 is expected to show a marginal increase over previous years after what was described as the "dismal" picture of the state of the market with a loss ratio for 1977 at 99.18 per cent—the highest percentage for 20 years.

Lloyd's motor premiums are likely to rise by around 10 per cent in two stages next year. The account contributed £8m to overall profits and represented 5.37 per cent of premiums against 11 per cent in 1976.

Manufacturing liquidity declines

By David Blake
Economics Editor

Manufacturing industry's liquidity declined to the worst level since the middle of 1975 in the second quarter of the year, according to Department of Industry figures published today.

But the figures show that a sharp improvement in the liquidity of non-manufacturing companies improved very sharply, leading to a slight improvement in the overall liquidity position.

The figures show starkly the squeeze which is now operating on manufacturing. Companies in this sector suffered a fall of £70m in their current assets and an increase of £340m in their liabilities in the second quarter.

The liquidity ratio fell from 64 at the beginning of the quarter to 57 at the end of the quarter. This still leaves manufacturing in better shape than at the low point of 1974 and 1975, but it seems likely that there has been further deterioration since then.

The figures in the survey are produced by 220 large companies, which may not be representative of industry as a whole.

But the figures do show very clearly the way in which there was substantial borrowing from the banks in the second quarter of the year, something which has also been indicated by money supply figures. Industry has been purchasing a respite from bankruptcy at the price of going further into debt.

That picture does not hold for the non-manufacturing sector, however, which improved its position very sharply. The liquidity ratio went up from 64 per cent at the start of the quarter to 89 per cent at the end. It resulted in an increase in the liquidity ratio from 64 at the start to 89 per cent at the end.

Figures in the table are calculated on a different basis. The liquidity ratio is obtained by expressing current assets as a percentage of current liabilities.

Liquidity ratios[1], at end of period: continuous series[1], seasonally adjusted

	All survey companies	Manufacturing companies	Non-manufacturing companies
			per cent
1978			
1st qtr	130	123	145
2nd	139	120	177
3rd	127	106	172
4th	124	112	150
1979			
1st qtr	101	90	122
2nd	105	98	121
3rd	94	87	107
4th	77	65	101
1980			
1st qtr	68	62	88
2nd	72	55	113

[1]Total current assets as percentage of total current liabilities.

Methods of measuring bank capital defined

By Roman Eisenstein
Banking Correspondent

In a further move to implement last year's Banking Act, the Bank of England has issued its first definitive document on banking supervision. *The Measurement of Capital* sets out to define the elements of a bank's balance sheet which constitute its capital base to enable assessment of the level of risks undertaken.

The document departs from an earlier draft on several important matters. The Bank states that capital adequacy differs with each institution and that a flexible approach must be used. It specifically rejects as too inflexible a numerical approach to judging the capital needs of all banking institutions.

The banking community had been unhappy with the earlier draft because it treated all banks similarly and took no consideration of their different needs or the nature of their business. The final document has been generally welcomed.

The Bank describes two methods of measuring capital to which the Bank will attach particular importance. One, the gearing ratio, is similar to the traditional free capital ratio, which is effectively the share of capital readily available to meet contingencies as a proportion of liabilities.

The gearing ratio will be calculable from published balance sheets and is therefore readily available to depositors and other creditors.

The second ratio, the risk asset ratio, had already been introduced for discussion in 1975. This modified version closely resembles methods already in use in some continental countries. While the Bank clearly regards the risk asset ratio as the more useful of the two, it acknowledges that some information will not be available to the public.

Essentially it consists in giving different risk weighting coefficients to assets held by the banks. No weight is attached to assets such as banknotes and balances held by the Bank of England because there is no risk involved. On the other hand unquoted investments carry a 1.5 risk factor, and property a risk coefficient of 2.

The risk asset ratio is then calculated as the ratio of capital over the total of risk assets as weighted by their respective coefficients. The higher the ratio the less risk involved.

The needs of each institution will vary. A clearing bank for example will carry a different risk asset ratio from a merchant bank which runs a diferent type of business.

Changes to scheme for unlisted market

By Our Financial Staff

Proposals for the development of an unlisted securities market for smaller companies, significantly different from those published last December, will go before the Stock Exchange Council on September 16.

The new proposals, drawn up after comment and suggestions from interested parties, envisage allowing a stockbroker sponsoring such a company's shares to act in a dual capacity by making a market in an unlisted security in some cases as well as acting as a broker. In general the Stock Exchange insists on a division between the functions of market maker and broker.

The proposals are expected to be approved by the Council in two weeks' time and then passed to the Council for the Securities Industry.

The original idea of adding a third tier between the Rule 163(2) market and a full listing—a nursery market from which companies would progress to a full listing—has been abandoned.

Instead, the new proposals favour curtailing the Rule 163(2) market and introducing an unlisted securities market with no requirement that companies should move up eventually to a full quotation.

In contrast to the original proposals, listed companies would also be allowed to move down to the unlisted market with shareholders' approval.

In response to criticism that the level of regulation intended was too high, entry requirements to the unlisted market have been toned down.

Only a tenth of the equity instead of 15 per cent would have to be in public hands and no formal accountants report would be needed.

However, although entry requirements to the new market are less stringent than under the original discussion document, companies would have to sign a general undertaking which would be substantially the same as the listing agreement. The main difference would relate to acquisition and disposal circulars.

The Stock Exchange, which is due to defend its single-capacity system before the Restrictive Practices Court, proposes allowing sponsoring stockbrokers to make a market in an unlimited security if two jobbers are unwilling to do so. Under rule 87(4) similar permission can already be given for listed securities.

BP profits suffer in chemicals slump

By Andrew Goodrick-Clarke
Financial Editor

British Petroleum has seen demand for its chemicals and plastic products collapse in the first half of this year. This disclosure is in line with ICI which reported a steep fall in profits last week.

While BP published net income figures of £876m for the first half of 1980 yesterday, compared with £622m in the same period last year, these figures masked a loss of £34m by BP's British chemical business.

The company has already started a redundancy programme in this area. The chemicals sector had been affected by the deep recession, strong sterling and severe customer destocking caused by high interest rates, BP said.

In BP's chemical and plastics businesses throughout the world, the position is only a little less bleak. A rapid deterioration in the second quarter of the year led to an overall global loss of £2m in this sector.

This is the first time BP has given chemicals results separately and no comparable figures are available, but the group clearly regards the situation in its main market, caused by vicious competition and aggravated by the lower feedstock prices of American companies, as extremely serious.

BP's Alaskan and North Sea oil operations each increased production. Sohio, its American affiliate, has contributed profit of £231m so far this year, against £150m last year, and its Alaskan output is running 28 per cent higher.

In the North Sea, production from BP's Forties field and its minority interest in Ninian was 11 per cent up in the first half, with results helped in the second suarter by substantial destocking of crude.

Financial Editor, page 17

US plays down EEC yarn boycott

From Frank Vogl
United States Economics Correspondent
Washington, Sept 4

The Carter Administration is striving to playdown the potential difficulties for United States-EEC trade relations caused by the decision of the Community's Council of Ministers this week to impose a provisional anti-dumping duty on United States exports of polyester yarn.

At the same time Administration officials are seeking to reassure American manufacturers by stressing that they will continue to press for a negotiated solution to this trade dispute.

There are fears in some quarters that the Carter Administration might retaliate by attempting to block European steel shipments to the United States, but there were indications today that some important progress is being made behind the scenes on the steel front.

The Administration is striving to reach an overall accord with steel industry leaders and unions over a long-term tripartite plan to strengthen the industry.

Mr Philip Klutznick, the secretary of commerce, said there was always a chance that to withdraw its anti-dumping petition against European and Japanese manufacturers. Mr Klutznick denied that any agreement on these lines had been worked out with US Steel, but be said "We have had some discussions on this".

Mr Robert Hormatz, the United States deputy trade representative, stressed that the administration "will carefully examine" the EEC decision and "make certain that it is fully consistent with internationally agreed rules".

The trade office issued a diplomatic statement today on the EEC decision which, on the surface, says very little. But informed sources suggested that the mild tone of the statement was a clear message to the EEC that the United States does not want to see a worsening of trade relations. The statement also suggests the government would not be influenced by this EEC decision in determining current trade cases here, such as steel and car imports; and that it was hopeful that the EEC would give support for new multinational agreements on dumping.

Trade officials pointed out that the new multinational trade pacts agreed under the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs last year included a revised dumping code. Mr. Hormatz said this new code sought to ensure that investigations were held in an open and even handed manner in an attempt to remedy injurious dumping.

Mr Hormatz said the EEC's council decision on Monday was provisional and that "the United States will continue to discuss the case with the EEC to ensure that the final decision is fully consistent with the internationally recognized rules and justified by the facts".

BNOC overseas plans

By Our Correspondent

France and Dubai are the two areas overseas in which the British National Oil Corporation is planning offshore oil activities, Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Energy, revealed in Glasgow yesterday.

A BNOC spokesman said later that until more details of the negotiations were known, it could give no further details.

Mr Howell said that as far as Britain's oil programme was concerned, the North Sea was one of the most productive areas in the world,

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

Acrow't & Gen	42p to 495p	IU Int	85p to 860p
Graham Millar	2p to 17p	Marshalls Univ	6p to 54p
DSR Ltd	2p to 22p	Municipal	35p to 535p
Gencor	31p to 909p	Ogilvy & M	£1 to £11¼
Global Nat Res	45p to 545p	Routledge & K	10p to 130p

Falls

Bk Leumi Israel	2p to 7p	Petaling Tin	10p to 328p
Barker & Dobson	1p to 10p	Spencer Gears	1p to 14p
BET Dfd	8p to 142p	Western Mining	10p to 288p
Jardine M'son	6p to 174p	Whitlock Mar	6½p to 50p
Oltrex Grp	6p to 106p	Willis Faber	7p to 233p

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells		Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	2.12	2.05	Norway Kr	11.96	11.36
Austria Sch	31.45	29.75	Portugal Esc	123.00	115.00
Belgium Fr	72.25	68.75	South Africa Rd	2.30	2.15
Canada $	2.83	2.75	Spain Pta	178.00	170.50
Denmark Kr	13.63	13.08	Sweden Kr	10.31	9.86
Finland Mkk	9.10	8.70	Switzerland Fr	4.06	3.86
France Fr	10.25	9.80	USA $	2.47	2.40
Germany DM	4.42	4.21	Yugoslavia Dnr	74.50	70.00
Greece Dr	103.50	98.50			
Hongkong $	12.25	11.65			
Ireland Pd	1.16	1.12			
Italy Lir	2105.00	2010.00			
Japan Yn	545.00	520.00			
Netherlands Gld	4.80	4.58			

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Ton-up peer seeks City finance to back £4,000 140mph machine

For sale: shares in the Hesketh superbike

Thomas Alexander, the 29-year-old, 17-stone third Baron Hesketh, has already lost a cool million pounds in Formula One motor racing and cynics said that he was on the way to getting rid of another £1m on Hesketh motor cycles.

Now one cannot be so sure. The man who ran away from Ampleforth, once sold second-hand cars, did investment banking in San Francisco and who went motor racing for patriotism and fun rather than money, is poorer and as a consequence wiser. The family motto "Now and Always" refers to making money and not so much to spending it.

Hesketh Motorcycles looks as if it could be a force to be reckoned with. For a start it should soon have capital. This venture has Sir Barrie Heath, former GKN boss, as chairman, a man who genially confesses that he has not ridden a motor bike since he knocked down a brigadier at the end of the war.

He also points out disarmingly that Lord Hesketh has never had someone in charge of him before, but so far the peer had been "very respectful". Backing him on the board is Mr Antony Horsley, directly in charge of the new production programme, while the technical director is Mr Geoffrey Johnson, who comes to the new group from Austin-Morris and, before that, British Racing Motors (BRM). Mr Leslie Hartwell is an old Slough Estates and Richard Johnson and Nephew man, and looks after the money.

They have already spent £530,000 on the new bike and the group, through Venture Link, an associate of Foreign and Colonial Investment Trust group and stockbroker Grieveson Grant, is offering 1.8 million shares at 80p a share. If successful this will provide Lord Hesketh with around £1.3m, enough to pay off bank borrowings and bring the bike to production. Dealers, who will be carefully chosen for after-sales service, should have the V1000 for testing next spring. Production should begin in the summer. The 1000cc superbike will cost £4,000 and be capable of 140 mph and 50 mpg.

The group claims to have bought and tested every competing superbike and, since the Daventry factory is only an assembly operation, it thinks it has enough money until output reaches 2,000 bikes a year. That looks some way ahead, even if Goliath bikes are only 1 per cent of the world market and only 5 per cent of United Kingdom business.

Apart from Foreign and Colonial, seven other investment trusts are underwriting the venture, and with a little bit of patriotic arm-twisting the offer should succeed. Only 35 people will be hired at Daventry to begin with, but this is, for the financially minded, a value-added and not a labour-intensive enterprise.

Thermo Skyships and Rolls-Royce Motors are the only other groups that come to mind as forerunners in patriotic arm-twisting. You have been warned.

Peter Wainwright

Somalia pays tribute to UK builders

Dr Ali Khalif Galaydh, the Somali minister of industry, has praised British experts who designed and built Somalia's largest single industrial development, the new Juba river sugar project at Mareerey in the southern part of the country.

He was speaking at the inauguration of the project yesterday, with representatives from Abu Dhabi and Saudi Arabia, who have provided most of the finance for the $188m (£78m) project.

Booker Agriculture International, a subsidiary of the British company, Booker McConnell, designed and built the project and remain as its managing agents. Machinery was supplied by Wimpey and by Mowlem.

Swedish borrowing

Sweden is approaching the limit of what a single country can borrow on international capital markets, the parliamentary finance committee said. Commercial bankers said the country had a *780m kronor* (£78m) net currency outflow in the last two weeks of August, bringing total net outflows so far this year to around 15,730m kronor.

Canadian surplus

Can$351m (£126m) in July from a downward revised Can$854m surplus in June and compared with a Can$109m surplus in July last year, Statistics Canada said.

Japanese save more

The Bank of Japan said that the outstanding balance of personal savings in the country totalled about 279,031,000 yen (£53,250m) at the end of June, up 12.2 per cent from a year before.

Mission to China

A Japanese association designed to promote trade with China plans to send a mission to Peking next week for talks with Chinese leaders.

Community oil prices

Imported oil prices in the European Community stood unchanged on August 25 for the ninth week in a row, the EEC Commission reported.

Money from oil producers eases problems of current account deficit

Petrodollars flowing into Japan

The flow of petrodollars into Tokyo, mainly from the Middle East, is helping Japan to pay its oil bill and cover its current account deficit which last year was $13,000m.

Of the $2,500m overall surplus registered for August, it is estimated that more than $1,000m is for oil-based resources and of this between $600m and $800m is believed to have been invested in securities.

This is more than double the previous highest surplus balance registered in July and equals the surplus balance recorded in 1969.

Purchases in August were concentrated on shares of main Japanese companies such as Hitachi, Toshiba and Nippon Steel. *The main buyers were Kuwait, Saudi* Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

In the bond market the surplus balance on foreign purchases in August was estimated at $500m of which 60 per cent is believed to have originated from oil-producing countries, especially those in the Middle East.

The "free yen" accounts, of which 50 per cent is believed to be petrodollars, are just as active. The net increase in August was estimated at $800m compared with the $600m net growth registered in July.

Apart from transactions by securities companies and the Bank of Japan foreign exchange banks have been selling a lot of bonds to oil-producing countries.

About 100,000m yen (£190m) worth of national bonds, held by banks, have been sold to these countries between June and August. These banks are said to include the Bank of Tokyo, the long-term credit Bank of Japan and the Sumitomo Bank.

It is estimated that the 100,000m yen worth of sales was about 20 per cent of the total bonds sold to these countries during the same period. Sales through securities companies were about 60 per cent and the Bank of Japan sold the remaining 20 per cent.

Since April foreign purchases of public bonds have left surplus balances of more than 100,000m yen each month. In July, the surplus balance was estimated at 170,000m yen of which two thirds was bought by oil-producing countries.

The foreign share in the 132,000,000m yen bond market at the end of 1979 was between 5 and 6 per cent.

The total of oil money resources in Japan is estimated at $10,000m which is less than 10 per cent of the total world surplus of petrodollars.

Bank deposits account for 45 per cent of the Japanese petrodollars, 20 per cent in securities markets, 15 per cent in bond market and the rest in real estate and other areas. About 156 million shares were believed to be held by oil-producing countries at the end of 1979.

But observers doubt how long the high inflow of petrodollars will last in view of the vulnerability of the economy. In 1979 oil consumption had to be cut by 20 million tons or 7 per cent. Three quarters of this oil was available from the very countries which have poured petrodollar resources into Japan.

Koji Nakamura
in Tokyo

More Lucas staff face redundancy

By Our Industrial Staff

More redundancies and short time working are on the way at Lucas Industries. Lucas Girling, one of the United Kingdom's major brake manufacturers, is discussing production cutbacks with shop stewards which could lead to a combination of redundancies and short-time for many of its 7,600 employees.

A *second subsidiary, Lucas* CAV, Europe's leading diesel pump and injector supplier, is introducing a three-day week from Monday for 850 of the 1,600 employed at its Finchley, North London, plant.

Three months ago Lucas announced 3,000 redundancies in its car electrics factories. Some 2,500 of these have already been shed as a result of natural wastage and voluntary redundancy.

Last night a Lucas Girling spokesman said the company had no alternative but to reduce activity levels in all its United Kingdom manufacturing establishments.

A further 150 workers are being made redundant by the Perkins Diesel Engine Company at Peterborough. The cutback will involve administrative staff from all departments and comes six weeks after the company announced that 900 production workers are to lose their jobs.

Caplin Engineering Limited, of Ipswich, a silicon chip machine sales company yesterday sacked its entire work force of 40. Mr Brian Robertson, the managing director, explained: "Sales have dropped to zero because of the world-wide business recession and high exchange rate of the pound."

UK campaign grows against EEC plan for worker directors

By Patricia Tisdall
Management Correspondent

Fresh evidence that a British employers' campaign against EEC proposals for worker directors is gathering momentum emerged at a conference given by the Institute of Directors yesterday.

The reaction of top company chairmen to an institute document on the EEC Fifth Directive shows strong support for the campaign. Five of the 10 largest companies have confirmed their opposition to legislation implementing the draft directive, and at least a dozen of the chairmen of other big companies listed in *The Times Top 100* have indicated that they too share the institute's concern.

Mr Walter Goldsmith, the institute's director general, accused the EEC Commission yesterday of "attempting to smuggle worker director and works council proposals through the EEC system in a directive dealing with technical aspects of company law".

He called on the British Government and British members of the European Parliament to press for the withdrawal of the proposals. If necessary, he said the legality of the Commission's plans should be referred to the European Court.

The institute, which has been expressing anxiety about the implications of the directive for some time, was joined last month by the Confederation of British Industry.

The CBI supports the European Parliament lobby, led by Mr Amedée Turner, the vice-chairman of the legal affairs committee of the European Parliament to dilute the original plan to compel companies to appoint worker directors.

The Institute of Directors, however, also rejects the compromise known as the "Geurtsen draft" produced by Mr Turner's committee which is expected to go before the European Parliament within the next few months.

This offers four options to countries which do not wish to impose two-tier boards on companies.

The directors believe that voluntary consultation and participation by employees is best for British companies. They say that worker participation must evolve from a sound shopfloor base to be effective.

The institute rejects the British option of a compulsory works council and a single-tier board which is contained in the revised directive on the grounds that it would establish an adversary system.

"It opens the door to formalized strife and conflict in every public company, with key decisions on the company's future being considered by rival bodies", Mr Goldsmith said.

Revlon and Shulton assure OFT on prices

By Derek Harris,
Commercial Editor

Revlon International Corporation and Shulton (Great Britain), both cosmetic subsidiaries of United States-based companies, yesterday gave assurances to the Office of Fair Trading that they would not establish minimum prices for the retailing of their products in Britain. This means that, as a condition of supplying retailers, neither will insist on minimum price levels to prevent price-cutting below such levels.

The move, under legislation governing resale price maintenance, is being regarded as a warning shot over cosmetics suppliers and manufacturers in Britain which have been attracting increasing criticism from some multiple retailers and particularly discount outlets for refusal to supply them.

Cosmetics manufacturers, particularly the French perfume houses, have been highly selective in the range of outlets used and retail mark-ups are said to have been ranging from at least 50 per cent to more usually 100 per cent and more.

Mr Tom McAuliffe, chief executive of Argos, the catalogue discount showroom chain that is part of BAT, said last night he was writing to Revlon asking them to supply a range of their goods for the Argos catalogue next February.

Mr Michael Hollingbery, chairman of the Comet chain of discount outlets, said he was "considering very carefully" whether to ask particularly Revlon for supplies for Comet's James McOnomy outlets whose range of goods includes cosmetics.

It remains to be seen whether supplies will be forthcoming because the resale price maintenance legislation does not cover that point.

Mr Gordon Berrie, Director General of Fair Trading, is conducting an investigation into TI Raleigh Industries, the cycle makers whose criteria for deciding to supply cycles to retail outlets are under scrutiny. If Mr Borrie refers the case to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission it is expected to be the first test case under the Government's new legislation over a manufacturer's refusal to supply cut-price outlets.

Mr Borrie's investigation teams have been looking closely at cosmetics supply and it would be open to him to investigate a single company on the pattern of the cycle investigation or to refer the whole sector for investigations by the Monopolies Commission.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Administration of Southwark fund

From Mr Andrew Smyth

Sir, I have been reading with interest the correspondence from Lord Seebohm and Mr Eckersley (August 13 and 22). Not only have I recently started a small business in Southwark, but also I applied in the process to the Southwark Fund.

My experience in this leads me to completely endorse Mr Eckersley's comments about the inadequacy of Southwark in administering both its industrial fund and its general rating policy. Although we rent a new industrial unit from the council, our rates have now reached nearly 80 per cent of our rent—daunting by any standards.

Our application to the fund was drawn out over six months, and in addition to an exceptional amount of our time being demanded in the preparation of our presentation, the council retained the services of Price Waterhouse as advisers. These eminent management consultants spent two weeks in the preparation of their report, at presumably a very great cost, as any of their own clients would know, to either them or the council.

In spite of this, no hint of the eventual failure of our application was given until the eve of the committee meeting. Their "liaison officer", after nearly a year of "liaising", then told me that my application did not stand a chance. My subsequent complaint to Southwark has yet to be answered.

But the main point is not whether the bureaucracies of Southwark can do the job, but what are the alternatives? Subsequent to our Southwark application, we have approached virtually all the relevant financial institutions in the City, including the clearing banks. Our product, a winner of the *1980 Design Council Award*, has been sold in trial orders to a dozen countries overseas, and has been unanimously praised by the institutions we have approached, as has our business planning.

In spite of this, no one has been prepared to invest until we receive orders large enough to make the business profitable. The fact that such orders would very likely result in our no longer needing equity finance, is not important to them.

At least, after all our efforts, I have at last discovered the key to raising money in the City—and that is not to need it, then you will be offered it in plenty, not least from the Southwark Fund.

ANDREW SMYTH,
For Amstad Systems Ltd,
As from
Unit 6,
Dockley Road Industrial Estate,
London SE16.

Firestone factory and standards in business

From Mr Anthony Wigram

Sir, It is as important that Trafalgar House should be condemned for the destruction of the Firestone factory as it was for the *Great Train Robbers* to be caught and convicted. What they have done is not as yet technically a crime but as a major British company they should recognize a duty to uphold a wider morality than that delineated in statutory small print and their board of worthy gentlemen should accept that there are numerous occasions on which considerations of short-term profit—sometimes known as the unacceptable face of capitalism—must give way to better and nobler motives.

They must not be allowed to get away with it. All large and successful organizations breed within them an *élan* of the group which, good and necessary as it may often be, can *grow in to an anti-social monster* enveloping the individuals involved in a contagious enthusiasm which, because it is depersonalized, is thought to justify the abandonment of what otherwise would be considered normal standards.

It is not only big business which behaves like this. Government departments are equally prone to bend the rules for what they consider to be the greater cause. May I give you an example of such behaviour from Hounslow Council itself.

Some weeks ago I was telephoned by an officer of Hounslow Council in connexion with the compulsory purchase of the freehold of a footpath running between two supermarkets which is needed in order to redevelop the entire area. I was told that the footpath was valueless and I should be prepared to transfer it for a nominal sum. This was a lie. As is well known in these cases the seller of any land under a compulsory purchase order is entitled to assume that planning permission will be granted and the land is valued on this assumption—that is, in this case as a part of a shopping area not merely as a footpath—*in cash terms chalk and cheese*.

Is such conduct to be applauded? Did the council official hope for congratulation and promotion if he was successful in obtaining a bargain for his council and ratepayers at the expense of what, as it happened, he knew to be a war widows trust?

Perhaps I am naive in expecting something better, yet to me and I hope to many others these episodes are not only shocking and frightening. We all know that the morality of the Bible and John Bunyan, for long sustained by wartime *disciplines* are now on the brink of collapse but, narrow in its view and cruel in its implementation as this morality may sometimes have been, what comes now? The liberal humanitarian hope was that natural intelligence and goodwill would establish a more generous and loving society. So it yet may; but surely not without effort, courage, disgust, laws and punishment.

The proposal made by Marcus Binney that Trafalgar House should be obliged to rebuild the Firestone factory should be supported not only by press and Parliament but by the Trafalgar House shareholders large and small and by the parent board. A fuss must be made, this cannot be allowed to become an accepted standard of behaviour.

ANTHONY WIGRAM,
6 Queen Street,
Mayfair,
London W1X 7PH.
September 3.

A journey to Evesham for pesetas

From Mr R. D. Hughes

Sir, With reference to Mr Blanche's letter (September 2) concerning Spanish pesetas, if he cares to make the very pleasant trip to Evesham, he can have them on demand at this branch.

R. D. HUGHES,
Manager,
Lloyds Bank Limited
19 High Street,
Evesham.

Chairman's contribution at Movitex

From Mr J. A. B. Redgrave

Sir, I refer to your arti[...] regarding Movitex in Busin[...] News (September 4) which, [...] and large, is a fair represen[...] tion of fact. I would, howe[...] draw your attention to [...] statement that the chairm[...] was unavailable for comme[...] as he was playing golf [...] Bristol. I think it fair that [...] following facts should also ha[...] been reported:

1. I am a full time chairm[...] and chief executive of Wal[...] Lawrence Limited.

2. I have been a non-executi[...] chairman of Movitex at [...] invitation of the compan[...] brokers since November 19[...] and have worked very ha[...] after hours as well as wee[...] ends, in order to save [...] company.

3. I have neither claimed n[...] received one penny piece [...] my services throughout [...] whole of that period.

4. To be accurate, I was pl[...] ing golf in Bath as a guest [...] the Knightstone Housing C[...] poration, with whom Wal[...] Lawrence has business de[...] ings, and it was an invitati[...] issued in August of last year.

Yours truly,
JOHN REDGRAVE,
Chairman and Chief Executi[...]
Walter Lawrence Limited,
Lawrence House,
Sun Street,
Sawbridgeworth,
Hertfordshire CM21 9LX.
September 4.

Fixed period tenancies

From Mr P. D. Francon-Smith

Sir, The present state of t[...] law regarding the letting [...] property is such as to give t[...] tenant security of tenure. T[...] keeps a great deal of prope[...] off the market which wou[...] otherwise be let.

Surely it would not requ[...] a great deal of amendment [...] the law to allow two willi[...] partners to make a contra[...] which would give the own[...] possession after an agre[...] period of notice. A consid[...] able number of prospecti[...] tenants are only looking [...] fixed period lets, and do n[...] require permanent security [...] tenure.

Yours etc,
P. D. FRANCON-SMITH,
Brewery House,
Ketton,
near Stamford,
Lincolnshire.
September 2.

'Them and us'

From Professor N. Kurti

Sir, The letter by Mrs Nicho[...] (September 1) reminds me [...] the two doors I saw in the 194[...] in the lobby of the staff dini[...] room of ICI Metals Ltd, Witto[...] Birmingham. They were labelle[...] respectively "Directors' lav[...] tory" and "Gentlemen's lav[...] tory".

Yours faithfully,
N. KURTI,
Department of Engineering Science,
University of Oxford,
Parks Road,
Oxford OX1 3PJ.
September 1.

From Mr Glyn Bye and othe[...]

Sir, It's a bit thick if we ca[...] even go to the portable lavato[...] without the boss breathi[...] down our necks.

Yours faithfully,
"Glyn's gang",
GLYN BYE,
TERRY NEWMAN,
GARRY PAYNE,
NORMAN CHINERY,
ALLAN BERRY,
The Mess Hut,
Construction Site,
Straight Road,
Colchester.
September 2.

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

BP struggles behind the scenes

Not for the first time the stock market was thrown into turmoil following publication of a set of quarterly figures from British Petroleum. There had been broad expectations of net income in the second quarter of below the £300m mark. When BP turned in historic cost net income of £371m, 5.4 per cent up on the same quarter last year though 26½ per cent below the first quarter of 1980, buyers came in for the shares.

By the end of the day however that enthusiasm was proved wrong: stripping out beneficial distortions shows that the second quarter was indeed bad and that as the recession wears on, causing serious damage to BP downstream profits, trading will get worse as the year progresses.

By the end of trading then BP's shares were 4p off at 348p and unlikely to find much favour this side of the Opec meeting later this month when a Saudi decision to bring prices into line at $32 per barrel would make BP's crude from Alaska and the North Sea that much more competitive.

As ever, the distortions which helped the second quarter are difficult to identify accurately, but the sums are large. In the North Sea for example production is slightly down against the first quarter, but sales, reflecting very heavy de-stocking of crude after the first quarter, are sharply up to judge by a substantially higher petroleum revenue tax charge.

In turn, though, the United Kingdom Corporation Tax charge, which might have been expected to have been £100m higher, is only £40m more. In addition there have been huge currency distortions. While there were losses in net income terms over of the half-year of £57m on the sterling/dollar translation, the second quarter may have benefited to the tune of some £50m as BP clawed back unrealized currency losses made provided earlier in the year by its European associates.

These, and the last tranche (for the moment anyway) of stock profit amounting to £170m, are factors which will not be available for the remainder of the year.

So, while BP's upstream operations should benefit, at least in the short-term, from more regulated prices and production which may follow the Opec meeting, its down stream activities, underlined by awful returns from chemicals and plastics, remain a matter of concern.

Costain

Different postures

Costain's interim figures show how it is going through a period of consolidation and diversification during which profits and dividends will grow only slowly, if at all. Interim pretax profits are £15.2m compared with £17.2m last year. But if last year's property sales profits of £1.95m are excluded, the underlying position is much the same, with general trading bringing in £15.3m compared with £15.2m.

The order book seems to be holding up well: the current total of £490m is almost identical with six months ago. But its composition is changing, with a higher proportion coming from shorter-term work such as sub-contracting on natural gas installations in the Middle East and the United States.

But as the group's interests expand—the latest development being the bid for County and District Properties—the order book becomes a less precise measure of Costain's condition. At the moment, for example, it excludes the long term contracts for the sale of Australian coal to Japan, and the scaffolding business. With more than £70m in net cash available, Costain will in two or three years also have a sizeable stake in other parts of the energy sector.

However, shareholders will have to be patient. The dividend has been held at 5.7p gross, and the final will probably be 7.14p, again the same as last year. On a share price of 182, down 4p yesterday, the prospective yield is 3.9 per cent.

Cadbury Schweppes

Much depends on Christmas

Cadbury Schweppes' interim profits were rather better at £21m pretax than the market had expected. But they mask an 8.7 per cent decline in the United Kingdom chocolate confectionery market, de-stocking by retailers, in the first six months of 1980, and shrinking United States margins on confectionery.

Help came in the first half from good drinks sales; but the cool summer bodes ill for sales of Schweppes over here and in Europe. The normally important fourth quarter will be doubly so this year, but the group will not know just how good its Christmas sales of mixers will be until United Kingdom retail orders are confirmed in the first fortnight of December.

There is little prospect of an improvement in the confectionery market here for the moment, but Cadbury has kept its market share up. In the United States, Peter Paul Cadbury dare not put up prices until market giants Mars and Hershey do; and margins have now been under mounting pressure for 18 months, although the company has pushed up its sales volume.

North American trading profits were halved to £0.9m, after knocking out £600,000 of royalties that have expired since mid-1979. But the group says it now has a sound base in North America in confectionery and drinks.

United Kingdom trading profits rose 11 per cent to £17.2m, out of a £29.2m total. Other overseas operations improved their contributions. Meanwhile Cadbury Schweppes remains committed to its long-term plans for automation, and to intensive marketing expenditure. Interim borrowings are 10 per cent up on their mid-1979 level, and at the year-end will be above the end-1979 net figure of £112m. Interest costs were 29 per cent higher at £11.1m. The group plans to spend some £125m on the automation of United Kingdom confectionery manufacturing alone over five years, at the cost of 3,000-5,000 jobs.

Clearly, the full year results depend heavily on Christmas drinks sales in the United Kingdom. But the market was encouraged by the interim figures, and pushed the shares up 3½p to 65½p where they look sound enough, and where a maintained dividend would yield 8.4 per cent—the interim rise of 26 per cent is to even out the size of payments across the year. If last year's £57.3m pretax profit can be repeated, the fully taxed p/e ratio comes out at 9¼.

Charterhouse

Fundamental changes

So much has happened at the Charterhouse Group since the interim results were struck at June 30 that the figures are of historical interest. Never the less, they give some clues to the second half.

The first point to note is that the two-thirds improvement in pre tax profits to £7.56m before the contribution from Charterhouse Japhet, the accepting house part of the group, comes mainly from oil-related interests.

These produced more than threefold improved profits from £1.4m to £4.5m. The only other part of the group to show an improvement before taking the bank into account, is the manufacturing division which consists of a string of companies in which the group has a greater or lesser share.

Manufacturing profits are up by 50 per cent to £3.9m and in spite of the recession should show some further improvement in

Nigel Hobbs, chairman of the Charterhouse Group.

the second half. Insurance broking is slightly down at £1.1m though up on the second half of last year while Development capital is marginally down, too.

The bank which had a £3m capital injection last December has doubled its profits to £1.1m on the back of successful bullion dealing and good corporate finance fees. This year after the absorption of Keyser Ullmann it will be a transformed animal. Last year KU made £4m and this year it will contribute for five months to Charterhouse results. On the assumption that KU contributes, say, £3m the bank should make net profits of between £4m and £5m.

Half of the oil interests have been sold to the public for £28m which are being ploughed back into the oil company. Glanvil Enthoven, the insurance broking company, has been sold for £11.7m so only interest on that sum will be accruing to Charterhouse.

This suggests a fully taxed p/e ratio of nearly 13 with the price at 97p. How the shares go from now on will depend how fast and how well Charterhouse digests Keysers.

How union disarray strengthens M Barre's hand

Paris, Sept 4

It threatens to be a long hot winter in France if the country's largest and best organized union is to be believed. British holidaymakers left fuming at Channel ports have been no more than a foretaste of the type of action the Communist Confederation Generale de Travail (CGT) says it is planning in the months that lead up to the presidential elections next April and May.

The union's argument is that any government is more vulnerable in the months that lead up to an election so that now is the time to strike—so to speak—while the iron hand of an austerity minded administration is relaxing its tight grip on the economy.

The first sign of that relaxation has just come from the government with the announcement by M Raymond Barre, the Prime Minister, that he is arranging special payments for poor families, the homeless and pensioners, while granting aid and tax incentives for investment and export industries.

They are not expensive concessions, however, and they in no way constitute a deviation from the plan laid down by M Barre when he was made Prime Minister four years ago. He is keeping his firm control on money supply: he is offering no extra money for the many lame ducks in France: he is offering farmers nothing more than a continuing stable income.

As for the 150 franc (£15) one-off payment he is offering pensioners in November and the 370 franc payment for each child in a poor family to buy its school books, the sums are, compared with the French cost of living, little short of derisory. They are clearly nothing more than electioneering.

It is therefore interesting to find that the initial response of the Communist Party has been favourable—although with a twist. The main story in the party's newspaper L'Humanite would seem to be quite satisfied—or rather self-satisfied—with the newly announced bonuses. "A thousand million seized by the struggle", screams the headline.

The clue to the story is that L'Humanite is so anxious to pass M Barre's measures off as an early victory for the trade union movement. The CGT's urgent need is to try to ensure that union militants are prepared to carry on or, more accurately, start agitating throughout the months to come.

"Although it is only partial, this success shows once more that action pays off", the paper says. The question posed by that comment is: "What action has been taking place?" The answer is: "Precious little."

The fishermen's strike is a good case in point. It began as a dispute involving only the unionized Boulogne fishermen, but that action attracted little attention. In fact the Boulogne fishermen are not even on strike. They are locked out in that they are not being allowed to put to sea by the fleet owners unless they agree to crew reductions.

The blockade of the ports, which grabbed the public's and the Government's attention, was not mounted by the unionized fishermen but by the small boat-owner, trawlermen, for the most part non-unionized, who were making use of the Boulogne dispute to add weight to their own worries about the future.

This provides the key to the CGT-suggested long hot winter to come. It is not the unions who threaten the industrial peace of France, but the state of the economy and the growing militancy of the self-employed and the white collar workers. Discipline and organization inside the French unions is not high and their power tends to lie in the ability to argue politically rather than in their undoubted ability to stage massive one day demonstrations.

The state of the French economy, compared with the time when M Barre took over four years ago, is not particularly good. The latest figures show that inflation is now at 13.7 per cent: unemployment is up 9 per cent to 1,331,000: and

M Raymond Barre: "No reason to believe there will be a long hot winter of industrial trouble".

there was a July balance of trade deficit of 5,000m francs (£500m). If those figures look good from the British side of the Channel it is only because they are comparatively good compared to Britain. The French government, as it prepares for the presidential elections, can be far from pleased about them.

The one thing it can be pleased about, however, is the continuing and even growing discord between the Communist CGT and its only serious rival, the Socialist Confederation Francaise Democratique du Travail (CFDT). The CFDT, which is increasingly attracting members by its militancy, is nevertheless fiercely opposed to the close political links between the CGT and the Communist Party.

The result is that while the CGT is being used by the Communist Party to stage strikes and demonstrations to discredit the Government, the CFDT tends to pick its fight when it believes it has economic reason to do so. Thus the CFDT led the way into the fishermen's dispute and when non-union members won concessions from the Government, the union prepared to end its strike. At the same time the CGT, having seen how much the strike upset the Government, was reluctant to end the dispute even when it knew its members in the industry had nothing more to gain.

M Barre said confidently today that he just did not believe that there would be a long, hot winter of industrial disputes. For just so long as the Government can rely on the trade union movement being at loggerheads with itself he can be sure of that. And the one thing reliable about the trade union movement in France is its time-honoured ability to be at loggerheads.

Ian Murray

Should the training boards be scrapped?

Patricia Tisdall

Do industrial training boards have a useful function? Many employers believe they do not. If, as seems likely, the Government implements the recommendations made by the Manpower Services Commission a month ago and shifts all the costs on to industry, it seems inevitable that some, if not all the boards will go. This is because industrialists will be unwilling to foot extra costs which this year would have amounted to about £51m.

At first sight, it looks as though their demise would leave few mourners. Industrialists have always hated paying the compulsory levy with which the boards spread the costs of training. More fundamental is the deep rooted suspicion among employers of the aims and motivation of the boards, which are run by committees consisting of employee representatives and educationists as well as employers. Their role is to meet all types of trainings needs industry by industry.

The partnership has never run smoothly. All sides expressed dissatisfaction with the boards in representations to the review committee which produced the commission recommendations. The unions want information on training provided by companies to the boards to be made freely available to trade union workplace representatives. They also suggest that the boards should establish statutory training committees at plant level.

The TUC would also like a return to the pre-1973 system, under which all employers paid a levy but some got a refund in the form of a grant.

Educationists are upset because they believe that they are junior partners on the boards. They also said that the board's industrial focus had hindered much needed cooperation with local education authorities.

It can be argued that the boards' strategic function in relating training to economic needs and developments in technology has been superseded by the Manpower Services Commission, which has gradually been increasing its involvement in these areas. The 1973 Training Act, which inserted the commission as the controlling authority between the boards and the Department of Employment, also brought direct changes to their responsibilities and funding.

The changes added friction to the already abrasive relationships between the boards and industrialists. From the outset employers perceived certain commission policies—such as vocational preparation for young people in employment and increased emphasis on the training needs of women—as mainly social in motivation.

Secondly, from 1975 when the 1973 Act arrangements came into full effect, the financial position of the boards was very different from that which had applied under the 1964 Act which created them. The requirement for the boards to exempt from paying a levy companies whose internal training arrangements were considered satisfactory has meant a steady decline in income from industry and a proportionate increase in state subsidy. All the boards are now wholly or partly dependent on Exchequer funds for their operating costs.

Last year tension between the boards, the Manpower Services Commission and employers reached near crisis point, when training programmes which already had been agreed had to be cut, in line with the Government's public expenditure reductions. Problems have also been caused by the requirement that the terms of conditions of employment of the boards' staff should have the endorsement of the Department of Employment and the Civil Service Department. The ensuing delays did not help the boards to recruit and keep high calibre employees.

It was the desire to reverse the alarming decline in the relationship between the boards and the Manpower Services Commission which led to the recommendation to shift the operating costs to industry. The intention is that the boards would then be more accountable to the industries they serve and more responsive to their requirements.

The suggestion is likely to appeal to the Government, because it would lop £51m off public spending. The Confederation of British Industry has said, however, that its members would not be willing to pay more for the boards in this period of recession.

A survey of 30 companies by Incomes Data Services found that the majority were dissatisfied. Very few though that the boards helped their particular business.

The problem is that, inadequate though they may be, there is no obvious alternative to the board's tripartite approach to training. Against all odds, the framework which brings together trade unionists, employers and educationists has survived for 16 years. Any new bodies would take time to win credibility and influence. There would inevitably be teething problems and mistakes during a critical period for British industry.

It is difficult, however, to argue a strong case for the boards retention on the grounds of value for money. In any case, about 45 per cent of employees are outside the scope of the boards. Apart from employees in local and central government and nationalized industries they include quite large private sector services such as banking and insurance, as well as shipping and hairdressing.

The Department of Employment has called for comments by October 20 on the Manpower Service Commission recommendations and indicated that new training legislation is planned for the forthcoming parliamentary session. But an indication that ministers are already aware of the implications is contained in a remark by Mr James Lester, Under Secretary for Employment, when he said in a recent parliamentary debate that "some boards are doing extremely good work. . . . We must ensure that we do not lose the baby with the bathwater"—if changes are implemented.

Technology

Aircraft design: getting more out of less

A nine-foot increase in wingspan on the Lockheed Tristar airliner hides a significant advance in aviation technology. It marks the debut in commercial service of a new concept in aircraft control which is likely to have a growing impact on aircraft design.

It offers greater efficiency—and hence fuel economy—at the price of discarding some long-held assumptions.

"Active controls" is the name of the new technique. It extends automatic, in-flight control in a subtle way, enabling the design of aircraft to be refined to an extent which was not previously possible using traditional aerodynamics and load analysis.

One way of increasing the aerodynamic efficiency of an aeroplane is to increase the wingspan. This has the effect of reducing the drag (the air resistance), but the extra structure means extra cost. And the wing structure must not only be extended at the tip; it must be strengthened at the root because of the increased loads there.

Lockheed adopted active aileron controls for the Tristar 500 in order to gain the benefits of the longer span without the burden of a heavier structure at the root. The ailerons are movable control surfaces on the trailing edges near each wingtip which are used for roll control.

When the pilot moves the control column to one side one aileron moves up and the other moves down, causing the aircraft to roll to one side (coupled with rudder movement, this gives a coordinated turn).

Of the various loads and forces experienced by an aircraft in flight (and on which its structural design is based) the most severe are the unexpected gusts which hit the machine so suddenly that the pilot—or the autopilot—has no time to take avoiding action. The structure has to be strong enough to absorb these gusts. The longer span wing would normally impose higher gust loads on the wing root structure.

Lockheed avoided the need to strengthen the structure (and so incur a weight penalty) by arranging that both ailerons should move upwards immediately a gust is sensed. The effect of this is to reduce the lift over those outer parts of the wing and so relieve the wing-flexing loads on the root.

Thus the extended span wing bestows the desired efficiency, contributing to fuel conservation, while the active aileron controls alleviate the effect of gusts, so minimizing the weight penalty.

Lockheed see this as the first of a series of active control steps which can be applied to the Tristar. Mr Ed Cortright, president of the Lockheed California company, believes that similar improvements can be made to the tail surfaces of the aeroplane.

Here it would be possible to use smaller tail surfaces (and so reduce the empty weight of the aircraft) if active controls were used. Again the aerodynamics could be refined—provided that pilots and designers can take a deep breath, swallow hard and accept the fact that the aircraft's stability will increasingly be provided artificially by active controls.

For the airlines, the use of active controls in their aircraft could cut direct operating costs by between 5 and 10 per cent. But the new benefits pose crucial new problems in establishing the airworthiness of the automated systems involved.

The airworthiness problem, now being faced by the Civil Aviation Authority in certificating British Airways' Tristar 500s, goes something like this: active controls allow the use of a wing of lower strength than would otherwise be needed and the lower strength is acceptable because the large loads resulting from large gusts are alleviated: this is based on sound principles, but how do you prove that it is safe?

In the United States the Federal Aviation Administration has already certificated the Tristar 500. British Airways' aircraft, from an early batch which have yet to be modified to incorporate the active controls, are still in the process of being certificated by the CAA.

Much can be done to confirm the airworthiness of the system by calculations and by flight testing. The system can be shown to respond as it is designed to respond. But do these responses actually relieve the load in detail, as predicted? This is the key question.

A full immediate answer would depend on a more detailed knowledge of the atmosphere than is available at present.

To build up a complete picture, the CAA will continue after certification to monitor the operation of the Tristar 500 in service with British Airways. The authority does this already with other BA and British Caledonian aircraft in a general way, involving regular computer analysis of the information held on special flight recorders carried on board the aircraft.

In this cautious, painstaking way, a new realm of aircraft control and design is beginning to be explored. The Tristar 500 may well be followed by active control versions of the European Airbus and the British Aerospace One-Eleven. In gradual steps, the size and weight of aircraft to carry a given commercial payload is likely to be reduced.

Kenneth Owen

Business Diary: Metro's briny launch • Disappearing Customs

[P]oor old BL has taken a lot [o]f stick for chartering a 25,000-[to]n luxury liner to take its [3]00 dealers on a two-day pre[v]iew of the new Metro.

The first party of 400 sails [fr]om Liverpool this evening, so [n]ow is as good a time as any [to] set the record straight. There [w]ill be plenty of wining and [di]ning—that is traditional at all [de]aler launches—but this time [it] will not be entirely at the [ta]xpayers expense. Every dealer [is] contributing £126 towards the [co]st and if he takes his wife [w]ith him he has to throw in [a]n extra £50.

Inevitably, someone will say [th]at the demand for payment [is] a belated attempt by BL to [di]vert some of the criticism [aw]ay from the junket. Not a [bi]t of it. Last night a BL executive insisted: "It was our [in]tention from the start to ask [de]alers for a contribution. We [ha]ve not publicized this because [th]e details of new car launch [pr]eparations are traditionally [ke]pt confidential."

The Vistafjord is bound for [D]ouglas, Isle of Man, where it [w]ill be used as a floating hotel [an]d conference centre for 15 [ho]urs of lectures on the new [ca]r. Tomorrow the dealers will [d]rive 80 cars around a test cir[cu]it including the notorious [m]otor cycle race route.

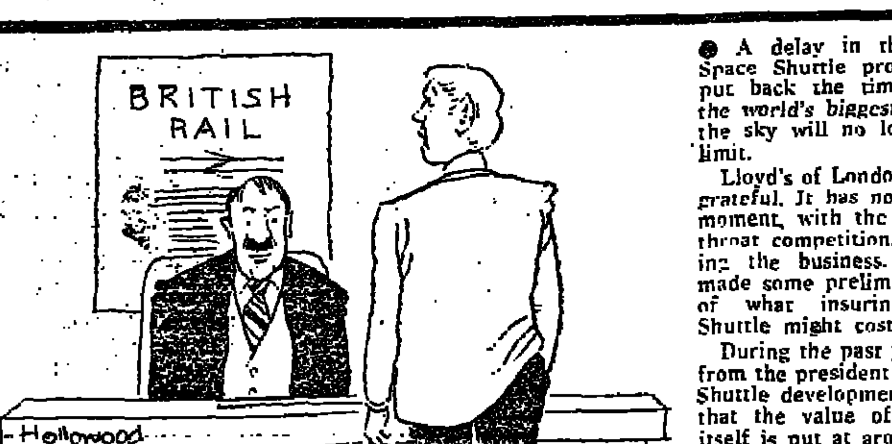
● One of the most astonishing sights I have witnessed in recent weeks was that of the solitary customs man posted in the "nothing to declare" section at Gatwick Airport who confronted the couple of hundred passengers, of whom I was one, stepping off a jumbo from Hongkong.

The poor soul could only watch in despair as the hordes surged past safely clutching their illicit contraband. The man looked so miserable that I nearly offered him my British bought calculator in consolation.

This all arises from the Civil Service cuts, apparently. Though the figures have not been made public, I can reveal that Gatwick's night customs staff has been cut by a fifth and the thin blue line at Heathrow has been reduced by a sixth.

At provincial airports and some ports the cutbacks are said to make it even easier for smugglers to get past the customs man. One of the few forces which has actually increased in size is that of the Gatwick day staff, though with more flights coming into the airport the move certainly does not increase the level of security.

There has also been no reduction in the size of the roving customs staff who are not tied to the declaration desks at Heathrow.



"Instead of completely banning the sale of booze on soccer specials, Sir, would it not be more democratic in a capitalist society to make rail fares so stiff that the lower order would have no money left for alcohol?"

● If the merger between the troubled London Co-operative Society and the Manchester-based Co-operative Retail Services (CRS) goes through, the man who has been trying to sort out the London society's problems for 15 months will be quitting the London scene next year.

When Frank Doherty took on the chief executive job in London he simply doubled it up with his existing one as chief executive of the thriving Greater Nottingham society, maintaining a rather killing schedule by commuting between Nottingham and the capital as he split his working week between the two.

"It was just a secondment", emphasizes Doherty, who is not too displeased with his efforts to turn round London's four years of losses. The decline in London's market share has been reversed.

Alf Lee, who runs CRS, has asked Doherty if he will see through the handover period, if the merger goes through

● A delay in the American Space Shuttle programme has put back the time when, for the world's biggest risk takers, the sky will no longer be the limit.

Lloyd's of London are quietly grateful. It has no wish at the moment, with the present cut-throat competition, to go chasing the business. But it has made some preliminary studies of what insuring a Space Shuttle might cost.

During the past year it heard from the president of the Space Shuttle development committee that the value of the shuttle itself is put at around £25m at this year's prices and the cargo could be valued at a similar figure.

The £50m-plus value compares with a £30m price tag Lloyd's expects shortly to be placed on a Jumbo 747 jet.

Last year 19 Western built jet airliners, three of them wide-bodied, cost the world-wide aviation insurance market $212m (about £93m). The year also produced two large claims on satellites. A communications satellite of RCA which went out of control and off deep into space, cost Lloyd's £25m.

The large difference between the figures is indicative that Lloyd's, despite being a pioneer in the feld of satellite insurance, is fighting shy of taking sky high risks in today's competitive climate.

● Political repercussions are likely if the talk about Industrie Buitoni Perugia's plans to send a few kisses to Colonel Gaddafi prove true.

According to local trade unions, Italy's Perugia-based IBP is sending 430 tons of baci, chocolate "kisses"

IBP already has good relations with the Arab world—Saudi interests have a minority shareholding—but Libya's recent row with Italy's near neighbour Malta do not augur well for headlines such as "Kisses for Gaddafi".

Small wonder then, that a company spokesman is meeting inquiries with the coy reply that, while he cannot deny that negotiations are under way, it is premature to speak of contracts being signed.

The 900 workers at the Alfred Herbert machine tool factory in Edgwick, Birmingham, certainly know how to go about an industrial dispute with style. Yesterday they staged a sit-in to protest about the treatment of one of their colleagues by the company's new owners, Tooling Investments. Ringing the firm at 4 pm, one of our reporters was told by the woman answering the phone: "Yes dear, there is a sit-in, but they've all gone home now. Can you ring them back in the morning?"

David Hewson

The Charterhouse Group

Interim Report

Results

Attributable Group profit after tax for the first six months of 1980 shows an increase of 65 per cent over that of the corresponding period of 1979.

This has resulted from a considerable increase in oil revenues and significantly increased profit from the merchant bank, as well as from the manufacturing sector. This latter sector has shown some resilience during the current recession, despite the effect of strong sterling on exports. The reduction in profit from the distribution and services sector follows the successful flotation of Spring Grove in December 1979 and the earlier sale of Edmundsons.

Dividend

The directors have declared an interim dividend of 1·75p (1979 – 1·60p) per fully paid ordinary share. This will absorb £2,626,000 (1979 – £1,484,000) and will be paid on 30th September 1980 to shareholders on the register on 19th September 1980.

Results for the half year ended 30th June 1980

	Half year ended 30.6.80	Half year ended 30.6.79	£000 Year ended 31.12.79
The Group excluding the bank			
Profit before interest payable			
Development capital	1,497	1,641	3,581
Insurance broking	1,120	1,253	1,481
Manufacturing	3,912	2,629	5,680
Distribution and services	1,302	2,054	5,536
Oil exploration and production	4,524	1,395	3,439
Central services	(678)	(622)	(1,135)
	11,677	8,350	18,582
Interest payable	4,113	3,820	8,236
Profit before taxation	7,564	4,530	10,346
Taxation			
United Kingdom	2,522	1,050	833
Overseas	1,289	810	1,813
	3,811	1,860	2,646
Profit after taxation	3,753	2,670	7,700
Minority shareholders' interest	33	217	264
Attributable profit after taxation	3,720	2,453	7,436
The bank			
Profit after taxation and transfer to inner reserve	1,150	505	1,388
Attributable Group profit after taxation	4,870	2,958	8,824
Earnings per ordinary share	4·88p	3·12p	9·25p

Prospects

The profit improvement is after a tax charge of 50 per cent but this rate is expected to be lower for the full year.

Since 30th June 1980 the Group has changed considerably, notably by:

- the acquisition of Keyser Ullmann Holdings, the merchant bank, for the issue of Group shares,
- the flotation of the Group's oil exploration and development interests, the Group retaining 48·4 per cent of Charterhouse Petroleum
- the sale of the Group's 100 per cent interest in its insurance broking subsidiary, Glanvill Enthoven & Co.
- the placing under Rule 163(2) of shares in United Electronic Holdings, the Group retaining a 26·5 per cent interest

These events will have a substantial effect on both the profit and balance sheet of the Group at 31st December 1980, which should reflect:

- increased after-tax profit and earnings per share
- an increase of more than £50 million in capital and reserves
- 40 per cent of the Group engaged in merchant banking activities
- market value of listed securities substantially in excess of cost
- a marked improvement in the Group's gearing

These changes place the Group in a much stronger position and broaden the base for it to increase its investments, particularly in medium-sized businesses, and to expand its merchant banking activities.

Although the recession and the impact of strong sterling will have an adverse effect on some of the businesses in which the Group is invested, the year end should show a strong position both in asset and earnings terms.

The Charterhouse Group
Investment and Banking

Copies of the Interim Report are obtainable from Group Communications Department, The Charterhouse Group Limited, 1 Paternoster Row, St. Pauls, London EC4M 7DH. Telephone 01-248 3999.

FINANCIAL NEWS

Stock markets

Equities drift after brisk start

Faced with a possible cut in MLR and interim figures from BP, the market decided to play it safe yesterday and marked time.

Equities enjoyed a fairly brisk start as several institutions continued to go bargain hunting but nerves began to show before the 12.30 deadline usually allotted for MLR changes and small sellers were soon taking profits just to be on the safe side.

With the decision to leave MLR at 16 per cent and despite better than expected interim profits from BP, small selling continued to appear. Prices drifted lower but jobbers described the ovarall tone as firm.

Selective buying continued to bolster the oil market and electricals, although even here prices were generally off the top at the close. Despite this, the *FT* index managed to show an overall gain, rising 1.0 to 490.8, after being 2.9 higher at 10 am.

In gilts jobbers reported profit-taking after a firm start ahead of any possible cut in MLR. The situation improved in the afternoon on the back of a rally by sterling and a favourable adjustment in the second quarter balance of payments figures.

In longs prices closed mostly unchanged after earlier falls of between £½ and £¾. At the shorter end, conditions were more volatile but still managed to close only £⅛ off after £¼ earlier.

Leading industrials had another neglected session with profit-taking clipping a couple of pence from prices in most cases. Unilever eased 2p to 501p along with Fisons at 227p and GKN, with figures due out soon, at 226p.

Profit-taking ahead of next week's figures clipped 6p from Bowater at 167p, but firm spots were seen in Distillers, up 3p at 227p, and BAT, 3p firmer at 283p. ICI closed unchanged at 364p.

Shares of Sears Holdings eased ½p to 46p yesterday as a line of 4½m were reported to have been sold in the market. The shares were believed to be another chunk of the Sears Family holding which has been whittled away quite sharply in recent months.

Immediate reaction to BP's interim figures, which were above most expectations, was to bring in the buyers. However, further consideration of the stock profits and accompanying statement saw the initial enthusiasm die. Even so the share price finished 4p higher at 348p. This left Shell, now seen in a better light, 2p off at 408p while Ultramar stayed firm at 336p and Lasmo added 2p to 674p.

Overall the story was one of profit-taking after a good run. Burmah fell 4p to 185p with Tricentrol 2p easier at 320p.

Heavy Irish selling knocked 20p from Aran Energy at 425p as disillusionment set in over the apparent lack of progress being made in the Irish Sea. Sovereign, too, suffered a reaction to earlier news of Kaiser Resources selling its Brae Field stake for £140m, closing 13p down at 280p after 275p. Speculative buying 50p to 450p.

Hopes of a report on their Yorkshire gas project saw Candecca rise 6p to 202p and Taylor Woodrow 8p to 487p. But Mr David Zooker of Candecca said the report would not be out until next Wednesday at the earliest and there was no comment in the meantime.

Farnborough defence contracts provided another harvest for defence shares. Ferranti leapt 23p to 449p, helped by stock shortage, with Racal adding 2p to 310p and Smiths Industries 5p to 227p. But Hawker Siddeley down 2p 218p, encountered profit-taking as did Westland at 126p, also down 2p. GEC at 498p and Plessey at 240p closed unchanged on the day.

A disappointing set of companies reporting saw Blackwood Hodge slip 1½p to 41½p, Costain 4p to 182p, London & European 3p to 25p, Midland Ind 4p to 7½p, BET 8p to 142p and Sharna Ware 8p to 160p.

The interim figures from Northern Engineering proved above expectations and the shares rose 3½p to 65½p.

Higgs & Hill climbed 3p 92p awaiting further develo ments on the bid front, whi BICC rose 5p to 142p ahead next Tuesday's figures.

Further speculation of shortfall in its forecast h Haynes Publishing, which fe 5p to 126p, and Serck eased to 57p after a denial by Roc ware that it was selling i stake.

BTR rose 6p to 380p with fi ures due soon as Ofrex retre ted 6p to 106p for the sa reason. Strong demand help Howden Group to a 4p rise 117½p with Royal Worcest improving 7p to 300p and expa sion plans adding 5p to Dew at 250p.

Foods were another firm se tor with Cadbury Schwepp interim providing a gain of 3 at 65½p and comment putti 9p on Nurdin & Peacock 167p.

Insurances remained bu after a good round of co panies reporting recently wi Commercial Union up 2p 171p, General Accident 4p 336p, Royal 7p to 433p, GRE to 336p, Phoenix 6p to 298p ar Sun Alliance 13p to 769p.

Equity turnover on Septe ber 3 was £97.879m (14,0 bargains). Active stocks yeste day according to the Exchan Telegraph, were Coral Leisur GEC, Marks & Spencer, B Shell, BOC, ICL, Plessey, Ur lever, Burmah, Western Minin Bowater, Blue Circle, BICC ar BAT's.

Traded options saw intere fade yesterday along with th rest of the market as to contracts fell from 1,278 730. Lonrho, on 132 contract enjoyed another active sessio as the possibility of a bid f House of Fraser becomes eve stronger. Courtaulds, te enjoyed further speculation 120 contracts as investo covered their position ahead November's profit announc ment. BP managed to comma 96 contracts following its ha timer but interest gradual waned.

Traditional options also h a quiet time but some intere was shown in Premier whe both a call and a double we arranged. The rate for a ca in Premier is regarded as hi standing at around 9½p. Hou of Fraser also came in for call, spurred on by the atte tion of Lonrho and the ra remained at 14p.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
BET (F)	886.6(742.1)	71.1(67.6)	24.4(24.1)	5.7(5.7)	24/10	7.57(7.57)
British Petroleum (I)	—(—)	2,735(1,734)	—(—)	6.25(5.50)	13/11	—(—)
Bertram Cons (F)	1.7†(1.5)	0.57(0.58)	1.58(1.67)	0.8(0.75)	30/9	—(—)
Blackwood Hodge (I)	154(136)	3.8(4.3)	—(—)	1.0(1.8)	12/12	—(2.5)
Charterhouse Grp (I)	—(—)	4.8*(2.9*)	4.88(3.12)	1.75(1.60)	—	—(—)
City Comm Invst (I)	—(—)	0.52(0.43)	—(—)	1.504(—)	30/9	—(—)
Cad Schweppes (I)	486.6(455.9)	21.0(21.7)	3.8(4.1)	1.20(0.95)	2/1	—(3.85)
Costain (I)	206(216)	15.2(17.2)	—(—)	4.0(4.0)	—	—(—)
Family Invst Trst (I)	—(—)	0.20(0.16)	2.92(2.46)	2.4(2.0)	—	—(—)
Grimshaw Hldgs (F)	6.3(4.4)	0.19(0.16)	5.6(5.8)	3.0(2.0)	—	—(—)
Gen Mining (I)	212‡(131)	183(106)	161(99)	50(25)	16/10	—(—)
Invergorn Dist (I)	13.0(11.4)	2.1(1.8)	9.6(8.55)	1.5(1.5)	25/10	—(—)
Lanca (I)	0.84(1.0)	0.05(0.09)	2.21(6.44)	nil(nil)	—	—(—)
Ldn & European (F)	3.8(6.3)	0.40(0.44)	1.9(2.0)	0.7(0.6)	5/11	—(—)
Midland Inds (I)	13.7(—)	0.75(1.0)	—(—)	1.1(1.0)	7/11	—(—)
Morgan Crucible (I)	64.7(54.9)	6.50(6.89)	8.8(9.9)	4.5(4.5)	2/1	—(7.5)
Northern Eng (I)	271.77(199.36)	12.55(11.67)	5.0(4.9)	1.25(1.25)	28/11	3.75(3.75)
Palmerston Invst (F)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	1.13(—)	31/10	1.72(1.72)
R & H Hall (I)	57.2(61.7)	1.3(1.4)	4.37(4.36)	0.75(0.75)	13/9	—(—)
Sharma Ware (I)	5.7(5.2)	0.09(0.13)	—(—)	1.4(1.2)	17/10	—(—)
Winston Estates (I)	—(—)	0.17(0.13)	4.5(2.1)	0.7(0.7)	1/11	—(—)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. * = After tax. † = Interim in lieu of final. ‡ = Rand and cents.

Briefly

Grimshawe Holdings, the industrial group with strong interests in the DIY market, reports a 13.5 per cent increase in pretax profit to £192,455 for the year to end-April, 1980. Turnover advanced 40.6 per cent to £6.32m. "All our operating companies earned profits", the chairman, Mr Thomas Kenny, reports. The directors propose a dividend of 3p a share—a 50 per cent increase on the 2p paid last year, when dividends were re-introduced after a lapse of six years.

HAT Group: At the AGM, the chairman, Mr Alfred Telling, said: "We now have the results for the first five months' trading in this current year and I am now pleased to be a little more specific by saying that in spite of the doom and gloom that is being cast about by all and sundry, there is a better than even chance we will make further progress in this current year and might well achieve another record."

Hawker Siddeley Canada: Canadian Government has allowed company to acquire control of B & K Machinery International Ltd, of Mississauga, Ontaria, a manufacturer of forming and processing equipment. As Hawker Siddeley Canada is 59 per cent owned by Hawker Siddeley Group Ltd of Britain the acquisition plan was subject to screening by the Foreign Investment Review Agency.

Family Investment Trust: Gross revenue for half year to August 31 £226,500 (£188,300). Pretax profit £200,300 (£165,600). Earnings per share 2.92p (2.46p). Interim dividend is 3.42p gross (2.85p gross).

Winston Estates: Pre-tax revenue for half-year to June 30 £179,900 (£131,900). Earnings per share 4.54p (2.15p). Interim dividend is 0.99p gross (same).

Lanca: Turnover for half-year to June 30, £844,500 (£1.05m). Pretax profit, £51,000 (£95,000).

Brengreen (Holdings) has bought Jobmart Ltd and Jobmart (North), industrial and commercial contract cleaners, for £235,000 in shares and cash.

Blackman and Conrad: In his annual report, the chairman says that the rationalization policy mentioned in last year's review greatly contributed to the results for the year to January 31. This policy continues into the current year. The level of bank borrowings is always of concern to the board and the sale of freehold properties surplus to requirements is being pursued with vigour. In the current year, he says that it is with difficulty that the company is able to maintain bargains. However, it still remains profitable by virtue of increased productivity and improved management efficiency.

Blackwood Hodge interim profits fall

By Philip Robinson

Profits of earth moving to mining group Blackwood Hodge, whose major market after the United Kingdom is now Australia, dropped by a fifth in the six months to June as group sales rose 13.6 per cent.

A strong pound and interest charges up by a third on increasing borrowings are blamed by Mr William Shapland, the chairman, for profits falling to £3.8m on sales of £154m.

Above the line the group's share of Nigerian profits fell from £291,000 to £81,000, interest charges rose from £4.6m to £6.1m. and trading profits dropped £800,000 to £9.9m. Mr Shapland said the bulk of the fall was an exchange loss.

Below the line an exchange deficit on non-United Kingdom assets left the unchanged interim payout of 1.428p uncovered by retained profits on an accounting basis. Mr Shapland says it is well covered in cash terms.

He said he expected second half profits to be about in line with the first six months, indicating an annual profits fall from last year's £10.8m, itself a 33 per cent fall on the previous year. But it is expected to maintain total dividends at 3.55p. Blackwood shares, which hit a low of 38p earlier this year, eased 1½p to 41½p after the news.

However, Mr Shapland says there was a real improvement in sales and market penetration in the first half, despite difficult trading conditions.

The geographical contribution to profits is now changing for the group. Last year three-quarters came from overseas, but following an increase in United Kingdom margins the figure has been reduced to 60 per cent. In addition, the group has taken on the franchise for the John Deere range of industrial products for England and Wales. As a result it has given up its JCB excavators franchise for South East England.

Gencor doubles interim as profits advance

By Michael Prest
Mining Correspondent

In the combined companies' first interim report, General Mining Union Corporation revealed yesterday that pretax profits in the six months to the end of June were Rand 183m (£102m), compared with combined figures of R106m last year.

As a result of its commitment, made at the time of the merger, to maintain a dividend of 2.2 times, the interim dividend has been doubled to 50 cents. If earnings in the second half match those of the first, as the board expects, the full dividend will be 145 cents.

Gencor also says that its new Beisa gold mine could be opened next year, 12 months ahead of schedule. Its other gold mine project, Beatrix, is expected to start production in five years.

The jump in combined profits is largely attributable to the higher gold price. Attributable income from gold and uranium was R55m against R29.4m for the whole of last year. The average gold price during the period on which dividends are paid was about $520 an ounce.

The financial strength of the new group is evident from the rise in capital employed from R890m to R1,251m. Bank balances stand at R646m—almost three times more than in the first half of 1979.

Some cash will be aborbed by Beisa and Beatrix, but at the same time the full financial and management benefits of the merger will start to show through. Gencor also plans to expand its industrial interests.

Robert Fleming Holdings has formed an insurance broking subsidiary to be called Robert Fleming Insurance Brokers.

Britannia Arrow 17pc ahead

By Our Financial Staff

Britannia Arrow, the phoen which rose from the ashes the Slater Walker empi pushed profits nearly 17 p cent higher for the half year last June on turnover, whi rose from £2.1m to £16.6m.

Contribution from group's Siemssen Hunter pu lishing division was £52,000. Geoffrey Rippon, the chairma says is is experiencing diffic market conditions and remed action is being taken wh should result in improved pr tability.

The group's investment come rose from £38,000 £147,000 and fund manageme increased from £654,000 £661,000. After extraordin items—profit on sales of vestments, group compan and properties—net income creased from £1.4m to £1.9

During the half year group sold two properties its investment in West of E land Trust at a profit of £1.2 which was used to buy 8.19 cent of Minster Assets and 8 per cent of London United vestments. The group's sha holding in Mercantile Ho Holdings increased to 11.57 cent.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	16%
Barclays	16%
BCCI	16%
Consolidated Crdts	16%
C. Hoare & Co	*16%
Lloyds Bank	16%
Midland Bank	16%
Nat Westminster	16%
Rossminster	16%
TSB	16%
Williams and Glyn's	16%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 14%, up to £25,000 14¼%, over £25,000 14½%.

SUMMARY BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

£ million

	1978	1979	1979 1st qtr	1979 2nd qtr	1979 3rd qtr	1979 4th qtr	1980 1st qtr	1980 2nd qtr
			Seasonally adjusted					
Visible trade (balance)	−1546	−3404	−1602	−525	−492	−785	−632	−301
Invisibles (balance):								
Services	+3486	+3579	+853	+833	+919	+954	+1046	+988
Interest, profits and dividends	+520	+289	+238	−38	+213	−174	−34	−109
Transfers	−1340	−2327	−519	−539	−635	−634	−542	−646
Total	+2165	+1541	+637	−261	+497	+146	+470	+233
Current balance	+620	−1863	−965	−264	+5	−639	−162	−68
			Not seasonally adjusted					
Current balance	+620	−1863	−1204	−438	+194	−415	−358	−293
Investment and other capital transactions	−3518	−1170	−379	+878	+124	−231	−223	+89
Balancing item	+1772	+2403	+1489	+318	−21	−617	+1090	+450
Balance for official financing	−1126	+1710	+684	−758	+297	−29	+509	+246
Allocation of SDR's	—	+195	+195	—	—	—	+180	—
Official financing								
Official reserves (drawings on, +; additions to, −)	+2873	−1059	−935	−63	−152	+116	−457	−140
Other official financing	−1203	−846	+76	−890	−145	−87	−232	−106

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited
27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212

The Over-the-Counter Market

1979/80 High	1979/80 Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E
99	52	Airsprung Group	53	+1	6.7	12.6	*3.1
50	21	Armitage & Rhodes	21	—	1.4	6.7	*8.6
170	92½	Bardon Hill	170	—	9.7	5.7	*6.4
100	74	County Cars Pref	74	—	15.3	20.7	—
101	63	Deborah Ord	98	—	5.5	5.6	*4.8
126	88	Frank Horsell	126	+1	7.9	6.3	*3.8
129	67	Frederick Parker	67	—	11.0	16.4	[illegible]
156	87	George Blair	87	−1	16.5	19.0	[illegible]
84	45	Jackson Group	82	—	6.0	7.3	*3.1
153	103	James Burrough	120	—	7.9	6.6	9.6
305	242	Robert Jenkins	305	—	31.3	10.2	[illegible]
232	175	Torday Limited	220	—	15.1	6.9	*3.7
34	10	Twinlock Ord	12½	—	—	—	[illegible]
90	70	Twinlock 15% ULS	85	—	15.0	17.6	[illegible]
56	23	Unilock Holdings	46	—	3.0	6.5	*7.1
101	42	Walter Alexander	101	+1	5.7	5.6	*5.6
245	136	W. S. Yeates	245	—	12.1	4.9	*4.0

*Accounts prepared under provision of SSAP15.

FINANCIAL NEWS

BET holds dividend as profits rise by 5pc

By Catherine Gunn

British Electric Traction, the electronics and television group, reported a 5 per cent increase in full-year profits to March 31 at £71.1m pretax after a flat interim performance. The dividend has been maintained at 10.8p gross.

Part of that rise came from an extra nine and eight months' contributions from Thames Television and Rediffusion Television respectively.

The two companies have changed their year ends to March 31 after the acquisition of EMI by Thorn. EMI and BET each own half of Thames and BET's half is held through Rediffusion Television.

The combined contribution from Thames Television and Rediffusion Television was £4.81m over the longer period. On the old year-ends they would have made £3.9m. Thames Television's profits suffered from the 11 week TV strike in 1979.

Rediffusion Ltd, 58 per cent held by BET, had a more-or-less static year, so its contribution was flat. But other interests did better.

The Argus Press did particularly well in its year to end-December; but things have got very difficult for the publishing industry since then. Transport interests with a December year-end include the effects of January 1979's road haulage strike.

Interest costs were over two thirds up at £21.5m but borrowings have risen considerably less than that. There was an extra interest cost of £240.000 on BET's 5 per cent share in a Phillips Petroleum development consortium in the North Sea, from which there will not be a positive cash flow for some time.

Group sales excluding investment income of £9.4m were up a fifth at £887m. Total pre-interest profits were £92.6m against £80.4m in 1978-79. The current year will not be easy, but BET remains confident about its long-term performance.

The deferred ordinary shares fell 8p to 142p yesterday where they yield 7.6 per cent. The p-e ratio on stated earnings is 5.8.

Ladbroke-Reo Stakis

The gaming licence of Ladbroke's Dragonara Casino in Leeds, was transferred to Patmor Ltd, a subsidiary of the Reo Stakis Organisation, at a hearing before the Leeds licensing bench yesterday. The Gaming Board had objected to a licence renewal by Ladbroke.

Northern Engineering on course for £26m

By Peter Wainwright

Sales of Northern Engineering Industries rose by 36 per cent to £272m in the six months to June 30, enabling pretax profits to rise by 7 per cent to £12.55m. This seems to indicate that the group is still on course for profits of at least £26m for the year, against only £18.1m in 1979.

It is all a far cry from the plunge in profits from £30.5m the year before when the group suffered from losses at Reyrolle in electrical engineering, and from the engineering strike.

But a margin of profit to sales of 4.6 per cent leaves little room for error even though, as Mr Duncan McDonald, the chairman, points out, the latest figures represent a big recovery.

He now reports that in total orders are ahead of those at the end of 1979. There has been a good order intake this year in the mechanical engineering and mining divisions and the export contribution is growing. But in some heavy electrical sectors demand remains weak.

Mr Duncan McDonald, chairman of Northern Engineering.

Overall the group, which will be supplying the boilers for the Heysham and Torness nuclear power stations, is standing up to recession well. The group has important operations abroad and their contribution to sales, profits and cash flow has gone up.

The leading overseas offshoot is in South Africa, where booming business is responsible for the explosion in minorities from £533.000 to £903,000 in the latest half year.

Net borrowings are neglible, and it is by no means impossible that profits may beat £26m this year and £28m next.

Northern is recruiting workers in some areas but making them redundant in others. Even so this important North Eastern employer, with 30,000 workers in the United Kingdom, is not contracting.

The shares rose 3½p yesterday to 63½p, a 1980 peak, because the figures came as a relief. The interim dividend is 1.25p net or 1.79p gross again and it is paid from earnings of 5.06p.

On an unchanged dividend the yield is still just over 8 per cent, but the shares have come up from 35p at one time last year.

Further US link for 600 Group

The 600 Group has purchased or contracted to buy 21.4 per cent of the issued common stock of Clausing Corporation of Oshtemo, Michigan, a company listed on the American Stock Exchange. The price is £3.7m in cash.

Clausing Corporation and its subsidiaries are in plastics engineering, industrial distribution and process controls businesses.

The 600 Group and Clausing Corporation are already in partnership in the distribution and marketing of machine tools in America.

It is expected that through closer collaboration with Clausing Corporation, substantial benefits will accrue to both parties and that the 600 Group will gain from this additional foothold in the US market.

The book value of the assets as at March 31 attributable to the common stock being acquired was approximately £2.6m and the profits before tax attributable for the nine months to March were about £501,000 (equivalent to £668,000 for 12 months).

Midland Inds not fully recovered

During the early part of the second half of this year, Midland Industries' order position had not been restored. But the company, with its modern plant, says it has substantially increased capacity and efficient operation.

Activities of the company are constantly under review.

The chairman, his wife and a director have waived £47,000 (£42,000) in the interim period.

Turnover for the half-year to June 30, £13.7m (£10.9m for half year to March 31, 1979). Pre-tax profit £751,000 (£1m). Interim dividend is 1.57p gross (1.428p gross).

Difficult trading for Invergordon Distillers

Sales for six months to June 30 of Invergordon Distillers Holdings were £13m (£11.4m). Pretax profits was £2.1m (£1.8). Earning per share were 9.6p (8.55p). The interim dividend is 2.14p gross (same).

Board states that the current difficult trading conditions will affect the remainder of the year and it is unlikely that the full year's results will maintain the level of increase achieved in the first six months.

L & E optimistic about Newman

Regarding London and European's 20.11 per cent holding in Newman Industries the chairman says that while Newman has its problems, L and E's board believes in the underlying strength of its assets and activities and has confidence that it can become a profitable long-term investment.

The board is also examining a number of ways to maximize the benefits of the surplus in the property division and the potential increase in liquidity that this may create. Present indications are that results for 1980 will be broadly in line with those of 1979.

Turnover for the half year to June 6 was £3.8m (£6.3m). Pre-tax profit was £407.000 (£441.005).

Earnings per share were 1.9p (2p). Interim dividend is 0.99p gross (0.85p gross).

Howard Tenens' position strengthened

The chairman of Howard Tenens Services Ltd, E. C. Morris, says in his annual statement that the directors are satisfied that the financial position of the company has been very significantly strengthened and it continues to trade profitably.

However, he said, it would be optimistic to suggest that the profit for the year will exceed that of last year, but the board is confident that as indicated in the rights issue document, the devidend on the increased capital will be maintained. It is proposed

Interim profits dip at Morgan Crucible

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Morgan Crucible's pretax profits fell by 6 per cent to £6.5m in the first half of 1980.

In the first quarter, when profits increased by a tenth, Morgan offset higher finance costs with increased trading profits. But in the second quarter trading profits fell and interest charges continued to rise. For the half year net finance charges were three-fifths higher at £1.62m.

Group sales rose from £54.9m to £64.7m, but excluding results from two recent acquisitions, Franklin Oil Corporation and DIA, turnover would have been £61.8m and pretax profit £6.72m.

Mr Ian Weston-Smith, the chairman, says that most of the group's United Kingdom customers, particularly steel and consumer durable producers, are having a very difficult time.

However, direct export sales were generally good and, to some markets, excellent. Overseas subsidiaries performed strongly. Together with United Kingdom exports these account for nearly three-fifths of group sales.

The interim dividend has been maintained at 6.43p gross. The chairman says that the second half of the year will bear non-recurring factory relocation costs and closure costs at Liège. The new United States subsidiary to market special carbon grades will also incur modest start-up costs.

Nationale-Nederlanden up 22 pc

International

Nationale-Nederlanden, the Dutch insurance group, said its first half net profits rose by 22 per cent to Fl151.7m (£32.8m) from Fl124.3m a year earlier. The group has declared an interim dividend of Fl2.90, against Fl2.80 a year ago.

Group revenues rose by 12.5 per cent to Fl4,000m

Premium income grew by 12 per cent to Fl2.900m, while income from investments and other activities advanced by 15 per cent to Fl917m.

The contribution of international business to total revenue was nearly 42 per cent at the end of the first half.

Nationale-Nederlanden commented that the improvement in group trading results was primarily achieved in the life and non-life sectors, particularly in The Netherlands.

Expenses rose by a little over 10 per cent compared with the revenue increase of 12.5 per cent. On balance, exchange rate fluctuations had little impact on the growth of income or costs, the group said.

Shareholders' funds rose to Fl131.11 per share this year from Fl127.59 — adjusted — a year earlier.

In 1979 the group reported net profits of Fl301.9m.

Royal Trustco fighting bid

Continued heavy trading of Royal Trustco stock suggests that Canada's largest trust concern may have found a well-heeled ally in its bid to escape a C$412m (£150m) takeover by Campeau Corporation.

Royal Trustco directors earlier this week voted unanimously to oppose an offer of C$21 a share for its common and C$29.93 for its preferred stock from Campeau, an Ottowa-based real estate development concern.

Trading in Royal Trustco common on the Toronto and Montreal stock exchanges Wednesday totalled nearly 2.1m shares, including a 1.27m-share block at C$21 traded on the Montreal exchange. On Tuesday, 1.7m shares changed hands on the two exchanges, including several blocks that traded above Campeau's C$21 offer price.

Total volume over the two days represented about 24 per cent of Royal Trustco's 16m common shares outstanding

Royal Trustco declined comment on the trading activity and Campeau sources could not be reached for comment.

Alexander's talks

Alexander's said yesterday in New York that it had held preliminary and tentative discussions with representatives of the Agache-Willot group about the possible acquisition of certain Korvette's stores.

An Alexander's spokesman said the discussions were only of the most preliminary nature.

Beijerinvest downturn

Beijerinvest, the Swedish investment group whose shares were introduced to the London Stock Exchange in June, achieved a 20 per cent return on equity in the half year to June 30 against 29 per cent last year.

Group income fell from 178m kronor to 154m kronor (£15m). The forecast for the full year is 250m kronor against 416m kronor last year. This latter figure represented quadrupled profits compared with 1978.

Straits Trading

Straits Trading Co of Singapore yesterday reported group net profits of S$53m (Singapore) for the six months to June 30, against S$13.4m the year before.

Carlton and United cash call

Carlton and United Breweries of Melbourne said it plans to make a one-for-five share issue priced at par.

The issue will raise the issued capital to 123.55m A$1 ordinary shares from the present 102.96m.

Carlton and United said the A$20.59m raised by the issue will be used to improve liquidity and provide funds for continued growth and development.

Carlton and United said the new shares will not rank for any dividend declared before December 31.

The company yesterday reported net profits of A$23.6m (12.4m), against A$25m for the year to June 30 on turnover up from A$590m to A$667m.

Business appointments

New operations director for Unigate Group

Mr C. E. Langdale, former managing director of Unigate Food Division, has been appointed Unigate Group operations director, responsible for the company's United Kingdom based business and French meat interests.

Mr Roger St John-Seymour has been appointed by National Westminster Bank a senior regional manager in the newly formed, City-based, Northern Europe Region, International Banking Division, and Mr Bill Barker has been appointed to a similar position in the new Southern Europe Region.

Mr John R. Webb has become executive vice-president of Essochem Europe Inc. Mr John G. Holloway succeeds Mr Webb as the company's olefins vice-president while Mr J. L. Dalgetty succeeds Mr Holloway as elastomers vice-president.

Mr John Dick has been appointed a non-executive director of Culter Guard Bridge Holdings.

Mr W. A. Wood has given up the position of managing director of Portals Ltd to concentrate on the activities of the group's papermaking division as a whole as managing director of Portals Papermaking Ltd. Mr J. E. F. Lloyd is now managing director of Portals Ltd.

Mr Christopher K. Foster has been made director and general manager of Monarch Aluminium.

Mr William W. Renilson has become chairman of James Talcott Factors Inc while Mr Geoffrey F. Bacon and Mr Malcolm J Smith have joined the board. Mr P. Douglas Campbell has been appointed a director and as chief financial officer will now be based in New York.

Mr John P. Sowden has been appointed a regional director of the central London regional board of Lloyds Bank.

Mr Christopher Burbridge will shortly be joining the Sedgwick Group and will be appointed managing director of Sedgwick Group Underwriting Services and Regis Underwriting Agencies.

Mr John Aitken and Mr David Mills have been appointed directors of Racal-Mesl Security.

Mr P. E. McCowen has become export sales director of Slazenger.

Mr T. W. Bottomley has been appointed managing director of Croslee Yarns.

Mr P. M. Marcell and Mr M. W. Eve have been made directors of Jardine Matheson Insurance Brokers.

Mr David D. Searle has been appointed by Technology Transfer Associates as chief executive and Mr Gilbert Hunt has joined the board.

Mr Tor Von Sydow becomes managing director of Swedlours and Mr Tim Folkes general manager.

Sir Alan Keir Rothnie has joined Overseas Technical Service International as a non-executive director.

Mr David G. F. Thompson has been appointed a director of the Wolverhampton and Dudley Breweries, responsible for the packaging and wines and spirits operations of the group.

Mr Arnold Breckenridge is now president of Tricentrol Oils, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Tricentrol.

Mr Kenneth Durham, vice chairman of Unilever, and Mr H. A. Hitchcock, recently retired as an executive of the National Westminster Bank, have been appointed part-time board members of British Aerospace.

Sir William Vincent has been appointed a director of Save & Prosper Investment Management.

Mr G. C. Wilson has joined the Procter & Gamble management committee.

Mr Peter Neville has rejoined Antony Gibbs & Sons as a director after a two and a half year secondment as adviser director of an associate merchant bank in Malaysia.

MARKET REPORTS

Commodities

[illegible]

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on Sept. 4: GB: Cattle, 73.15p per kg lw (−1.16). UK: Sheep, 115.02p per kg est d c w (−0.61). GB: Pigs, 65.72p per kg lw (+0.52). England and Wales: Cattle Nos up 12.5 per cent, ave price, 73.84p (−1.80). Sheep Nos up 11.8 per cent, ave price, 115.87p (−1.00). Pig Nos up 21.6 per cent, ave price, 65.72p (+0.52). Scotland: Cattle Nos down 9.2 per cent, ave price, 71.11p (−0.01). Sheep Nos up 1.7 per cent, ave price, 111.13p (+1.88).

POTATOES (Gafta).—Nov, £41.10; Feb, £47.70; April, £54.80. Sales 22 lots (of 40 tonnes each).

'Cuba may be buying sugar'

Traders in London said yesterday that market talk suggested Cuba may have been in the world market recently to buy sugar to make good any shortfall against its oustanding sales commitments.

They said this was in view of Cuba's own depleted production this year and had had the effect of pushing kerb prices on Wednesday night up by as much as £8 from Wednesday's official close. Prices yesterday morning fell back, however, as such talk is now being discounted.

Philippines to export 2m tonnes of sugar: Manila, Sept 4.—The Philippines has committed itself to export 2m tonnes of sugar over the next four crop years at 22 cents a pound, National Sugar Trading Corp. officials said.—Reuter.

Eurosyndicat

The Eurosyndicat Index on European share prices was put provisionally at 141.11 on September 2 against 141.85 a week earlier.

Discount market

It was a pretty quiet session for the money markets yesterday. Though an MLR cut was not seriously expected, the outburst of speculation on this score on Wednesday kept the market on tenterhooks right up to 12.30 p.m. yesterday. Then money that had not moved much during the morning came out in a flurry. This was shortlived and a quiet afternoon ended with some late offerings from the clearing banks.

Rates held at about 15¾ per cent for much of the morning, dipped to 15 per cent at one stage in the afternoon and closed in the band of 15 to 15¾ per cent.

The Bank of England again gave help only on a very small scale, purchasing Treasury bills direct.

Money Market Rates

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 16%
(Last changed 3 7 80)
Clearing Banks Base Rate 16%
Discount Mkt Loans %
Overnight: High 15¾ Low 15½
Week Fixed: 15¾-15¾

Treasury Bills (Dis %)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	14⁵⁄₁₆	2 months	14⁵⁄₁₆
3 months	14¹⁵⁄₃₂	3 months	14¹⁵⁄₃₂

Prime Bank Bills (Dis %) Trades (Dis %)

2 months	16⅛-15¹⁵⁄₁₆	3 months	16¼
3 months	15¾-15½	4 months	15¾
4 months	15¼-15	6 months	15¼
6 months	14¾-14½		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	17½-17¼	7 months	15¾-15¼
2 months	17-16¾	8 months	15½-15¼
3 months	16¾-16½	9 months	15½-15¼
4 months	16½-16¼	10 months	15½-15¼
5 months	16½-16	11 months	15½-15¼
6 months	15¾-15½	12 months	14¾-14½

Secondary Mkt. ECD Rates (%)

1 month	16¾-16½	6 months	15¾-15½
3 months	16¼-16	12 months	14⁷⁄₁₆-14⁵⁄₁₆

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	16½	3 months	16¼
7 days	16½	6 months	15¾
1 month	16½	1 year	14¾

Interbank Market (%)
Overnight: Open 16 Close 16½

1 week	16¾-16½	6 months	15¹⁵⁄₁₆-15¾
1 month	16¾-16½	9 months	15¼-15
3 months	16⅝-16⁵⁄₁₆	12 months	14¾-14½

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate %)
3 months 17½-16⅞ 6 months 15²⁵⁄₃₂-15¹⁹⁄₁₆

Finance House Base Rate 16½%

Recent Issues

	Closing Price
Baker Fleet 10p Ord (50)	109
Brini Inv	235
Charterhouse Petroleum 25p (*)	54-1
Energy Capital 12½p Ord (38½)	40-2
Exchequer 13½% (*)	£97¾
Gotaas-Larsen Cum Shr	390
Mariner Pet 10p Ord (180)	140-2
Rolfe and Nolan 10p Ord	64
S.P.O. Minerals 10p Ord (80)	93
Shackleton Petrol (81)	61-2
Sunderland S.S Wtr 9¾% Rd 1985 (*)	£101
Treasury 11¾% 'A' 1991 (*g)	£48⅝-¼
Treasury 13½% 2000 (*)	£96¼
Treasury 12½% 1987 (*g)	£47½

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun.	
Blue Circle (300)		52 prem
Dernilron (13)	Sep 19	16½ prem
Mercantile Hse (320)	Nov 14	73 prem
Polly Peck (75)	Sep 10	32 prem
Spencer Gears (13)	..	2 prem-¼

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £10 paid. b £15 paid. e £30 paid. f Fully paid. g £50 paid. h £70 paid. k £40 paid.

Foreign exchange report

In a quiet session on foreign exchange markets yesterday, sterling finished 32 points ahead at $2.4190, compared with $2.4158 overnight, while its trade-weighted index, which dipped to 76.1 at the opening calculation, recovered its overnight position of 76.5 at the close.

Initially, the pound had been marked down by more than 100 points to $2.4055 on some nervous overseas selling that reflected fears of a cut in MLR. However, with the view in London that any reduction in MLR was extremely unlikely, a swift rally ensued. The unchanged decision prompted further support for sterling which "peaked" at about $2.4225 before slipping back on some light profit-taking at the close.

The dollar, in the meantime, failed to consolidate on a firmer start and, with New York coming in a seller, closed on an undecided note. The D-mark hardened at 1.7760 (1.7770), as did the Swiss franc, 1.6290 (1.6335).

The yen ended a shade down in dollar terms at 217.00 (216.95), but modest gains were made by the French franc, 4.1285 (4.1330) and the guilder, 1.9315 (1.9330).

Sterling Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) September 4	Market rates (close) September 4	1 month	3 months
New York	$2.4040-4240	$2.4185-4195	1.23-1.13c prem	2.83-2.73c prem
Montreal	$2.7950-8140	$2.8105-8125	1.62-1.52c prem	3.90-3.80c prem
Amsterdam	[illegible]	[illegible]	2¼-1¼c prem	6¼-5¼c prem
Brussels	[illegible]	[illegible]	26-15c prem	65-55c prem
Copenhagen	13.15-31k	[illegible]	245-395ore disc	[illegible] disc
Dublin	1.1330-1400p	[illegible]	27-19p prem	58-49p prem
Frankfurt	4.29-31m	[illegible]	[illegible] prem	[illegible] prem
Lisbon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madrid	174.60-175.00p	[illegible]	23-83c disc	220-310c disc
Milan	2025-2050lr	2047-49lr	11-14lr disc	46-51lr disc
Oslo	11.70-86k	[illegible]	[illegible] ore prem	[illegible] ore prem
Paris	9.91-10.01f	[illegible]	[illegible] prem	[illegible] prem
Stockholm	9.95-10.05k	10.02-03k	1.15-65ore prem	140-60ore prem
Tokyo	520-[illegible]	524½-525½y	200-180y prem	570-520y prem
Vienna	30.10-50sch	30.41-45sch	14-12gro prem	36-32gro prem
Zurich	3.90-[illegible]	3.93½-94½f	4¾-3¾c prem	11-10c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to December 21, 1971, was 76.5%, unchanged.

EMS European Currency Rates

	ECU central rates	currency against ECU	% change from central rate	% change adjusted*	divergence limit % plus minus
Belgian franc	[illegible]	[illegible]	+2.05	+0.37	1.53
Danish krone	7.72[illegible]	7.83[illegible]	+1.44	+0.26	1.64
German D-mark	2.[illegible]	2.5[illegible]	−1.64	+0.24	1.13
French franc	5.[illegible]	5.[illegible]	−0.[illegible]	−1.[illegible]	1.[illegible]
Dutch guilder	2.[illegible]	2.[illegible]	+0.[illegible]	−1.41	1.[illegible]
Irish punt	0.66[illegible]	0.67[illegible]	[illegible]	−1.[illegible]	1.[illegible]
Italian lira	1157.79	1205.20	−4.07	+2.39	4.08

+ changes are for the ECU therefore positive change denotes weak currency. * adjusted for sterling's weight in the ECU, and for the lira's wider divergence limits. Adjustment calculated by The Times.

Sterling: Other Markets

Australia	2.0695-2.0735
Bahrein	0.9130-0.9140
Finland	8.7965-8.8265
Greece	101.50-107.50
Hongkong	11.9250-11.9670
Iran	Not available
Kuwait	0.6450-0.6450
Malaysia	5.1330-5.1530
Mexico	54.95-56.35
New Zealand	2.4410-2.4510
Saudi Arabia	8.0190-8.0490
Singapore	5.1090-5.1390
South Africa	1.8180-1.8310

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	2.1250-2.1270
† Canada	1.1609-1.1611
Netherlands	1.9310-1.9320
Belgium	28.46-28.49
Denmark	5.4000-5.5020
West Germany	1.7760-1.7770
Portugal	49.40-49.50
Spain	72.67-72.72
Italy	846.00-846.50
Norway	4.8155-4.8175
France	4.1275-4.1295
Sweden	4.1440-4.1460
Japan	216.95-217.05
Austria	12.56-12.58
Switzerland	1.6285-1.6300

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1: US $0.8610-0.8613

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $637.25 (an ounce); pm, $647.25; close $647.5.
Krugerrand (per coin): $655-667 (£274.75-275.75).
Sovereigns (new): $153.25-165.25 (£67.5-68.5).

Euro-$ Deposits

% calls, 9½-10½; seven days, 10-10½; one month, 10⅝-10⅞; three months, 11⅛-11¼; six months, 11¼-11½.

Sharna Ware: Turnover for half year to June 6 £5.7m (£5.2m). Pre-tax profit £97,300 (£132,100). Interim dividend is 1.99p gross (1.79 gross).

Palmerston Invest Trust: Net group surplus for year to March 31 £21,000 (£27,700). Final dividend is 1.62p gross making 2.46p gross (same).

Wall Street

New York, Sept 4.—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed lower with the NYSE index off 0.30 to 72.41 and the average price per share down 14 cents. The Dow Jones Industrial average lost 4.35 to 948.81.

Declines edged advances 811 to 767 as volume swelled to 59,030,000 shares from 52,370,000 shares yesterday and was the heaviest since 62,370,000 shares traded August 7.

Analysts said the early strength resulted from new confidence that the recent rise in interest rates would not continue and from heavy buying by traders who had previously sold stock short in the expectation of a market pullback.

They also said that concern about reports due tomorrow on August wholesale prices and changes in the money supply had prompted caution.

Precious metal stocks rose sharply in response to rising bullion prices. ASA Ltd climbed 3¾ to 65½, Dome Mines 3¼ to 120¼, Homestake Mining 2¼ to 83¼, Campbell Red Lake 3½ to 66½ and Hecla Mining 2¼ to 39.

Computer issues were mostly lower. IBM lost ¼ to 66¼, Honeywell 2⅛ to 89¾ and Digital Equipment one to 88. Intersil rose 6¾ to 33¼ bid, over the counter.

US commodities

SPOT SILVER closed 79.5 cents higher at $17.05 an ounce on active buying. Comex futures deliveries were bid up the 50-cent limit, the pacesetting December at $17.37. Sept, 170.00-171.20c; Oct, 169.05c; Nov, 170.90c; Dec, 1727.0c; Jan, 1747.2c; March, 1787.5c; May, 1829.5c; July, 1871.5c; Sept, 1913.5c; Dec, 1973.0c; Jan, 1996.0c; March, 2038.0c; May, 2080.0c; July, 2122.0c.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

[illegible]

Stock Exchange Prices

Small selling

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Sept 1 Dealings End, Sept 12 § Contango Day, Sept 15 Settlement Day, Sept 22

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS

MEDIUMS

LONGS

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B

C — E

F — H

I — L

M — N

O — S

T — Z

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

PROPERTY

RUBBER

TEA

MISCELLANEOUS

1979/80 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
31	27	Calcutta Elec	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
[illegible]	29½	Essex Wtr 3.5%	31½	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	
14	7	Gt Nthn Tele	47	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
302	119½	Imp Cont Gas	[illegible]	+1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
213	115	Milford Docks	[illegible]	−2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
127	81¼	Nesco Inv	115	..	[illegible]	7.8	..
35½	28½	Sunderlnd Wtr	£31	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	..

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

Motoring

Ford chairman spells out importance of new Escort

When Sir Terence Beckett, chairman of Ford, calls the new Escort "the most important new car in our history" he is talking in a world, rather than a British, aging Austin Allegro is the car can only be understood by reference to Europe and the United States.

On the Continent the outgoing Escort has been facing increasingly tough competition from technically more advanced and, to be blunt, better cars. By clinging to rear-wheel drive and leaf spring suspension the Escort has fallen well behind such models as the Volkswagen Golf, Renault 14 and Talbot Horizon.

Ford has traditionally played safe on engineering, preferring tried and tested designs that saved money and tended to be more reliable. In Britain, where motorists, particularly the fleet customers who account for half of Escort sales, are generally conservative the policy has been brilliantly successful.

But in Europe, with competition fiercer and motorists demanding more of their cars, the Escort has dated rapidly. The new one retains the name but little else. Ford has been forced into front-wheel drive, all-independent suspension and a tailgate by its Continental rivals.

Not the least of these is General Motors. GM, through its Opel and Vauxhall subsidiaries, has also been technically cautious in car designs; so much so that the front-wheel drive Kadett/Astra came as a revelation, ranking with the best Europe has to offer.

In Britain, by contrast, the Escort has continued to sell strongly, apart from the Cortina, the most popular model. The aging Austin Allegro is the only serious home-produced rival. For Britain the new Escort comes as a bonus for Ford rather than a necessity.

The importance of the car for the United States lies in the chilling figures of Japanese imports, which have been taking a quarter and more of American new car registrations this year. They have done so by offering the sort of small, economical models that American manufacturers have hitherto shunned.

Which is why the new Escort will be built not only at Halewood and Saarlouis but, in a slightly different form with the same basic engineering, in Dearborn, Michigan. In fact, it can claim to be a "world" car, though not Ford's first. That distinction belongs to the Model T which was once assembled, among other places, in Manchester.

In Europe and the United States, it is vital that the Escort should succeed. In Britain its success should, on past form, be guaranteed, the only reservations arising, paradoxically, from the very technical advances that elsewhere will be a main selling point.

British car buyers tend to be suspicious of advanced engineering, fleet managers more than others. When details of the new Escort first began to seep out, one transport manager I know threw up his arms in horror. All he wanted was a no-nonsense workhorse and if Ford were no longer going to make one, where could he go? It is a prejudice that will not be easy to overcome.

The Ford answer is that front-wheel drive, the particular anathema, has got itself a bad name through the unreliability of one or two specific models. The system need not be inherently troublesome, as Ford has demonstrated (it says) on the Fiesta. Indeed, the Fiesta has helped to prepare the ground for the Escort with not insubstantial fleet sales, 25 per cent, of its own.

The other aspect of the new car which might alienate fleet managers is the rear door. A few years ago the versatility of the tailgate and folding rear seat seemed to be taken for granted, especially on a small car where space was at a premium. Models like the Escort were criticized for not having a hatchback version.

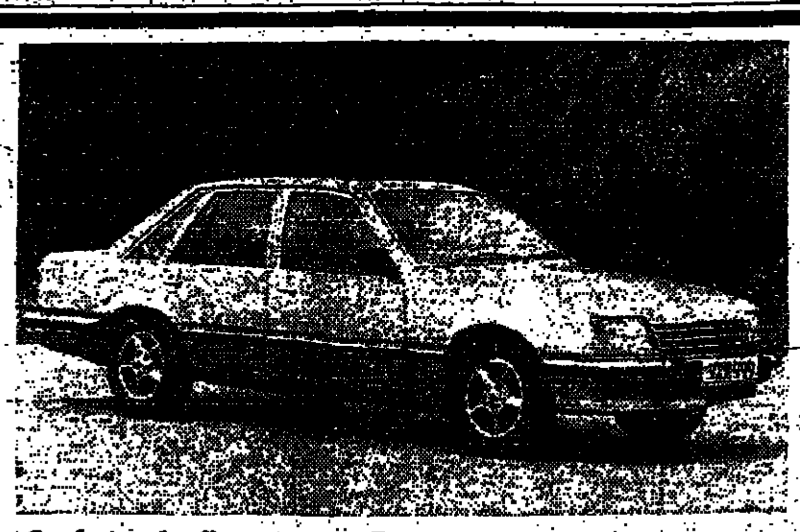
But Volkswagen, among others, came to realize that there was still a strong following for the orthodox three-box car with its separate boot. The result was the Derby and, later, the Jetta. The British fleet market has strongly preferred the traditional shape.

The new Opel Kadett hedged its bets by offering both tailgate and conventional boot within the same bodyshell and Ford may have made a mistake on the Escort by not doing the same. Personally I am convinced by the hatchback argument, but I recognize that many motorists are not.

Ford says that the new Escort offers the best of both worlds. The squared-off tail, put in mainly for good aerodynamics, makes the car look like a saloon, while the tailgate is there for added practicality. I understand that the word hatchback will not be overstressed in publicity for the car.

A driving assessment of the new Escort must await its launch at the end of the month, but it promises much. There is more passenger and boot space (within smaller overall dimensions) than in the previous model and Ford figures, at least, suggest livelier performance. The independent rear suspension should give a much needed improvement in ride quality.

Fuel economy was not an outstanding feature of the old Escort but provisional test figures show a useful advance, as might be expected from a car that is lighter, aerodynamically more efficient and has the benefit of brand new engines.



Comfort and refinement—the Vauxhall Royale saloon

Road test: Vauxhall Royale

Not so long ago the best Vauxhall could offer at the top of its range was the Ventora, a barely disguised version of the bread and butter Victor with an unpleasant 3.3 litre ex-truck engine. Not the most glamorous of flagships. But times have changed and so have the cars and, with the Royale, Vauxhall can stare almost anyone in the face, not excluding Rover, BMW and even Mercedes-Benz.

The initiated will immediately retort that the Royale is not a true Vauxhall, which is so. Except in name, minor exterior trappings and a smaller engine, it is identical to the German Opel Senator, a product of General Motors rationalization. But why not? After all, no one pretends that the Ford Granada is made in Britain, even if it does count as a British car for the purposes of company fleets.

The Royale costs £10,524 and for that an owner must expect much. What he gets is an impressive list of standard equipment, notably automatic transmission (a manual box is available as an option at the same price), power steering, electric windows, central door locking, a sunroof and headlamp wash/wipe. He also gets what is arguably more important, a refined, comfortable and very driveable car.

While the Opel Senator uses a three-litre engine, the Royale has a 2.8 litre "straight six", producing 138 bhp. For the size of car that is adequate enough, though performance is not quite as sharp as that of some competitors. What will matter to the majority of drivers, however, is that the automatic kick-down gives ample power for overtaking and that at 70 mph the engine can hardly be heard.

Refinement is one of the best features of the Royale. The engine is smooth and quiet, even under hard driving, and there is little wind noise; perhaps tyre thump is a little intrusive. The ride is not as good as on the big Citroën or Peugeot, but given the tautness of the handling it is a far from unacceptable compromise. The seats are well shaped, neither too hard nor too squashy.

Above all, the Royale is a driver's car. For a big vehicle the handling is impressively crisp and responsive, helped by an excellent power steering system and progressive brakes. The car corners almost flat and holds the road tenaciously. Driving enjoyment is enhanced by the General Motors three-speed automatic transmission, one of the best.

A car 16ft long should be able to offer more than enough interior space. Drivers, certainly, are well catered for, thanks to three-way (height, rake and reach) adjustment of the seat and a tilt-adjustable steering wheel. But when the front seat is set low and back, rear legroom is somewhat restricted; headroom is good all round. The boot is simply huge.

The question mark against a car like the Royale is not its intrinsic merits but its relevance to the current—and future—motoring climate. A car that takes up so much space on the road, and that drinks petrol at the rate of 19 to 23 miles to the gallon, may not see out the 1980s. Better, then, to enjoy the Royale while it is still here—and there is much to enjoy.

Peter Waymark

PERSONAL CHOICE

Peter Davison and Patricia Hodge star in LWT's new seven-part series Holding the Fort (8.30)

● When Living Legends was first shown I unfortunately managed to miss most of them, but the ones I did see were excellent. Tonight's repeat legend is one I missed—Guy Fawkes (BBC 1, 10.15). Magnus Magnusson has such a gentle way of ripping-up all the preconceived ideas we may have of our schoolboy heroes that it is only after the programme is over and one is thinking about it do we realize what ordinary persons these idols really were. Guy Fawkes was no exception. A Roman Catholic soldier-of-fortune, it turns out that he was probably the victim of an anti-popish plot designed to bring the religion into general disfavour. I hope Mr Magnusson makes more of these programmes and gently gives us the truth about other long-held heroes.

● A lady with very arresting attractions (in more ways than one) is *Jill Gascoine. She stars in LWT's new 10-part drama series,* The Gentle Touch (9.00), playing Detective Inspector Maggie Forbes, a widowed policewoman with a 16-year-old son (her policeman husband having been killed off in the first series). In tonight's first episode she is on the trail of three girls who have cracked the security systems in boutiques and she also has a domestic worry when she discovers a girlie magazine in her son's bedroom and finds out that he intends to go to a blue-movie show.

● Kenneth Haig and Ann Firbank star in a wonderfully witty play having its second showing. Weekend (BBC 2, 9.20). Haig plays David Austin, a playwright who has come down to a south *coast hotel for a long winter weekend to recharge his batteries* Ann Firbank is the elegant former actress who is staying at the same hotel and who becomes the object of his desire. Initially she has absolutely no trouble resisting his advances but later on, when he redoubles his efforts, she seems to weaken, much to Austin's surprise. But what are her real intentions?

● As a mere male I don't often get a chance to listen to Woman's Hour (Radio 4, 2.02 pm) but today the programme contains a couple of items that are of interest to both sexes. First of all David Lloyd tells us what one should do so as not to feel awkward when hospital visiting and then Margaret Horsefield reports on the street traders' wit and patter, an art that seems to be dying.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: †STEREO; *BLACK AND WHITE; (r) REPEAT.

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Dear

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 am Open University: Planning for Disaster. **7.05** Engineering Vibrations. **7.30** Fast Reactor Fuel Reprocessing. Closedown at 7.55. **1.30 pm Bod**: The tale of Bod and the Cake narrated by John le Mesurier and Maggie Henderson. **1.45** News. **2.00** Closedown.

3.40 Dechrau Canu: A programme of Welsh hymn-singing. **4.20** Play School (shown earlier on BBC 2).

4.45 Buford Files and Dinky Dog: Cartoons (r). **5.05 All Our Own Work**: Professional performers Magna Carta, Tim Thomas and the Bill le Sage Trio play their own musical material as do the reggae band, Dynamic, from the Archbishop Michael Ramsey School, Camberwell. **5.35** *Paddington* (r).

5.40 News with Jan Leeming. **5.55 Nationwide**: News and features from around the country presented by Frank Bough, Sue Lawley, Richard Kershaw, Hugh Scully and Sue Cook. **6.45 Sportswide**: A review of the week-end's sport introduced by Desmond Lynam.

7.00 It's a Knockout: Coleraine in Northern Ireland carries Britain's hopes in this the fourth heat of the international obstacle competition designed, it seems, to give commentator Stuart Hall a load of laughs. The venue is Fribourg in Switzerland.

8.20 Terry and June: The first of a series of six new comedy programmes starring Terry Scott and June Whitfield as husband and wife. In this first episode they take delivery of a new car which is then stolen overnight. I know the feeling! **8.50 Points of View**: Barry Took returns with another bag of mail in which viewers letters complain or congratulate the BBC on their programmes. If it is like the previous series it will be well worth watching.

9.00 News read by Kenneth Kendall.

9.15 Starsky and Hutch: Our two hero-detectives are on the trail of a kidnapped girl. The owner of a seedy cafe has psychic powers which may help in locating the victim but he is unwilling to help. **10.15 Living Legends**: Guy Fawkes. Another chance to see Magnus Magnusson rip the veneer off another popular hero (r).

10.45 News headlines.

10.50 International Athletics from Crystal Palace. The final of the 100 metres and the 10,000 metre race are the highlights of this evenings meeting which sees the start of this weekend's AAA Centenary Championships.

11.30 Film: The Outsider (1951). A true story starring Tony Curtis as the Pima Indian hero of Iwo Jima in 1945 who returns home to find that he cannot cope with hero worship. Programme ends at 1.20 am.

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: Cymru Wales: 1.20 pm-1.45 Dan Draed. **3.40-4.20** Closedown. **4.45-5.5** Pipol Hosanbir. **5.55-6.20** Wales Today. **7.00-7.25** Heddiw. **7.25-7.55** Ddeng Mlynedd Yn Ol—Heu Fwy. **7.55-8.20** Angels. **10.15-11.05** Valentine's Night. **11.05-11.06** News. **11.06-12.21 am** Film: Sing As We Go. **12.21** Close. **Scotland: 1.25 pm-1.30** The Scottish News. **3.40-4.20** Closedown. **5.55-6.20** Reporting Scotland. **10.15-10.45** The Beechgrove Gardeners' Roadshow. **10.45-10.50** News and weather. **1.20 am** Close. **Northern Ireland: 3.40 pm-4.18** Closedown. **4.18-4.20** Northern Ireland News. **5.55-6.20** Scene Around Six. **10.15-10.45** The Picture in Question. **10.45-10.50** News and weather. **1.20 am** Close. **England: 5.55 pm-6.20** Regional Magazines. **10.15-10.45** East: Weekend. London and South East: Living Legends. Midlands: Dennis McCarthy's Weekly Echo. North: Direct Line (last in series), phone-in debate on the Church (Leeds 446222 from 7.00 pm). North East: Bottles, play by Bari Chohan, a young Indian writer living in Teesside. North West: Country Concerns. South: More Ways Than One (2), Eat It Up For Daddy! South West: Our Isaac, Isaac Foot (1880-1960). Politician, Lord Mayor, Methodist, book-lover ... A portrait. West: Public Life—At the Conference. Peter Brown reports from the TUC at Brighton. **1.20 am** Close.

BBC 2

6.40 am Open University: Language Opportunities. **7.05** Rivers. **7.30** Recycling Domestic Refuse. Closedown at 7.55.

11.30 Play School: Sheila Archer's The King's New Crown is the story today and the presenters are Sheelagh Gilbey and Stuart McGugan.

11.25 Trades Union Congress 1980: Live coverage of the final session of this year's conference. Reporting from Brighton are Vincent Hanna and Lord Scanlon. Closedown at 12.30 pm.

4.50 Open University: Albert Crewe's Atom. **5.15** Geologist on the Moon. **5.40** Air Pollution Dispersion. **6.05** Genes and Development. **6.30** Against the Public Interest.

6.55 Gardener's World: We visit, in the company of Geoffrey Smith and Clay Jones, the garden of Mr and Mrs Norman Sharp, winners of the Garden of the Year award sponsored by Garden News.

7.20 News with sub-titled synopsis for the hard-of-hearing.

7.35 Film: Midnight Lace (1960) with Rex Harrison and Doris Day. Rex Harrison is very good and Doris Day is, well, Doris Day in this thriller about the wife of a rich financier who suspects her life is threatened but cannot convince anybody else of the danger.

9.20 Play: Weekend, starring *Kenneth Haig and Ann Firbank*. The first in a repeat showing of plays directed by newcomers to television. The play is set in a south coast seaside hotel in winter and the principals are a burnt-out playwright and an ex-actress. The director is John Burrow.

9.50 Ronnie Prophet Entertains: This is the first of four programmes by the overnight star of the 1977 Wembley Festival of Country Music. A Canadian, he is seen entertaining United States airmen at the Phantom Club, RAF Bentwaters in Suffolk.

10.20 Leap in the Dark: Watching Me, Watching You, by Fay Weldon. The second of seven plays about the supernatural. What is the connexion between two rooms in different houses that seem to have a presence?

10.50 Newsnight: A report from Brighton on the last day of the TUC congress from John Tusa and Vincent Hanna. As usual Peter Snow and Charles Wheeler keep us up-to-date with the latest news from home and abroad.

11.30 The Outer Limits:* Sci-Fi adventure which begins with the exchange of peaceful information and culture between Earth and the planet Chromo. But something happens ... Programme ends at 12.25 am.

THAMES

9.30 am Rocket Robin Hood: Cartoon adventures of the space-age leader of merrymen. **9.50 Nature of Things**: A look at the Gabra tribe and how they cope with their rugged existence on the Kenyan-Ethiopia border (r). **10.40 Story Hour**: Pinballs. A tale of three children who meet in a foster home. **11.30 The White Stone**: In episode three Tom offers to give the stone back to Fia if she does not speak for a whole day. **11.55 Beany and Cecil** (r). **12.00 A Handful of Songs** with Maria Morgan and Keith Field. **12.10 pm Once Upon a Time**: Peter Davidson tells the story entitled Axe Soup. **12.30 Home-Made for the Home**: Ideas for improving the home presented by Alison Brierly (r).

1.00 News. **1.20** Thames News.

1.30 For Maddie with Love: Starring Nyree Dawn Porter as the wife with only a short while to live and Ian Hendry as her *husband* (r). **2.00 Houseparty**: A magazine programme for women.

2.25 Golf: Live coverage of the *second round of the European* Open Championships from Walton Heath, Surrey, commentators include John Jacobs and Malcolm Gregson.

4.15 Follow Me: *The final episode in the children's adventure series* starring Ronald Fraser (r). **4.45 Runaround**: Comedian Mike Reid is the host in an all-action quiz show. **5.15 Emmerdale Farm**: The village of Beckindale is agog at the forthcoming cricket match against their near neighbours Robblesfield.

5.45 News. **6.00** Thames News with Andrew Gardner and Tricia Ingrams. **6.30 Thames Sport**: A round-up of the weekend's sport in the Thames area.

London Weekend

7.00 Play Your Cards Right: The first in a renovated quiz series starring Bruce Forsyth. **7.30 The Incredible Hulk**: Another adventure featuring the shirt-makers' saviour.

8.30 Holding the Fort: A new comedy series starring Patricia Hodge and Peter Davison as Mr and Mrs Rilburn, a young couple with a baby. He is asked to relocate with his firm and gain promotion, she is refusing to leave London.

9.00 The Gentle Touch: Jill Gascoine plays the role of a widowed policewoman with domestic worries. In this first episode she finds girlie magazines in her 16-year-old son's bedroom. (See Personal Choice).

10.00 News.

10.30 Benson: Robert Guillaume, who plays the butler in the very funny Soap, gets a chance to have his own show. Tonight he is butlering for the bumbling, but well intentioned, Governor Gatling.

11.00 Seven Ages: Filmed in Colchester, the programme discusses teenagers, and on the platform are skinheads, mods, teds and some young people who are not so tribalistic.

11.45 Golf: *Highlights of the* second round of the European Open Championship being played at Walton Heath, Surrey.

12.15 am Close.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
7.00, 8.00 News.
7.30, 8.30 Headlines.
8.45 Young Gemini (3).†
9.00 News.
9.05 Desert Island Discs.
9.45 Feedback.
10.00 News.
10.02 International Assignment.
10.30 Daily Service.†
10.45 I Am David (3).
11.00 News.
11.05 Symphony of the Oceans.†
12.50 Natural Selection (2).
12.00 News.
12.02 pm You and Yours.
12.27 The Year in Question.
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 *Listen With Mother*.
3.15 Play: *Oboe at the Embassy*, by James Follett.†
4.10 Faraway Food (3).
4.40 Preview.
4.45 Story: Percy's Big Deal, by Maurice Taggart.
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News.
6.30 Going Places.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Pick of the Week.†
8.10 Profile.
8.30 He Rade Upon a Razor.†
9.15 Letter From America.
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.35 Injury Time.†
11.00 The Goshawk (concl).
11.15 Financial World Tonight.
11.30 John Wells.
11.45 Friday Treat.
12.00 News.
12.15 am-12.23 Weather.

VHF
6.50 am Regional news, weather.
7.50 Regional news, weather.
5.50 pm Regional news, weather.
11.00-11.30 Study on 4: Get by in German (5).

Radio 3

6.55 am (mw only) Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Records: Beethoven, Schoeck, Haydn, Brahms.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Records: Rimsky-Korsakov, Dvorak, Chopin, Janacek.†
9.00 News.
9.05 Week's Composer: Finzi (incl Cello Conc).†
10.05 Piano: Schubert (D840), Schoenberg (op 19), Schumann, Debussy.†
11.00 *Fires of London (live from* Edinburgh), pt 1: Kinlock, Maxwell Davies (incl Stedman Doubles), J. Weir.†
11.40 Festival Comment.
11.55 Fires, pt 2: Carter (Cello Son), McGuire, Maxwell Davies.†
1.00 pm News.
1.05 BBCSO/B. Wright: Hindemith, Brahms.†
2.00 Comparing Notes.†
3.00 Viola: Milhaud, Britten.†
3.30 Snape Maltings Training Orch/Aronowitz: Handel, M. Berkeley (Oboe Conc—Craxton), Stravinsky, Mozart (Sym 40).†
4.55 News.
5.00 (mw and mono only from 6.20) Music for early evening.†
7.00 Record: Monteverdi (madrigals).†
7.15 One Pair of Ears: review.
7.30 Prom (live from Albert Hall), pt 1: LMP/Mackerras: Schubert (Sym 5), Haydn (Arianna a Naxos—Baker).†
8.20 Poetry Now.
8.40 Prom, pt 2: Janacek, Haydn (Sym 97).†
9.40 Talk: Peter Racine Fricker.
10.00 Record: Chopin.†
10.15 Story: Misfortune, by Chekhov.
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 Record: Gesualdo.†

VHF
6.00 am-7.00 Open University: Genetic Counselling; Antibody Function; Primary French.
6.20 pm-7.00 Open University: Artists and Scientists; History of Mathematics.

Radio 2

5.00 am News, weather. 5.03 Steve Jones.† *7.32* Ray Moore.† 10.05 Jimmy Young.† 12.05 pm David Hamilton.† 2.03 Ed Stewart.† 4.03 Much More Music.† 6.03 John Dunn.† 8.02 Jim MacLeod and his Band.† 8.45 Friday Night is Music Night.† 9.55 Sports Desk. 10.02 Dad's Army. 10.30 The Organist Entertains. 11.15 Peter Clayton. 2.02 am-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Dave Lee Travis. 9.32 Simon Bates. 10.32 Andy Peebles. 12.30 pm Newsbeat. 12.45 Paul Burnett. 2.32 Simon Bates. 3.32 Peter Powell. 5.30 Newsbeat. 5.45 Roundtable. 7.31 Anne Nightingale. 10.02 Friday Rock Show.† 12.00 Close. **VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2**: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 10.00 pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT):

6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.45 Merchant Navy Programme. 8.00 World News. 8.15 Folk Music of the World. 8.30 The Book Programme. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Music Now. 10.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 10.30 Frank Muir goes into ... 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 In the Meantime. 11.25 Ulster Newsletter. 11.30 Assignment. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 pm Jazz for the Asking. 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 1.30 [illegible]. 2.15 Letterbox. 2.30 John Peel. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Theatre Call. 4.35 Letter from London. 7.50 Stock Market Report. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 8.30 The Welsh National Opera. 9.00 Network UK. 9.15 Sarah and Company. 9.45 Letter from London. 9.55 Play Choice. 10.00 World News. [illegible] 10.40 [illegible] 11.00 [illegible] 11.30 [illegible] World News. Britain [illegible] About Britain. Outlook. World [illegible] British Press. Alcohol. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Review of the British Press. 5.15 About Britain. 5.45 The World Today.

WAVELENGTHS: Radio 1 medium wave 275m/1089kHz or 285m/1053kHz. Radio 2 med wave 330m/909kHz or 433m/693kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 3 med wave 247m/1215kHz and 90-92.5 VHF. Radio 4 long wave 1500m/200kHz and 92-95 VHF. Greater London area only; med wave 720kHz/417m. LBC 261m, 97.3 VHF. Capital 194m, 95.8 VHF. World Service: med wave 648kHz (463m). BBC Radio London 206m, 94.9 VHF.

REGIONAL TV

Southern

As London except: **9.30 am** Wild, Wild World of Animals. **9.55** Remarkable Rocket. **10.20** Tandarra. **11.10-12.00** Chopper Squad. **1.20 pm-1.30** News. **5.15-5.45** Mr and Mrs. **6.00** Day by Day. **6.00** Scene South East. **6.30-7.00** Tell Me Another. **10.30** Benson. **11.00** Golf. **11.30** Film: Enforcer (Humphrey Bogart). **1.00 am** Weather followed by Half a Cloak.

Tyne Tees

As London except: Starts **9.20 am** Good Word followed by News. **9.30** Hands. **9.55** Chopper Squad. **10.40** Friends of Man. **11.05-12.00** Animated Classics. **1.20 pm-1.30** News. Lookaround. **5.15-5.45** Happy Days. **6.00** News. **6.02** Sportstime. **6.25-7.00** Northern Life. **10.30** News. **10.32** Film: Butterflies Are Free (Goldie Hawn, Edward Albert). **12.30 am-12.35** Countryside Christian.

Grampian

As London except: Starts **9.25 am** First Thing. **9.30** Weir's Aweigh. **10.00** Showjumping with Harvey Smith. **10.25** Portrait of the Artist. **10.40** Fireside Theatre. **11.30-12.00** Beatles. **1.20 pm-1.30** News. **6.00** News. **6.10** Flair. **6.30-7.00** Thingummyjig. **10.30** Export Scotch. **11.00** Golf. **11.30** Reflections. **11.35** Paris. **12.30 am-12.35** News.

ATV

As London except: Starts **9.35 am** Something Different. **9.50** Mastercraftsmen. **10.20** Galway Was. **11.05** *Fidsworld*. **11.30-12.00** Human Face of China. **1.20 pm-1.30** News. **5.15-5.45** Laverne and Shirley. **6.00-7.00** ATV Today. **10.30** WKRP in Cincinnati. **11.00** Golf. **11.30** News. **11.35-1.10 am** Film: Man Upstairs (Richard Attenborough, Donald Houston).

Westward

As London except: **9.30 am** Weir's Aweigh. **10.00** Show Jumping with Harvey Smith. **10.25** Portrait of the Artist. **10.40** Sesame Street. **11.40-12.00** Beatles. **12.27 pm-12.30** Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. **1.20-1.30** News. **5.15-5.45** Emmerdale Farm. **6.00-7.00** Westward Diary. **7.20-8.30** Have Girls Will Travel. **10.31** News. **10.34** Song and Dance. **11.00** Golf. **11.30** Musical Special: Blood, Sweat and Tears. **12.25 am-12.30** Faith for Life.

Border

As London except: Starts **9.35 am** Weir's Aweigh. **10.00** Showjumping with Harvey Smith. **10.25** Portrait of the Artist. **10.40-12.00** Film: Frozen Limits* (Crazy Gang). **1.20 pm-1.30** News. **5.15-5.45** Anna and the King. **6.00** Lookaround. **6.30-7.00** Superstar Profile: Jack Lemmon. **7.30** Man Called Sloane. **10.30** Your MP. **11.00** Golf. **11.30** Vegas. **12.30 am-12.33** News.

Scottish

As London except: **9.30 am** Story of Wine. **10.00** Showjumping with Harvey Smith. **10.25** Portrait of the Artist. **10.40** Flight of the Snows. **11.05-12.00** Bindle—One of Them Days. **1.20 pm-1.30** News. **5.15-5.45** Mork and Mindy. **6.00** Scotland Today. **6.45-7.00** Hear Here. **7.30-8.30** Summer Royal. **10.30-12.00** Film: Curse of the Crimson Altar (Boris Karloff, Christopher Lee). **12.00** Late Call. **12.10 am-12.35** Golf.

Ulster

As London except: **9.30 am** Weir's Aweigh. **10.00** Showjumping with Harvey Smith. **10.25** Portrait of the Artist. **10.40** Cartoon. **11.00-12.00** Sesame Street. **1.20 pm-1.30** Lunchtime. **4.13-4.15** News. **5.15-5.45** Anna and the King. **6.00-7.00** Good Evening Ulster. **10.30** Witness. **10.35** Sportscast. **11.00** Golf. **11.35** Fireside Theatre. **12.25 am-12.35** Bedtime.

Granada

As London except: **9.30 am** Challenging Sea. **9.55** Fat Albert. **10.40** Spiderman. **11.00-12.00** Sesame Street. **1.20 pm-1.30** Granada Reports. **5.15-5.45** Mr and Mrs. **6.00** Granada Reports. **6.30-7.00** Kick Off. **10.30** Soap. **11.00** Golf. **11.30-1.10 am** Film: Virginity (Vittorio Gassman).

HTV

As London except: **9.30 am** Survival. **9.55** Animated Classics. **10.35** Bailey's Bird. **11.00-12.00** Sesame Street. **1.20 pm-1.30** News. **5.15-5.45** Spiderman. **6.00** Report West. **6.30-7.00** WKRP in Cincinnati. **7.30-8.30** Tenspeed and Brown Shoe. **10.28** News. **10.30** Good Neighbour Show. **11.00** Golf. **11.30-12.25 am** Chopper Squad. **HTV CYMRU WALES**: As General Service except: **11.55 am-12.10 pm** Gal Bocas. **4.15-4.45** Y Gar [illegible] Cyfrwy. **6.00-6.15** Y Dydd. **6.30** Report Wales. **10.30-11.00** Enterprise.

Yorkshire

As London except: **9.30 am** World We Live In. **9.55** Nature of Things. **10.45** Spiderman. **11.05** Chopper Squad. **11.55-12.00** Bubbles. **1.20 pm-1.30** News. **5.15-5.45** Against the Wind. **6.00** Calendar. **6.30-7.00** Sport. **7.30-8.30** Charlie's Angels. **10.30** Soap. **11.00** Golf. **11.30-12.50 am** Film: Secret Night Caller (Robert Reed).

Anglia

As London except: Starts **9.25 am** Adventure World of Sir Edmund Hillary. **10.00** Cartoon. **10.10** Stars on Ice. **10.40** Clapperboard. **11.05** Call It Macaroni. **11.20** History of the Car. **11.55-12.00** Cartoon. **1.20 pm-1.30** News. **5.15-5.45** Emmerdale Farm. **6.00-7.00** About Anglia. **10.30** Soap. **11.00** Golf. **11.30** Film: Girl on a Motorcycle (Alain Delon, Marianne Faithfull). **1.40 am** At the End of the Day.

(continued on page 24)

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING STARTS HERE

BIRTHS

MARRIAGES

DEATHS

IN MEMORIAM

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 23

ANNOUNCEMENTS

CANCER RESEARCH CAMPAIGN

where more of your money goes on research, the campaign has one of the lowest expenses-to-income ratios of any charity, and is the largest supporter in the U.K. of research into all forms of cancer. Please help—with a legacy, donation, interest free loan or gift "in Memoriam."

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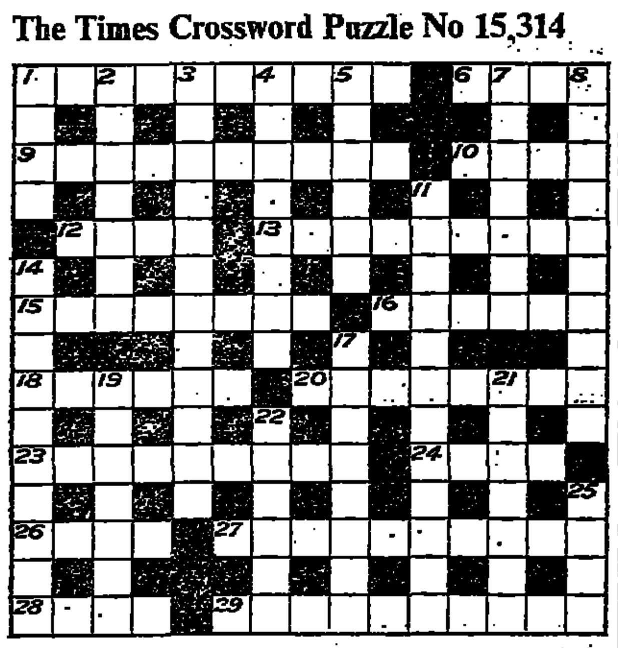
HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

CORSICA THE SCENTED ISLE

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,314



ACROSS

1 The murderer William imprisoned of course (6, 4).
6 Its sight turned Moses into a law-breaker (4).
9 A pin-up of a maid of honour (6-4).
10 Catherine, the 100 per cent queen (4).
12 Wind instruments so tunefully ethereal (4).
13 First man to fly an aeroplane, or navigate a river? (4, 5).
15 Fool of a cat, dropping off! (5).
16 This path up the aisle—or through the woods, say? (6).
18 Jarrow man beheaded (6).
20 Contentious data about financial statement (8).
23 Involve the young devil Felix in a story (9).
24 Singer who sang Sonny Boy to the end (4).
26 Old story of a young lady with a lisp (4).
27 MP makes one in topical reform (10).
28 Celebrated dynasty (4).
29 Job of many round the City (10).

DOWN

1 Bowler's mark, London (4).
2 Cicero's expression Casca didn't understand (7).
3 Trial flights of young ovine fancy (6, 2, 4).
4 Wine flowing like water at the old festival? (8).
5 Looking so fast, so dissolute (6).
7 A Venetian leader had a complaint when booted (7).
8 But better describing sixth form fare? (5, 5).
11 Medium adds one form expert gives (12).
14 Optic defect is found in bars, must remedy (10).
17 Limit not to be overstepped by servicemen (8).
19 With which 1 *dn* gets the wind up (7).
21 This weight-watcher so upset! (7).
22 Colour of a banger (6).
25 Bird's speed over the waves (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,313